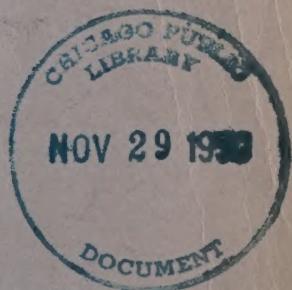


The LABOUR GAZETTE

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NOVEMBER, 1950



IN THIS ISSUE

Annual Conventions of Canadian Labour
Organizations

Working Conditions in Canadian Manu-
facturing Industries, October, 1949

Full Employment Program Adopted by
the Economic and Social Council

Canadian Vocational Training, 1949-50

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

The Official Journal of the Department of Labour of Canada

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THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Hon. Milton F. Gregg, Minister

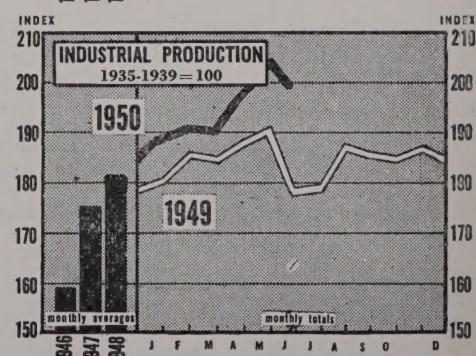
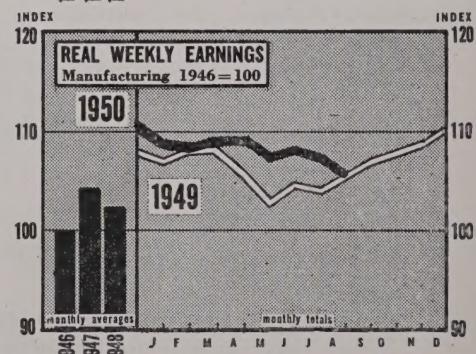
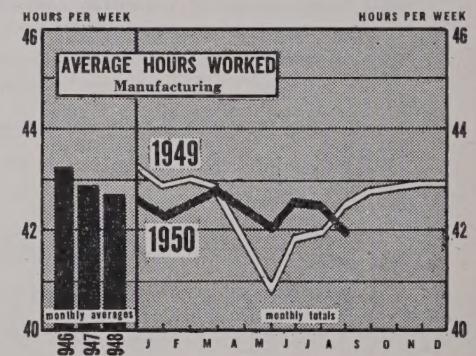
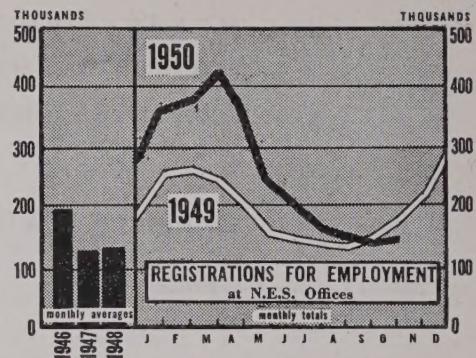
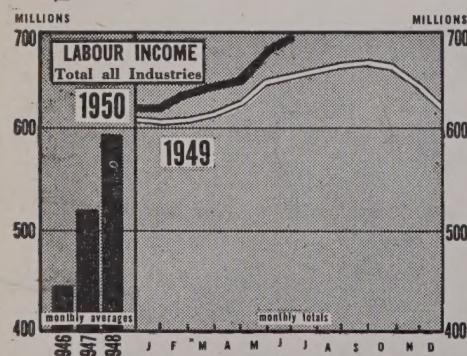
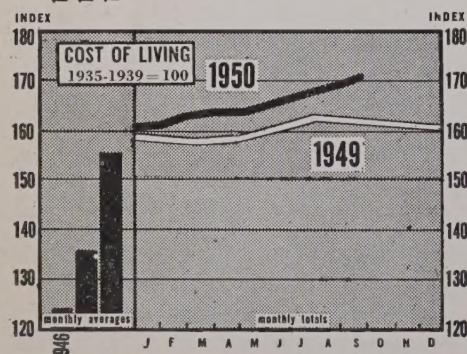
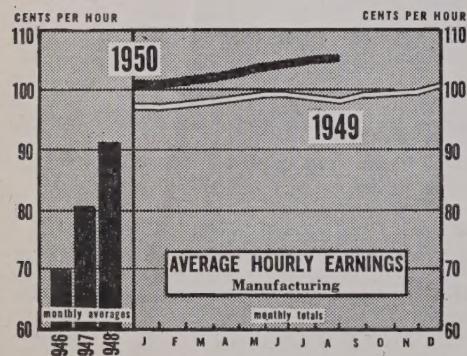
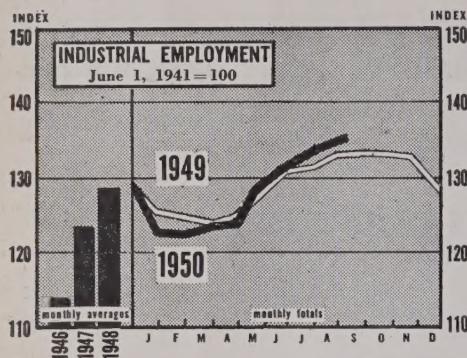
Arthur MacNamara, C.M.G., LL.D., Deputy Minister

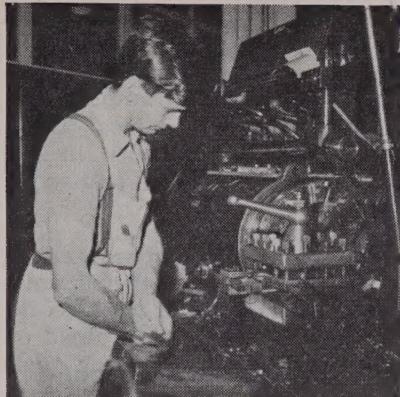
Vol. L, No. 11

NOVEMBER, 1950

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

	PAGE
Current Labour Conditions	1777
Notes of Current Interest	1780
Annual Conventions of Canadian Labour Organizations:	
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	1793
Canadian Congress of Labour.....	1807
Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour.....	1824
Working Conditions in Canadian Manufacturing Industries, October, 1949	1835
Full Employment Program Adopted by the Economic and Social Council	1874
International Labour Organization:	
Presentation of Tablet Commemorates Wartime Work of International Labour Organization at McGill University.....	1880
Committee Studies Working Hours and Safety in Chemical Industries.....	1884
Canadian Vocational Training, 1949-50	1887
Industrial Relations and Conciliation:	
Introduction	1890
Certification and Other Proceedings Before the Canada Labour Relations Board.	1891
Conciliation and Other Proceedings Before the Minister of Labour.....	1895
Collective Agreements and Wage Schedules:	
Recent Collective Agreements.....	1896
Collective Agreement Act, Quebec.....	1902
Industrial Standards Acts, etc.	1906
Fair Wages Conditions in Dominion Government Contracts	1908
Labour Law:	
Labour Legislation Enacted by the Twenty-first Parliament of Canada 1949-50..	1914
Recent Regulations Under Dominion and Provincial Legislation.....	1920
Unemployment Insurance:	
Selected Decisions of Umpire Under the Unemployment Insurance Act.....	1924
Unemployment Insurance Statistics, August, 1950	1926
Unemployment Insurance Commission's Ninth Annual Report	1927
Employment Conditions During September, 1950	1930
Unemployment in Trade Unions, June 30, 1950.....	1936
Earnings and Hours of Male and Female Wage-Earners and Salaried Employees in Manufacturing, 1948	
	1937
Prices and the Cost of Living	1941
Strikes and Lockouts	1942
Selected Publications Received Recently in Library of Department of Labour ...	1944
Labour Statistics	1947





CURRENT LABOUR CONDITIONS

• • • • • • •

This article summarizes the latest employment and labour information available at November 10, as the LABOUR GAZETTE went to press. It was prepared by the Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour.

THE STRONG demand for labour in heavy manufacturing industries and in eastern logging, apparent last month, continued throughout October, although the pressure on the labour supply was eased slightly by the completion of harvesting. The release of workers from agriculture has been reflected in the seasonal increase in registrations usual at the end of the harvest. On November 1, registrations at local employment offices increased to 141,300, 8,700 above the total at the beginning of October, but 22,000 below that on November 1, 1949. The heavy labour demand in logging and manufacturing resulted in a much slower rise in registrations during the month than was the case last year. In October, 1949, registrations increased by almost 21,000.

Up until the middle of October this year, many logging companies in eastern Canada were unable to find enough workers to cut their increased quota of pulpwood. To a considerable extent, this has been due to the late harvest, which kept men on the farms who would normally be moving into the bush. Many of those now applying at local employment offices for work will undoubtedly find their customary winter jobs in the logging industry. While the present acute shortage of loggers is essentially temporary, there may be some logging districts which will continue short of workers, as they are competing for the local supply of labour with other industries in the area, such as mining. As well, some of those who are released from agriculture and construction may decide to seek work in the larger cities, in the hope of finding jobs on the new defence projects. This might tend to reduce the potential supply of loggers.

Shortages of labour have appeared also in heavy industries in some manufacturing centres, in the sense that employers are experiencing difficulty in obtaining enough men whose skill, training and experience come up to specifications. The new defence orders, and the strong demand for consumer's goods requiring the same type of skill as those needed on defence projects has been responsible for the difficulty in obtaining such skilled workers as machinists, tool and die makers and welders. This situation indicates that many of those skilled and semi-skilled men who were unemployed last winter as the result of cut-backs in production have found jobs, and that the metal manufacturing industries are beginning to compete actively with one another for the same supply of labour.

Some of the competition for labour among manufacturing industries may be reduced in the next few months, if the restrictions on credit buying lately put into force slow down the sales of consumer durable goods. In this case, some slackening in hiring or even reductions in employment may occur in industries producing the important consumer durables. These measures designed to remove some of the inflationary pressure in the economy, may have the effect of redistributing some of the skilled and semi-skilled workers into defence production.

As yet, there is no really heavy demand for unskilled workers in manufacturing industries, of the type which can be drawn from the seasonal industries of agriculture, construction and transportation. The need so far is for experienced workers, not for unskilled men who might be trained on the job. This means that those manufacturing firms now increasing their staffs will not be in a position to provide many jobs for the unskilled men released from the major seasonal industries. The logging industry will continue to be the main source of winter employment for this type of worker.

It is expected that the labour requirements of the logging industry will continue well above those of last year, at least for the next month or two, and that the job openings for some skilled and semi-skilled workers will increase.

It is probable, therefore, that the seasonal labour surplus in the next few months will be substantially less than that of last fall and early winter, although the level of unemployment this winter is expected to be above that of the early postwar years. In addition to the workers from seasonal industries who are not absorbed into the logging industry, there may be others temporarily displaced because of shortages of key materials. Some temporary unemployment may occur as workers shift from production of consumer goods into defence industries. It is likely that the general level of employment will remain above that of last year, as new defence orders are placed, and both export and domestic demand for Canadian goods and services will continue strong.

One of the most important factors supporting the current strength of consumer demand in Canada is the high level of labour income. The latest figures available indicate that total labour income reached an all-time high of \$691 million in July, 6.5 per cent above the comparable date last year. Average hourly earnings of wage earners continued to advance, although average hours worked declined slightly. In the past month, there have been a considerable number of wage increases negotiated between labour and management: one of the most notable was a wage increase of 6 cents an hour, affecting some 12,000 employees of pulp and paper plants.

IN BRIEF . . .

Dollar volume of wholesale sales in Canada in August (excluding Newfoundland) was 18 per cent higher than in July, and 17 per cent above August, 1949 . . . Industrial employment continued to advance to higher levels at the beginning of September. The general index stood at a new peak, and rose 0.8 per cent over August and 1.9 per cent over September last year. Employment in manufacturing showed considerable improvement, with increases in vegetable foods, textiles, metal using firms and many other divisions of the industry . . . Canada's domestic exports to the United States in September reached the highest monthly value in the history of Canada-United States trade. Merchandise exports to the United States in September were valued at \$192,790,000, nearly 70 per cent above their value in the corresponding month last year.

CURRENT LABOUR STATISTICS

(Latest available statistics as of November 10, 1950)

Principal Items	Date	Amount	Percentage Change from	
			Previous Month	Same Date Previous Year
Manpower—				
Total civilian labour force (a).....	Aug. 19	5,324,000	—	-0.8
Persons with jobs (a).....	Aug. 19	5,221,000	—	-0.8 (b)
Persons without jobs and seeking work (a).....	Aug. 19	103,000	—	-3.1 (b)
Registered for work, N.E.S.				
Atlantic Region.....	Oct. 26	19,984	-9.2	-21.9
Quebec Region.....	Oct. 26	44,137	+3.3	-11.1
Ontario Region.....	Oct. 26	37,254	+9.8	-15.1
Prairie Region.....	Oct. 26	19,323	+16.8	-6.7
Pacific Region.....	Oct. 26	21,173	+18.4	-12.0
Total, all regions.....	Oct. 26	141,871	+6.6	-13.4
Ordinary claims for Unemployment Insurance benefits.....	Oct. 1	79,263	-19.9	-5.1
Amount of benefit payments.....	Sept.	\$3,843,797	-12.9	+4.7
Index of employment (June 1, 1941=100) (Eight leading industries).....	Sept. 1	134.9	+0.7	+1.9
Immigration.....	Aug.	5,210	-22.5	-31.6 (c)
Industrial Relations—				
Strikes and lockouts—days lost.....	Oct.	12,557	—	+113.3 (c)
No. of workers involved.....	Oct.	29,973	—	+47.3 (c)
No. of strikes.....	Oct.	20	—	+10.2 (c)
Earnings and Income—				
Average weekly salaries and wages (eight leading industries).....	Sept. 1	\$44.26	-2.2	+2.3
Average hourly earnings (mfg.).....	Sept. 1	\$1.04	+0.2	+6.1
Average hours worked per week (mfg.).....	Sept. 1	41.9	-1.4	-1.2
Average weekly earnings (mfg.).....	Sept. 1	\$43.74	-1.3	+4.8
Cost of living index (av. 1935-39=100).....	Oct. 1	170.7	+0.5	+5.2
Real weekly earnings (mfg. Av. 1946=100).....	Sept. 1	105.3	-2.1	+0.1
Total labour income.....	July	\$691,000,000	+1.2	+6.5
Industrial Production—				
Total (Av. 1935-39=100).....	Aug.	192.7	-3.4	+8.0
Manufacturing.....	Aug.	199.9	-4.0	+7.2
Non-durables.....	Aug.	183.9	-2.5	+4.3
Durables.....	Aug.	227.4	-5.9	+11.5
Trade—				
Retail trade.....	Aug.	\$725,400,000	+2.6	+12.6
Exports.....	Sept.	\$279,100,000	+8.6	+22.2
Imports.....	Sept.	\$280,400,000	+4.9	+26.5

(a) Estimated on basis of sample labour force survey. Only those who did not do any work in the survey week are here classified as persons without jobs.

(b) These percentages calculated on basis of 1949 figures excluding Newfoundland.

(c) These percentages compare the cumulative total to date from first of current year with total for same period previous year.

Data in this table are preliminary figures from regular reports compiled by various government agencies, including Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Unemployment Insurance Commission, the Immigration Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, and the Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour. Detailed information can be found in the statistical appendix of the Labour Gazette.

NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST

New half-yearly index of wage rates The index of wage rates in Canadian industry advanced 207.3 at April 1, 1950 (rates in 1939=100), according to the first semi-annual sample wage-rate survey conducted by the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour. This figure represents a gain of just over one per cent during the six months' interval following October 1, 1949, when the last complete annual survey was made.

More than 800 representative establishments co-operated with the Department in making this survey possible. Of these 800 establishments, 70 per cent reported no change in established wage rates from October, 1949. Of those reporting some change, 70 per cent indicated increases up to 5 cents per hour; another 21 per cent reported changes from 6 to 10 cents per hour, while in the remaining 9 per cent changes of over 10 cents occurred.

These changes in wage rates are not affected by temporary fluctuations in actual hours worked nor by increases due to upgrading of an individual worker which do not affect the wage structure. Such changes are reflected in an index of earnings rather than wage rates (see Tables C-1 to C-10 in the *Labour Statistics* section of this issue).

The largest increase in wage rates, 1.4 per cent, took place in the manufacturing industries, raising the index for Manufacturing to 222.2, compared with an index of 100 for comparable rates in 1939. In the Transportation and Communication group, wage rates in Steam Railways were unchanged, but increases were recorded in other components of the group with the result that the index rose 1.1 per cent. Rates in Logging generally were unchanged since the last regular survey. In the other three major industrial divisions—Mining, Construction, and Service—the increases averaged less than one per cent.

The following table gives the index numbers of wage rates for each of the main industrial groups as well as the General Average for October, 1948, and the preliminary figures for October, 1949 and April 1, 1950. In each case the base is 1939 equal to 100.

	Oct. 1, 1948	Oct. 1, 1949	Apr. 1, 1950
Logging	218.8	216.0	216.0
Mining	181.9	185.8	186.5
Manufacturing	205.9	219.1	222.2
Construction	176.3	184.2	184.4
Transportation and Communication .	174.3	175.8	177.7
Service (Laundries)	183.0	194.8	195.2
General Average.	195.8	205.1	207.3

Downward trend in university enrolments Enrolments in Canadian universities for 1950-1951 have shown a downward trend, according to a recent announcement by Hon. Milton F. Gregg, Minister of Labour.

The Minister made this announcement in reviewing a quarterly bulletin of the Technical Personnel Division of the Department of Labour. The bulletin showed that enrolment in the class of 1950-51 was more than 2,000 lower than the number who graduated in 1950. The Minister pointed out that this was expected with the graduation of the majority of war veteran students.

For the past few years university classes had been swollen far beyond normal capacity by the many thousands of war veterans who sought higher learning after their discharge from the armed services, explained Mr. Gregg.

"Now" he continued, "the majority of these young ex-servicemen and women had completed their training and the enrolment was tapering off to more normal levels."

The bulletin showed that the annual number of all graduates with bachelor degrees or the equivalent, had risen from below 4,000 in 1920 to above 18,000 in 1950. The sharpest rise was in the post-war years 1945-1950. It was anticipated that the downward trend would continue to about 11,000 in 1956 when a slight upward trend, the normal long term trend, might be expected.

The annual number of engineering graduates had risen from about 400 in 1921 to approximately 3,600 in 1950. It was estimated that this figure would decline to about 1,100 in 1955, then a gradual increase might be expected to reach about 1,200 in 1960, the Minister stated.

Mr. Gregg explained that in dealing with figures for engineers there was a danger of overlooking the fact that the employment market varied considerably between branches of engineering. As examples he

cited mining engineering as a branch which would be likely to have a shortage of graduates in the next few years while electrical engineering, which had been the most popular choice of veteran students, appeared more likely to show a slight surplus for the time being.

**Labour
bodies expel
members
accused of
Communist
activity**

Following action taken at the recent Trades and Labour Congress Convention to tighten its ranks against Communists and fellow travellers (see p. 1793 of this issue), the Toronto District Labour Council (TLC) expelled three members from its ranks late in September.

The three members expelled were Sam LePedes, president of the United Garment Workers, Reg. Wright, president of the Consumers Gas Local of the International Chemical Workers and Miss Helen Weir, business agent of Local 168, Hotel and Club Employees Union. The action was taken in conformity with Section 6 of Article V of the TLC Constitution (see p. 1801) as amended at the 1950 Convention.

On October 15, H. A. Bradley, International President of the International Chemical Workers Union expelled Toronto local president Reg. Wright; Charles Manser, former secretary; and William Johnstone, executive board member of the local. At the same time, Mr. Bradley took the direction of the local out of the hands of the 12-man executive board and vested it in a three-man supervisory committee, responsible only to himself.

President Bradley's action was taken under a section of the union constitution barring membership to Communists. Mr. Bradley said the men were ejected "on the basis of the records of the Communist party in our possession, and on other information."

Commenting on the 12 cases of allegedly Communist members before him, Mr. Bradley said, "We had undeniable evidence in each of the 12 cases. Three of the 12 charged made a full confession and threw themselves on the mercy of the president."

The three members of the supervisory committee appointed by Mr. Bradley are secretary, Joseph Barry; treasurer, George Petrie; and financial secretary, Orville Williams.

Another move, directly connected with the TLC Convention action, was the announcement by the United Textile Workers of America (AFL-TLC) that an inquiry board would be set up to deal with charges of Communism against Canadian leaders of the union.

The UTWA international secretary, Lloyd Klenert, head of the inquiry board, said the international office "heard reports and rumours about the Canadian branch but we have no proof, judicially speaking."

"However," he added, "we are going to look into the situation, and you know our policy—no Communist will be kept on the union payroll. We will investigate and report to the international executive committee."

The action by the union international fulfilled a promise made to the TLC convention in September, by Anthony Valente, international president of the UTWA. (See p. 1798.)

**Federal-
provincial
conference
studies
amendment
of Constitu-
tion**

The second session of the Constitutional Conference of Federal and Provincial Governments was held at Quebec City from September 25 to 28 and was attended by the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent, the premiers of the ten provinces, and Cabinet ministers and officials of the various governments.

At the conclusion of the meeting the following statement was released:—

"The Constitutional Conference of Federal and Provincial Governments has discussed at Ottawa and in Quebec City the constitutional position and procedure by which amendment of the present constitution could be effected in Canada.

"The Conference has had a full and frank discussion of the principles applicable to such a general amending procedure and has reached agreement on many of them. Its members are unanimously of the opinion that substantial progress has been made and are exceedingly gratified at the spirit of harmony and co-operation which has been shown by all delegates throughout the whole of the proceedings.

"Important sections of the Constitution involving what are considered fundamental and basic rights of the provinces were studied at length and considerable progress towards agreement has been made. Various formulae for amendment were submitted which, while having in view the safeguarding of these basic rights, would assure adequate flexibility in the constitution.

"The Conference has requested the Continuing Committee of Attorneys-General to study the proposals which it received with a view to arriving at an amending procedure satisfactory to all governments concerned. The Continuing Committee met today in the late afternoon and agreed that the Provincial Attorneys-General and the

Minister of Justice would exchange views by correspondence leading up to a meeting to be held at Ottawa on November 13, 1950 in order that the matters referred to it might be further considered and a report prepared for submission to a third plenary session of the Constitutional Conference to be held immediately after the Federal-Provincial Conference on fiscal and other matters which is to meet in Ottawa on December 4, 1950.

"The Continuing Committee has also been authorized to study the methods and techniques whereby a Canadian Constitution can be domiciled in Canada as a purely Canadian instrument."

**Civil jobs
protected
for members
of Special
Forces**

Hon. Milton F. Gregg, Minister of Labour, announced on October 2 that the provisions of the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1946, which safeguarded the civilian jobs of persons serving in World War II, had been extended by Order in Council to those enlisting in the present "Special Forces" of the three Services. Authority for this action was contained in the Canadian Forces Act which was passed at the last session of Parliament.

The Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act applied originally to persons serving in World War II—in the Armed Forces or in other specified services. It provided that, subject to certain circumstances, employers must reinstate a former employee, who enlisted in the Forces, in his former job or the equivalent and within three months of the time of the employee's discharge from the Forces.

The recent Order in Council makes the 1946 Act applicable "to all persons enrolling with the Royal Canadian Navy Special Force, the Canadian Army Special Force and the Royal Canadian Air Force Special Force, and to all officers and men of the Reserve Forces serving with the Special Forces."

Reinstatement of Civil Service employees, including prevailing rates employees and Government Ships' Officers, was covered by recent Orders in Council which provided that they might be granted leave without pay for the period of their employment in the Special Forces. This follows the procedure for World War II veterans of the Civil Service.

Under the Act a discharged person may claim reinstatement either verbally or in writing, usually within three months of discharge in Canada or four months if discharged overseas. There is provision for

extension of this time when through a condition of health the employee cannot return to his employment this soon, but the employer must be notified in three or four months, and a Reinstatement Officer should be consulted.

The employee must be reinstated under conditions not less favourable than he would have enjoyed had he continued on in employment instead of joining the Forces. This means:—

- (a) that the period with the Services is to count for seniority rights, pension rights, vacations with pay and other benefits;
- (b) returning employees are to be given promotions or pay increases they would have received had they remained in continuous employment;
- (c) any skill acquired while in the Services, and useful to the employer, is to be taken into account in adjusting the wage rates;
- (d) any period of mental or physical disability following discharge which warrants delay in reinstatement under the Act, is to be counted as a period of service in the Armed Forces, and as a period of service with the employer.

When a discharged person cannot perform his former duties, the employer must reinstate him in the most suitable employment available at which he is capable of working.

Reinstatement officers are located in local offices of the National Employment Service. Particulars of the application of the Act may be obtained by consultation with these officers.

**Canadian
to head UN
technical
assistance
program**

Dr. Hugh L. Keenleyside, Deputy Minister of Resources and Development, was recently appointed Director-General of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration.

In this capacity, Dr. Keenleyside has charge of the administration of the various projects which comprise the United Nations program of technical assistance for economic development of underdeveloped countries, and for which a \$20,000,000 fund has been established by the UN.

The projects under his direction include the organization of technical assistance missions, the provision of expert advice, the award of fellowships and scholarships, and the organization of demonstration projects, seminars, training institutes and administration centres.

On September 29, Dr. Keenleyside reported that the United Nations had more than a hundred technical experts in the field rendering technical assistance to a series of underdeveloped countries in Asia, the Middle East and Latin America.

Dr. Keenleyside was a member of the Canadian delegation to the UN General Assembly during the second part of its first session in 1946. In August, 1949, he led the Canadian delegation to the UN Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources.

In Canadian Government service, he has held the posts of Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs and Canadian Ambassador to Mexico.

Old age and blind pensioners in Canada The number of persons receiving old age pensions in Canada increased from 282,584 at March 31, 1950 to 287,017 as at the end of the quarter June 30, 1950.

The Federal Government's contributions under the Federal-Provincial scheme totalled \$24,212,060.79 for the quarter ended June 30, 1950, as compared with \$23,932,950.46 in the preceding quarter. Since the inception of the Act the Federal Government has contributed \$658,951,116.23.

The average monthly pension in the provinces ranged between \$34.54 and \$38.35. In the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories the average was slightly higher.

In only four provinces was the number of pensioners higher than three per cent of the total population.

In addition to the above, pensions were being paid to 10,711 blind persons as at June 30, 1950, as compared with 10,517 at March 31, 1950.

The cost of pensions in respect of blindness to the Federal Government was \$951,768.10 for the quarter ended June 30, 1950 and \$941,934.36 for the quarter ended March 31, 1950. Since the inception of the Act, the Federal payments have totalled \$19,976,632.50. The average monthly pension in the provinces was between \$37.88 and \$39.33. With only three blind pensions in Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, the average was \$40.

Farm cash income in first six months of 1950 Cash income of Canadian farmers from the sale of farm products during the first six months of this year—excluding Newfoundland—was estimated at \$870,516,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was 18.6 per cent below the half-year

estimate of \$1,069,405,000 in 1949, and 5.9 per cent lower than the revised figure of \$925,008,000 for the first six months of 1948.

The substantial decline in farm cash income in 1950, the Bureau states, is largely attributable to the fact that while \$213,300,000 was paid out to Prairie farmers in the form of participation and equalization payments during the first half of 1949, only \$6,300,000 was disbursed during the January-June period of this year. The payments in 1949 and 1950 were for the most part, in the form of equalization payments made on wheat received by western farmers during the period August 1, 1945 to March 31, 1949 and came as a result of a Government announcement early in 1949 that the initial payment to western producers for wheat at the Lakehead would be raised 20 cents per bushel and made retroactive to August 1, 1945.

Cash income from the sale of wheat in 1950 was up as a result of both higher initial prices and increased marketings. On the other hand, reduced marketings and the receipt of initial prices only during the first half of this year have resulted in a coarse grains income below that of the same period a year ago.

Higher average prices for all livestock except hogs and increased marketings of all classes except sheep and lambs during the first half of 1950 have produced a cash income from this source of \$389,400,000, an increase of 10.4 per cent over the 1949 figure of \$352,800,000. This gain is due largely to an increase of approximately \$35,000,000 from the sale of cattle and calves.

Income from the sale of dairy products, estimated at \$153,700,000, was seven per cent below the corresponding 1949 figure of \$165,200,000. A decline of 13 per cent in the cash income from the sale of eggs to the end of June resulted from reduced prices more than offsetting an increase in marketings.

1949 foreign investments in Canada, Canadian investments abroad rose Both non-resident investments in Canada and Canadian direct investments in other countries increased in 1949 over 1948 to reach new high levels in Canadian dollar values, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported in August.

Total value of non-resident investments in Canada, including Newfoundland, at the end of 1949, the Bureau estimates, is \$7,977 million (Canadian).

While the total foreign capital invested in Canada has grown substantially during the last decade, it is still not greatly different from the aggregate value of \$7,614 million in 1930, the previous peak for this group of investments, the Bureau's report states. Foreign investments now represent a lower ratio of the ownership of all investments in Canada than formerly, since the great wartime and post-war development has been largely financed in Canada.

The recent growth in total non-resident investments in Canada has occurred principally in United States capital, the Bureau reported. All United States investments rose to an estimated \$5,890 million in 1949 from \$5,588 million in 1949, \$4,990 million in 1945, and \$4,151 million in 1939. Holdings in the United Kingdom also increased in 1949 to an estimated \$1,752 million from \$1,593 in 1948, but at last year's figure were only slightly above the value of \$1,750 million for 1945.

Of the total United States investments in Canada, direct investments in companies controlled in the United States accounted for \$2,829 million in 1948, the latest year for which these figures are available, as compared to \$2,548 million in 1947, \$2,304 million in 1945, and \$1,881 million in 1939. Besides substantial inflows of capital, states the Bureau, there was a large accumulation of earnings by Canadian branches and subsidiaries in 1948 which were not remitted to parent companies but were reinvested in the Canadian concerns.

Canadian direct investments outside this country amounted to an estimated \$893 million in 1949 as compared to \$720 million in 1945 and \$671 million in 1939, the Bureau's report stated.

Business Administration Institute formed at University of Toronto The University of Toronto Institute of Industrial Relations has announced its dissolution as of June 30, 1950, and its merger with the business administration section of the Department of Political Economy to form an Institute of Business Administration. This announcement was made in the Fourth Annual Report of the Director, Vincent W. Bladen.

During the past four years the Institute has been financed by contributions from over 200 Ontario firms, Prof. Bladen states. The University has now decided, however, that in the future the work of the Institute will be financed by regular University funds.

In its character and scope, the new Institute will be quite different, the director explained. It will be a "teaching"

division of the University, and it will be concerned with many aspects of business administration other than industrial relations. The continuity from the old to the new Institute will be maintained in three ways. First, the directorship will remain in the hands of Prof. Bladen; second, the full-time staff of the old Institute will continue as members of the new staff; and third, the program of the old Institute, particularly its "in-plant" research, its group conferences with management personnel on human relations, its ventures in education with union officers, will be resumed by the new Institute.

Among its activities during the past year, the Institute contributed teaching services to various departments of the University. In the field of research, six students, acting as "participant observers" while employed in various occupations kept "work diaries" and met weekly with the research director. For the third consecutive year a research project was undertaken in Tip Top Tailors; the Canadian General Electric Company again allowed the Institute to study its Royce Avenue plant; and the Mohawk Mills Limited in Hamilton made possible a study of its organization and communication.

Five evening group conferences for management personnel were organized in Toronto. A new venture took the form of a series of evening conferences on "human relations" with a group of a dozen local leaders in the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

In the field of radio, four industrial relations scripts were performed on "Cross Section" a weekly program of the CBC.

Publication of the 1950 Canada Year Book, 1950 The 1950 edition of the Canada Year Book, Canada's official statistical annual, has been announced by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The 1950 edition, containing 1,300 pages and illustrated with maps and diagrams, has been thoroughly revised. Its 32 chapters contain the latest material available at the time of going to press.

In addition to the regular data on physiography, demography, health, welfare, education, labour, national income, resources, production, trade, transportation, communications, finance, etc., there are several special articles dealing with the influence of the RCMP in the building of Canada, the iron-ore resources of the Quebec-Labrador region, titanium in Quebec, and the Royal Commission on Prices.

Also included in the chapter material wherever possible is statistical information

for the Province of Newfoundland. As this information is based on the Newfoundland Census of 1945 and is not, therefore, on a basis comparable with that for the rest of Canada, it is introduced in special sections of the appropriate chapters.

Cloth-bound copies of the Year Book may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa, at the price of \$2 per copy. By a special concession, a limited number of paper-bound copies have been set aside for ministers of religion, *bona fide* students and school teachers, who may obtain such copies at the price of \$1 each. Applications for these special copies should be sent to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Credit union movement marks 50th anniversary at Lévis

The Credit Union (Caisse Populaire) movement, entering its fiftieth year in late August celebrated the occasion at a convention in Lévis, Quebec, the site of its birthplace, the *Montreal Financial Times* reported on September 1. Three thousand delegates from all over Canada as well as from points in the United States and Europe attended the sessions.

Founded in 1900 by Alphonse Desjardins, the growth of the credit union movement particularly in the past ten years has been remarkable, the paper states. In Quebec alone, total savings have increased from \$14,936,189 at the end of 1940 to \$183,231,781 at the end of 1949 and outstanding loans from \$15,599,614 to \$98,934,104.

At the end of 1940 there were 452 "caisses" in Quebec with a total membership of 100,812 and total paid-in capital of \$2,425,375 while at the end of last year, there were 1,068 "caisses" with an aggregate membership of 561,183 and a total paid-in capital of \$14,433,012.

The 1,068 Caisse Populaires in Quebec are affiliated to 10 regional unions which constitute the Federation of Credit Unions in the Province of Quebec, the paper reports. Total assets are \$210,165,490 with total savings amounting to \$198,000,000. Personal loans are \$25,598,747 and mortgage loans are \$73,335,357.

Total credit union savings for the whole of Canada are \$282,242,000, and total loans reach \$147,895,000. Dominion-wide total of unions is 2,819, with 23 leagues or federations in operation. Total union assets in Canada are estimated at over \$300,000,000 while membership is 940,000.

[An article on the growth of credit unions in Canada appeared in the March issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, pp. 334-6.]

Industrial Relations Officer appointed in Newfoundland

Relations Branch of the Department of Labour.

Mr. Taylor, who headed the eligible list compiled following a competition conducted by the Civil Service Commission, will deal with industrial relations matters in Newfoundland coming within Federal jurisdiction.

Mr. Taylor is a veteran of the second world war, with overseas service. Prior to joining the staff of the Department of Labour, he was employed by the Customs and Excise Division of the Department of National Revenue, having previously been engaged in customs work in Newfoundland before confederation with Canada.

Mr. Taylor was born at Heart's Content, Nfld., where he went to primary and secondary school before attending St. Francis-Xavier University.

Efforts to measure productivity

On September 26, a special meeting of a government inter-departmental committee, formed to investigate the possibilities of research in productivity, was held in the Board Room of the Department of Labour, in order to obtain the views of an expert from the United States in this field.

The guest speaker, Mr. James Silberman, consultant on productivity to the Commissioner of the U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics, gave an interesting talk on the national and international importance of research in productivity.

In his opening remarks Mr. Silberman indicated that keen European interest in the problem of productivity coincided with concern in the U.S.A. over continuing wartime high cost-price patterns in industry. Recognizing the need for a common approach, appropriations of funds under ECA have been allocated to enable European experts to study and appraise American statistical and analytical techniques. Under this program four groups of fifteen or twenty European experts are coming to the U.S.A. each quarter. At the same time "productivity centres" are being set up in Europe to continue intensive investigation in this field.

Turning to the U.S.A., Mr. Silberman showed how interest in productivity research grew from early fears regarding the danger of technological unemployment. Although

earlier studies carried out by the Department of Labour, and by WPA, effectively disposed of this theory, interest in productivity analysis as such continued to grow. In 1940, a permanent organization was set up by the BLS, which now employs about fifty people and has an annual budget of over \$250,000.

This organization is divided into two sections. One derives industry-wide indexes of output per man-hour through published data of industry totals of production, employment and man-hours. The other section sends field agents to examine the cost-accounting record of industry. By this means it is possible to obtain a synthesis of individual company reports for selected typical products.

The secondary approach is useful for overall coverage at low cost. The direct approach gives depth to the picture, by detailed and comprehensive analysis of the causes of trends. The latter is also useful for industries with a broad product complex, such as clothing, for which the secondary approach is inadequate. Together they make for a useful program for the collection and analysis of trends in productivity.

Mr. Silberman stated that concrete results have already been achieved through this program. The reports based on direct studies are being used extensively by industry, since they provide yardsticks for inter-company comparisons. The importance of the concept of unit man-hour requirements is now recognized, and is used extensively in conjunction with other statistical information, such as unit costs. A survey has revealed that many participating firms have made substantial improvements in equipment and organization, as a direct result of these studies. Some firms are utilizing this data, in part, for administering bonus and inventive wage plans.

These studies have also given both management and labour a better insight into the vast number of factors which act as a group in determining the trend of productivity. In addition, the importance of research at the national level was emphasized by the speaker, when he revealed that these studies have shown an apparent levelling off of the trend of productivity in the United States as a whole. Attention has now been turned to an examination of this problem, and of ways to re-establish the earlier trend.

Mr. Silberman displayed a number of charts which showed clearly the light which productivity research can shed on many problems. Among these were illustrations of the differences in output per man-hour between U.S. and U.K. industries. He drew attention to the fact that in some cases

identical plants in the U.S. and the U.K. had striking differences in labour requirements. A key factor, he felt, may be a relative deficiency in the U.K. with regard to the art of management, which is showing itself in a lack of material-handling equipment, conveyor systems, and job-lot production scheduling, which gives some European plants almost a "laboratory" appearance beside the more specialized mass-production plants of the United States.

With respect to Canada, Mr. Silberman congratulated the Committee for its basic enquiries in this field, noted again the value of research in productivity, and pointed out the importance of keeping abreast of international developments.

**Hearing
postponed
in union
expulsion
case**

On October 4, 1950, the Supreme Court of Canada ordered that the hearing of an appeal by Myron Kuzych, a former member of the Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Union of Canada, be postponed until after the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on another issue in the case had been handed down. The case originated in 1945 when Kuzych was dismissed from the union for his attack on the closed shop principle. Kuzych alleged he had been wrongfully expelled and his case has been in the courts since that time. In September, 1949, a decision of the Supreme Court of British Columbia awarded him \$5,000 damages for wrongful dismissal and issued an order for reinstatement. However, the union officials did not grant him a membership card in the union and in another decision, in December, 1949, the British Columbia Supreme Court found them guilty of contempt of court for failing to reinstate Kuzych. These two decisions were appealed by the union and the British Columbia Court of Appeals affirmed, on May 4, 1950, the decision of the lower court as to the damages for wrongful expulsion but reversed the decision that the union officials were guilty of contempt of court for their refusal to reinstate Kuzych. In turn, these two decisions were appealed; the former dealing with damages for wrongful expulsion is before the Privy Council, and the latter decision dealing with the question of the conduct of the union officials who refused to admit Kuzych to membership was appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada. The case in its various stages has been fully reported in the *Labour Law* section of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, most recently in the October, 1950 issue at p. 1704.

Bargaining rights restored to teachers' union

on September 23, 1950.

In January, 1949, the teachers' union went on a week-long strike to support their claims for wage increases. On January 21, the school board (Commission des Ecoles Catholiques de Montréal) requested the Labour Relations Board to decertify the union and the Labour Relations Board granted the demand on the same day. The proceedings were held in Montreal, but the decision was sent from Quebec. No notice of the request was given to the union and no opportunity was given to the union to be heard. The reason given for the decision was the alleged violation of the Public Services Employees Disputes Act which prohibits strikes among personnel of the public services.

The union applied for and obtained a writ of prohibition against this decision of the Labour Relations Board.

Mr. Justice Savard upheld the writ of prohibition obtained by the union and ruled that the decision of the Board revoking the certification was null because the given reason was not a valid cause for the withdrawal of the certification. It is within the power of the Board to review its decisions provided it gives the party concerned an opportunity to be heard. No notice had been given to the union for such hearing and the Judge considered it strange that the proceedings took place the same day as the request for decertification was made and that the decision was sent from Quebec as though the proceedings had been held in Quebec. Mr. Justice Savard added further that the Public Services Employees Disputes Act provides for penalties with respect to violations of that Act. He stated that in withdrawing the certification because of a violation of the Act, the Labour Relations Board imposed a penalty that only the courts could apply.

This case will be reported in more detail in a forthcoming issue of the **LABOUR GAZETTE**.

Numerous wage increases in U.S.A.

A series of wage increases took place in United States industry during the late summer and autumn, many of them as a result of the voluntary re-opening of unexpired collective agreements.

The cycle of wage changes began in the automobile industry. Late in August, the General Motors Corporation announced an increase of 5 cents an hour, under the terms of the cost-of-living formula in its contract with the United Automobile Workers (L.G., July, 1950, p. 990). Two days later the Chrysler Corporation and the UAW jointly announced a 10-cent increase (15 cents for certain skilled employees) awarded "entirely apart and outside" of the existing contract which did not obligate the company to discuss wages until July, 1951. Several other companies immediately granted wage increases of varying sizes; and on Labour Day, the Ford Motor Company and the Union announced a complete revision of their collective agreement. The new contract provides for an 8-cent wage increase, with an additional 5 cents for skilled workers; a cost-of-living formula similar to that in effect at General Motors; an annual "improvement" increase of 4 cents an hour; an increase in pension benefits from \$100 to \$125 a month; and several other gains.

In the ensuing weeks wage increases and in some cases other benefits were announced in the electrical, chemicals, farm equipment, oil, shipping, shipbuilding, aluminum, glass, textile, railroad, telephone, paper, clothing, and other industries. A considerable number of the agreements provided for a cost-of-living formula and an annual "improvement" increase.

Chrysler Corporation grants "voluntary" wage raise The Chrysler Corporation of Canada recently announced wage increases for employees in Windsor and Chatham, granted voluntarily although the company's collective agreement with the United Automobile Workers precluded the opening of wage discussions prior to June 4, 1951.

The increases, which were announced following discussions with union officials, became effective on September 10. The Chrysler Corporation in the United States had previously announced wage increases awarded outside of the existing contract (see above).

In Canada the increases amounted to 8 cents an hour for production workers, and 11 cents for skilled trades, according to the *Windsor Star*.

Union representatives stated that similar wage discussions were in progress with the Ford Motor Company; and that similar demands would be made on other Canadian companies with which the union had contracts.

Subversive Control Act passed over veto in U.S.

The Bill passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 312 to 20, and the Senate by 51 to 7.

President Harry S. Truman vetoed the bill on September 23, but it was immediately repassed in the House of Representatives by a vote of 286 to 48, and in the Senate by a vote of 57 to 10.

Among the main provisions in the act are those which require:—

1. The Communist party and its members to register;
2. Communist "front" organizations to register;
3. "The detention of persons who there is reasonable ground to believe probably will commit or conspire with others to commit espionage or sabotage."
4. Communists to be barred from employment in war plants. This part of the act also calls for public listing of such plants as a means of making the ban effective.

The law also provides that: registered Communists may neither obtain or use passports; federal employees are prohibited from passing secret information to Communists; Communist aliens may be kept out of the country, or deported and may be detained under supervision pending deportation; no alien may be naturalized while deportation proceedings are in progress; aliens seeking naturalization must swear to bear arms if required by law; the statute of limitations in espionage cases be extended from 3 to 10 years and, that stiff penalties be applied to spies and saboteurs.

In vetoing the bill, President Truman raised seven specific objections to it:—

1. It would aid potential enemies by requiring the publication of a complete list of vital defence plants, laboratories and other installations.
2. It would require the Department of Justice and its Federal Bureau of Investigation to waste immense amounts of time and energy attempting to carry out its unworkable registration provisions.
3. It would deprive us of the great assistance of many aliens in intelligence matters.
4. It would antagonize friendly governments.
5. It would put the Government of the

The U.S. Congress voted overwhelmingly on September 20 to enact the Internal Security Bill, designed to control Communists, spies and saboteurs.

United States in the thought control business.

6. It would make it easier for subversive aliens to become naturalized as United States citizens.
7. It would give Government officials vast powers to harass all of our citizens in the exercise of their right of free speech.

"Legislation with these consequences is not necessary to meet the real dangers which communism presents to our free society. Those dangers are serious, and must be met. But this bill would hinder us, not help us in meeting them," Mr. Truman said.

CIO expels unions for Communist activity Late in August the Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations expelled two more unions on charges of following Communist policy

(L.G., April, 1950, p. 438). The unions were the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, and the Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Union. This action was stated to complete the CIO's purge of Communist-line unions.

President Truman's Industrial Safety Conference In opening his Conference on Industrial Safety at Washington, D.C., June 5-7, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States, said that the reduction of the number of work

injuries in 1949 by 7 per cent was good—but not good enough. A report of the Conference in the *Monthly Labour Review* of August states that some 1,000 delegates represented labour, industry, federal and state governments and organizations interested in the safety movement.

"The great tragedy of accidents," Mr. Truman said, "is that most of them need never have happened. I have heard it said that 'accident' is just another word for 'carelessness'. There is much truth in that."

In the concluding address of the conference, Secretary of Labour Maurice J. Tobin drew attention to the advance made "not only last year, but over the long haul," in industrial safety. Available statistics dating from 1933, he added, would indicate that safety measures had spared the lives of 16,000 workers.

At the conference, various committee reports were presented. The Accident Records, Analysis, and Use Committee pointed out that in manufacturing industries, the total number of injuries declined by 19 per cent—a drop that could not be entirely attributed to the slight decline in employment.

The Laws and Regulations Committee reported progress towards achievement of its goals. State safety laws, codes, rules and regulations had been indexed by State and by subject. Greater interest in workers' safety had been indicated by the introduction of some 70 bills in over half of the legislatures.

Other committees which reported were Engineering, Education, Programs and Services, Research and Co-ordinating. William Connolly, Director of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, and chairman of the Co-ordinating Committee stated: "As a federal official . . . I never miss an opportunity to repeat my conviction that only the States with their legal responsibility for safety and their closeness to industrial problems can carry the safety message to the plant level. Management has primary responsibility for safety at the job site. Labour has a vital interest because workers get killed and maimed. Insurance companies, educators, and private safety organizations have a real interest and can offer real help. The Federal Government's role is to gather facts and offer whatever technical assistance the States request to help them do their job."

Union security clauses in U.S. agreements

Provisions requiring that workers covered by a contract either must be union members at the time of hiring or become such within a specified period after starting work appeared in half of 2,159 collective bargaining agreements in force during 1949, analysed by the U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics. The remaining agreements contained either "maintenance of membership" or "sole bargaining" clauses, according to the August issue of *Monthly Labour Review*, prepared by the U.S. Department of Labour.

The agreements covered an estimated 4,000,000 American workers employed in 20 major manufacturing and eight non-manufacturing groups.

The examination revealed that almost two-thirds (64 per cent) of the agreements called for some type of check-off of dues alone, or of dues and other union assessments.

The article classifies union security clauses into three major categories: union shop and its variations; membership maintenance; and sole bargaining. The union shop was found to be the most prevalent among the agreements studied, being in force in 1,080 agreements.

"Union shop" agreements, as defined in the article, "require that all or nearly all

employees in the collective bargaining unit be members of the union. 'Maintenance of union membership' agreements stipulate that all employees who were union members when the contract became effective, or join the union while the contract is in effect, must remain union members in good standing during the life of the agreement. 'Sole bargaining' contracts are those in which the union is recognized only to the extent that it is accorded the right to bargain for all employees in the unit, irrespective of whether the workers are or are not members of the union."

"Employ the physically handicapped" week in U.S.A.

In an appeal delivered prior to "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week," Harry S. Truman, President of the United States, said that the employment of physically handicapped workers is essential to strengthen the nation in preparation for all-out defence. The occasion was the sixth annual meeting of the President's "Committee to Aid the Physically Handicapped."

In his address, the President announced that the special week devoted to the handicapped would commence on October 1.

"I urge this committee," the President said, "to redouble its efforts to place before all the employers of this nation, and all the groups concerned with employment, the very simple message that the physically handicapped can and should be employed. Only in this way can we enable the handicapped to play their full part in strengthening our nation."

Women's trade union league in Washington closes

After 47 years of effort on behalf of women in industry, the National Women's Trade Union League in Washington, D.C., has closed, according to the *New York Times*.

In closing the headquarters, the executive secretary, Miss Elizabeth Christman said that there was no deficit but that there were not sufficient funds to continue operations. Individual leagues in New York, Chicago and Milwaukee will continue, but on an independent basis.

While the League has ceased to function, the secretary stated that it had accomplished its mission. During the Theodore Roosevelt Administration, the group had instigated the first study of women and children in industry, leading to the establishment of the Children's Bureau and the Women's Bureau in the Federal Government.

"We were pioneers in labour education for working women," Miss Christman said, "in establishing industrial standards for women through organization and legislation, in industrial hygiene, in interpreting to the general public the problems of women wage-earners and of the trade union movement, and in support of international co-operation among women and other nations."

Four fields in which further work could have been accomplished, the secretary stated, were promotion of a better economic status for migratory workers, improvement in conditions of domestic workers, enactment of a federal equal pay law and a larger percentage of women in responsible union positions.

**Arbitrary
retiring age
detrimental
to aged
and nation**

Declaring that he was opposed to arbitrary age limits on retirement, especially at the present time when increased productivity is essential to national security, the President of

the United States, Harry S. Truman said that ways should be found "whereby older persons can continue at their regular jobs if they want to." The President's speech, which was read to the National Conference on Ageing, by Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing, was reported in the *New York Times* on August 15.

For those who do not wish to, or cannot continue their regular jobs, Mr. Truman said, "I believe ways can be found for them to be useful in part-time or consulting capacities." He called for "imaginative thinking about the special problems of health, housing and recreation that older people face."

Alvin Johnson, director emeritus of the New School for Social Research in New York stated that it was a conservative estimate to place at seven or eight per cent the loss to the nation's effective manpower when retirement systems become universal. He urged that there be "no dated retirement; no pensions without disability."

The Family Life Section told the conference that the man or woman with the most children had the "best chance" in declining years, a large family, they maintained, being the best in which to grow old.

An education expert urged the establishment of a system of public schools for people who are growing old. Dr. H. S. Curtis, Ann Arbor, Mich., stated that such

schools are necessary, because so many persons are living for years after their retirement. He said that superannuation at a set age is a mistake "both for capital and labour." At present, he said, men retire "to an unplanned future of doubtful value to themselves and the community."

He recommended that boards of education in large industrial cities should set aside or build special schools for persons, not necessarily retired but of any age, "who have the time and desire to learn."

On the closing day, Federal Security Administrator Ewing stated that the National Conference on Ageing had started a crusade similar in importance to those against child labour and for women's suffrage, the *Times* reported.

"We are engaged in a great movement, a world-wide movement, to give meaning and fulfilment to the later years of every man and woman," he added.

Among the recommendations made in session were:—

1. That a National Council on Ageing be set up to act as a clearing house for information on improving conditions for the older population;
2. That there be established in the Public Health Service a National Institute of Geriatrics, the scientific field dealing with diseases of the aged;
3. That age should not be the deciding factor in retirement and in determining ability to do a job. Instead of a set "cut-off" date there should be a gradual system of retirement;
4. That a broad education program be set up for "senior citizens," possibly including a national system of college.

Other recommendations for federal aid included amending the National Housing Act so that single aged persons as well as aged couples can come under its public housing provisions, and changing the Social Security Act to permit old age assistance to residents of homes for the aged.

**International
organization
expels
seamen's
union**

The International Transport Workers' Federation, at its 21st biennial convention, held recently at Stuttgart, Germany, expelled the Canadian Seamen's Union "for having harmed the interests of its own members and those of other affiliated unions."

The resolution referred to the strike conducted by the CSU in the spring of

1949, which had repercussions in a number of ports outside Canada (L.G., Sept., 1949, p. 1101).

"Everything points to the fact that the strike of the Canadian Seamen's Union was decided by an outside power of which the leaders of the CSU are the lackeys," the resolution stated.

The CSU was formerly affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, but was suspended by the TLC Executive in June, 1949, and expelled by the Congress Convention later in the year.

ICFTU introduces monthly journal

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions has commenced publication of a new monthly journal entitled *Free Labour World*, dedicated to the cause of free trade unionism in the world.

Writing in the first issue, J. H. Oldenbroek, General Secretary of the ICFTU, describes the purpose of the magazine in these words: "*Free Labour World* will be the forum in which trade unionists and others who support the ideals of the democratic labour movement will be able freely to express their opinions. It will also be the organ in which the attitude of the ICFTU to the problems now facing the world, and the international labour movement especially, will be expressed."

The first two issues of the new magazine contain articles on full employment, European unification, trade union activity in the United States, the fight against forced labour, and other interesting features.

Subscriptions to *Free Labour World* are available for \$1 per year and may be sent to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, 24 rue du Lombard, Brussels, Belgium.

Communist strength declines in Swedish unions

Press reports from Stockholm have indicated a sharp decline in Communist strength in Swedish trade unions. This decline has been taking place during the past three years according to the *New York Times*.

The Swedish Social Democrat Party has completed a study which shows that the Communists' influence has declined in all areas where they were strong in 1945 and has not grown in any new areas. The *Times* said that "of nearly 9,000 trade union

locals, there are only about 130 with Communist management today."

The Communists are reported to be strongest among the iron mine workers in the far north, "but even here they are about to be driven back," the report said. In the election of officers in the important Stockholm Metal Workers' Union, the Communists polled 8,275 votes in 1945 to less than 6,000 for the Social Democrats. In 1950, the Socialists gained 9,405 votes to 4,503 for the Communists. In Gothenburg, Sweden's second city, Communist support dropped from a 2 to 1 majority in 1945 to less than 40 per cent of the votes in 1950.

Between 1945-1947, the Communists were in control of seven regional union organizations in the northern mining areas, and the Social Democrats only five. Today the Social Democrats control eleven organizations and the Communists only two.

1949-50 report of Indian Ministry of Labour

The activities of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, for the fiscal year 1949-50 were recently summarized in the *Indian Labour Gazette*.

The report showed a considerable improvement in the field of industrial relations. "Much of the credit for this noticeable improvement in labour-management relations must unquestionably go to the main parties directly concerned for it is clear that in spite of temptations, they have on the whole wielded the weapon of lockout and strike with reasonable restraint and an increasing sense of responsibility," the report said.

The activities of the Ministry during the year were widespread, and covered such fields as fair wages, profit sharing, production, legislation, agricultural labour, plantations, forced labour, welfare of miners, and the labour bureau for the collection of statistics.

In addition, the Government of India was represented at all ILO meetings. The Secretary of the Ministry of Labour, Shree S. Lall was selected Chairman of the ILO Governing Body, and the Autumn Session of that body was held in Mysore. India also ratified several ILO Conventions.

The report said that 32 District Employment Offices were opened during the year. Registrations for placement exceeded ten million, and some 2½ million applicants were placed. The Ministry was also active in the fields of technical and apprenticeship training.

ANNUAL CONVENTIONS OF CANADIAN LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Continuation of the drive to eliminate Communist influences was the most noticeable feature of the annual Conventions of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the Canadian Congress of Labour.

Both organizations amended their constitutions so as to give their executives a freer hand in dealing with Communism. The TLC Convention refused to seat several delegates considered to be Communist, and ordered all affiliates to *rid* themselves of Communist officers or face suspension. CCL delegates gave their executive power to expel any union following Communist or Fascist principles and policies.

A Declaration of Positive Economic Philosophy set forth the views of the CCL on the economic and social objectives that should be pursued in Canada and abroad as a counter-measure to Communism.

Housing, old age security, high prices, wages, unemployment insurance and labour relations legislation were among the subjects on which both Congresses debated their views and formulated policies. Delegates voiced strong endorsement of the United Nations action in Korea.

There was unanimous approval by both bodies of the action taken by their executives earlier in the year in issuing joint statements on matters of common concern, and hope that further co-operation would develop. The CCL also exchanged messages of greeting with the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour.

The latter organization, at its Convention, adopted resolutions many of which were similar to those passed by the two Congresses. It gave particular attention, however, to old age pensions, picketing, Canada and the United Nations, and certain questions of internal management.

In the following pages appear accounts of the proceedings of the three Conventions. The TLC met at Montreal from September 11 to 16, the CCCL at Sherbrooke the following week, and the CCL at Winnipeg at the end of the month.



President Percy R. Bengough presents a gold watch to Sir Luke Fawcett, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, as a memento of the 65th Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

"It is the job of this Parliament of Labour—a job which it cannot gloss over, shirk, or evade—to resolve the problems in which we and the whole free world finds itself. We want peace. Working people everywhere want peace. But we shall not accept peace at any price. We will not accept peace at the price of domination and enslavement." With these words, President Percy R. Bengough set the pattern for the 65th Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress, held at Montreal, September 11-16. This pattern was begun last year at the Calgary Convention.

Backing this statement, the Convention moved swiftly to tighten its ranks against Communist infiltration by giving the Executive Council strong powers to deal with any subversive elements still left in its ranks.

The Executive Council and the Credentials Committee served early notice to all Communists and fellow travellers that their presence at the Convention was not desired.

As a result of this tightened policy, the credentials of a number of delegates were challenged.

The key decisions in the anti-Communist stand of the Convention were those which:

1. Ordered all TLC affiliates to rid themselves of Communist officers or face suspension;
2. Amended the constitution so that Red delegates could be barred from Conventions at the discretion of the executive council;
3. Confirmed the barring of Bruce Magnuson from the convention;
4. Rejected Communist-inspired resolutions on foreign trade, peace and the atom bomb, and foreign relations, and gave the TLC's wholehearted support to the United Nations and the stand in Korea.
5. Refused a proposal that several anti-Communist measures passed at the 64th Convention in Calgary be repealed.

The delegates refused to support a proposal, backed by the executive council, for a system of voting based on the per capita tax paid by each organization. Another issue which occasioned considerable discussion was the proposal for a minimum wage of one dollar per hour, which was finally amended to read eighty-five cents per hour.

The proceedings at the Convention were enlivened by attempts to distribute literature on the floor of the Convention. The mimeographed sheets bore the address of the "Canadian Peace Congress, 49 Walker, Toronto." The distributors were ushered from the hall by the acting chairman, and the Convention provost.

The Convention agenda contained over 200 resolutions on social and economic matters. Among the important matters receiving attention were: cost of living and price control; bill of rights; education; health, holidays and safety; Unemployment Insurance Act; pensions and social security; workmen's compensation; income tax; and several others.

Opening Proceedings

The formal opening was presided over by President Claude Jodoin of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council. Following his address, the delegates were also welcomed by His Worship Mayor Houde of Montreal, and President Marcel Francq of the Quebec Federation of Labour. Later in the opening proceedings the Honourable Milton F. Gregg, V.C., Minister of Labour, addressed the delegates and presented President Bengough with a copy of the special Anniversary Edition of the Labour Gazette.

In his opening address, President Percy R. Bengough, C.B.E., expressed the Convention's pleasure at meeting in Montreal, and spoke of Montreal's importance as an industrial and commercial city.

Speaking of the troubled condition of the world, Mr. Bengough said:—

If we are to have peace—enduring peace—we must create a basis on which peace is possible. If we are to stop Communism, we must encourage people in our country and in other countries to believe our tried and proven ways of governing, living, and working are better. I have no hesitation in saying that we can do that. We know that our free trade unions are better than a union dominated by the state, in the same way, as we know from experience that our free unions are better than a union dominated by the employer. It is not possible to have a free trade union when the state becomes the only employer. We know that the social and economic improvements gained in Canada are the result of our direct efforts, or in some cases at least, of our inspiration. We know that we can do more along those lines.

Mr. Bengough, speaking for the Executive Council, condemned Communism, communist tactics in the labour movement, and the attack on South Korea.

Speaking of the ICFTU and the ILO, Mr. Bengough noted their "direct and consultative relations with the UN." Through these affiliations, Canadian "trade unionists . . . can make constructive efforts towards building a political, social and economic framework in this old world upon which enduring peace can grow and flourish."

President Bengough said that improving working and living conditions would not be enough under present conditions. There is an immediate need for "defensive measures that must be taken in accordance with our commitments to the United Nations and under the North Atlantic Treaty . . .", he said. Labour will have "to put up the lion's share of the money . . . and . . . do the work . . .", Mr. Bengough continued, but will do its job "with light hearts and cool heads, knowing that it is our living and working standards . . . that we are protecting".

Mr. Bengough then spoke of the growing strength of the trade union movement in Canada, and briefly traced for the delegates the expansion of the TLC since the last convention. He noted that TLC membership "is near the half million mark in affiliated membership".

Speaking of the railway strike, Mr. Bengough sharply criticized the attitude of President Donald Gordon of the C.N.R., and expressed his thanks to all labour leaders for joining "with this Congress in a policy statement of unalterable opposition to compulsory arbitration".

Of Canadian problems, and the job of the Convention, Mr. Bengough said:—

In all that I have said about our immediate tasks as unionists and Canadians, we must not lose sight of our never ending job of accomplishing security for all rights here in Canada. We want a comprehensive scheme of social security. During the coming days you will be considering what your Executive Council has done during the past year to get a little closer to that all-important goal. Let us not be fooled by any talk about defence and other expenditures making it impossible for us to have and enjoy a wide measure of social security. Let us not forget that talk like that simply means that there are people in this country—high-minded as they may claim to be—who would be quite happy to shoulder the cost of defence onto the shoulders of the aged, the sick, the infirm, the disabled, the widowed, and the unemployed. That is all that they are saying when they claim that social security cannot be paid for as well as defence and other costs.

Some of our members have gained increases in wages. That could be a boon

to themselves and their families, if, at the same time, we had not found ourselves grasping for spending power while prices soared skyward in a never-ending spiral. Positive measures should be taken against inflation. Positive measures to stabilize prices should be undertaken by the government at once.

Closing his remarks, President Bengough asked all delegates to . . . "exercise calm judgment . . . (and) . . . give full and careful consideration to all matters before them and reach decisions in the best interests of all of our affiliated membership and to the honour of this Congress".

Address of Honourable Milton Gregg Minister of Labour

President Bengough introduced the Hon. Mr. Gregg to the Convention in the following words:—

Fellow delegates it is now my pleasure to introduce to you one whom I consider a very good friend of labour. One who only, as recently as last Labour Day in a very courageous way defended the good name of Labour, defended the position of our railroad men against the charges of irresponsible leadership and others that had been made. I want to say we appreciate it. This good friend of ours really went out of his way to do it, and I want to introduce him to you. He has a very distinguished military record, one where he definitely had to have a knowledge of human value and one where he received the highest honour that can possibly be bestowed on anyone. That was winning the Victoria Cross. He comes well equipped to the job, having previously been President of the University of New Brunswick and is now in the position of the Minister of Labour for the Dominion of Canada. I want to introduce to you now the Honourable Milton F. Gregg, V.C., Minister of Labour.

Expressing his pleasure for the warmth of his welcome to the Convention, Mr. Gregg spoke briefly of his "introduction to labour-management relations" during the rail strike, and said that he had "derived useful and agreeable experience" from this introduction.

Mr. Gregg reiterated his faith in "the loyalty of Canadian workers", and said that "it has been demonstrated in two world wars that there is no more responsible and public spirited segment of our citizenship than the Canadian Labour Movement".

Mr. Gregg paid tribute to the memories of the late Mr. King and Mr. Mitchell. He said that "both Mackenzie King and Humphrey Mitchell regarded themselves as 'expendable' in State service, and did so expend their lives. Theirs was the kind of service that transcends all thought of self". The Minister also referred to Mr. Mitchell's long trade union associations.

Speaking of the forces working against our democracy, Mr. Gregg said:—

We now know how they operate to undermine those countries which they have marked for conquest. The harder nuts, they try to crack by such schemes as getting the unwary to sign petitions to ban the atom bomb.

But their biggest play is to capture or disrupt the free trade union movement, or work into consumers' leagues, or youth leagues or student groups. Often many a liberal (with a small 'l') has been enticed to join the camp followers.

I wish to commend the labour movement of this country for its forthright action in exposing and ousting the termites in their midst. It was done with neatness and dispatch. And only you could have done it with such thoroughness. A government can pass a law outlawing the Communist party as such, but that does not outlaw Communists, or Communism. I know that your vigilance, in view of the immediate situation, will not be relaxed.

Because free trade unions have so much to lose under a Communist dictatorship, there is no need to emphasize here what you have at stake in our present situation.

Korea is a cross-roads in human affairs. Korea today; Indo-China or Malaya, or Iraq, or Europe tomorrow—anywhere they can get a foot-hold, with satellite armies preferred, until they consider the time opportune to commit their own forces in a more ambitious time-table.

You have demonstrated your awareness of their world ambitions by your strong support of counter-measures and your rejection of anything that would impede our trade relations with Western democracies. Your resolutions adopted last year at your Calgary Convention were most heartening, particularly your unqualified support of the North Atlantic Security Pact.

More recently you have boldly swung your support to the Security Council of the United Nations and its decision to intervene in the Korean situation. All these demonstrated that you, too, have calculated the risks and are prepared to sponsor sacrifice by all Canadians to insure the practical survival of our freedom.

Canadians . . . "would be recreant to our trust and our own safety if we did not honour our pledges in defence plans to preserve the boundaries of the remaining free world", Mr. Gregg said. Despite all efforts at amicable settlement, it has become necessary for us to adopt a program of preparedness "for our own safety and that of others".

"In all . . . (their) . . . cold war tactics, the Communist purpose is to dislocate our economy, to keep it off balance, to bring on discontent by scarcity and inflation, and thereby lower our standard of living and soften us up, Mr. Gregg said."

Mr. Gregg pointed out that increased production of war materials would mean shortages of consumer goods and that "scarcity of goods tends to command higher prices", and bring on inflation.

"The strongest anti-inflation weapon we have is increased production. Your government can do much but it cannot do all to curb inflation. Every citizen has a part in that", Mr. Gregg said. However, it would be folly to adopt all-out war powers at this juncture, he said, "and it would be only by assuming such powers; that it would be possible to apply an over-all tight control of retail prices and wages".

Describing "our most potent weapon", after our material strength as being "in the realm of the spirit", the Minister of Labour urged the delegates to "so organize our human relations in Canada so that every individual—soul and body—be safe against all forms of oppression whether from the state or other factors within our country, or from any outside forces of tyranny".

Presentation of Anniversary Issue

Mr. Gregg re-enacted a chapter from history when he presented a copy of the 50th Anniversary Issue of the Labour Gazette to President Bengough. In his presentation remarks, Mr. Gregg noted that, "Mr. King took his first printed copy to Sir William Mulock, who, at the 16th Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress in September 1900, presented that copy to Mr. Ralph Smith, then president of this organization".

Presenting the Issue to Mr. Bengough, Mr. Gregg said,

Today, Mr. Bengough, I am happy to present you with the 50th Anniversary copy of the Department's Labour Gazette, which has faithfully recorded the impressive progress of labour during the past half century.

Fraternal Messages

The delegates listened with interest to the addresses of Sir Luke Fawcett, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, and Mr. Anthony Valente, International President of the United Textile Workers of America, and fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour.

Mr. Valente spoke principally on the world situation and the Communist menace. Placing the guilt for the war in Korea squarely on the Communists, Mr. Valente said:—

... Communism is a world-wide conspiracy against the free nations of the world and must be rooted out everywhere, both domestically and abroad. Communists parade under phony slogans of peace and freedom, not only in the United States and Canada, but in other countries of the world, while they carry on war for the enslavement of peoples. They speak of peace and practice aggression and slavery. The so-called "Stockholm Petition" is a

fraud that has been completely exposed by their actual war against the Republic of Korea.

Lest there be any misunderstanding, I want you to know that the American Labour Movement is completely united in this belief and that it stands firmly behind the United States Government and the United Nations against the puppet North Koreans and their master-manipulators, the Soviet Russian aggressors. The American Federation of Labour is co-operating fully with the United States Government in its defense production program. It is also active in mobilizing the united action of all free labour all over the free world in defence of our free institutions against Communist barbarism and slavery.

Turning to the future, Mr. Valente said that the American labour movement is "conscious of the fact that great sacrifices will have to be made. We know full well that the greatest burden of preparing for defence will be borne by the men and women who work for a living". He said that controls will become necessary but that "controls of prices usually come too late". Already, the greed of some of our industries has become evident in the exorbitant profits being taken", Mr. Valente said.

The speaker noted with pleasure that American labour, "at least in the public press, is well on the road towards becoming united and speaking and acting as one". Referring to the unity discussions now going on between the AFL and CIO in the United States, Mr. Valente said, "I for one, certainly hope that final and complete peace between these two organizations will become a reality". However, Mr. Valente was not convinced of the sincerity of the CIO . . . "particularly . . . in the textile field where the CIO Textile Union's raiding activities have been vicious and are still going on . . ." This "tragic disunity of the American labour movement . . . is particularly tragic today in view of the international perils which beset our country and our movement". To achieve this unity, Mr. Valente suggested that "the dual union organizations themselves must wish it and work for it and must exhibit good faith, goodwill and honourable fulfilment of agreements made".

In agreeing with the Convention's action to bar Communists and fellow travellers,

... I am happy to present you with the 50th Anniversary copy of the Department's *Labour Gazette*. . . I think it is most appropriate that history is repeating itself. . . "

The Hon. Milton Gregg, Minister of Labour, to Percy R. Bengough, President of the Trades and Labour Congress.



Mr. Valente sounded a warning against "branding those whom we dislike or disagree with as Communists". Mr. Valente illustrated his stand with a statement he had made at the Textile Workers' Convention. This statement which has now become the policy of the UTW states:

I hold no brief for Communism or any other isms whatever their disguise, nor have I any use for any crackpot who parrots the party line of Communist Russia. However, I am not going to accept the phony issue of Communist name-calling as a license to raid and destroy our Union.

Closing his speech, Mr. Valente re-expressed his full accord with the TLC Korean Resolution, which has exactly the same meaning and intent as the policy of the AFL and the Textile Workers. However, he said that while he agreed with the Convention's action in barring Communists, he could not agree with the method used of releasing the names of barred delegates prior to the Convention opening. He feared that it would work against his organization in their fight with a rival union over jurisdiction at the Dominion Textile Company in Montreal. Mr. Valente said that had the evidence been presented to him, these people would not have received credentials to represent his union, and that he would personally guarantee that any communists on the payroll of his union would be dropped.

Thanking Mr. Valente for his address, President Bengough said that he regretted the prior publication of the names of the barred delegates, which had resulted from a "leakage". He issued a statement expressing "the cordial and fraternal feelings of this 65th Annual Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada for the textile workers in Canada and especially for those in the Province of Quebec". The statement said in part:—

On behalf of all of the affiliated membership of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada I urge the employees of the Dominion Textile Company to retain Local 102, United Textile Workers of America, as their union and bargaining agent regardless of any lack of confidence that may now exist in the present Canadian leadership of the union.

The Executive Council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada has implicit faith in the sincerity and ability of the President of the United Textile Workers of America, Anthony Valente, and the Executive Board of the International Union.

President Valente . . . has assured the Executive Council of the Congress that the policy of his union is in exact accord with the policy of this Congress.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada urges the workers in the Dominion Textile Company not to allow this coming

vote to deteriorate into merely a fight over certain personalities. The United Textile Workers of America is a sound and effective union capable of bringing to the workers in textile plants in Canada the utmost in economic and social benefits.

Sir Luke Fawcett extended fraternal greetings from the Trades Union Congress to the delegates. He spoke of the ties existing between British and Canadian workers and described himself ". . . as the ambassador to you of the fraternity and goodwill of the workers of Britain."

Sir Luke, in describing the progress of the Labour Movement in Britain, told the delegates "We, working folk, have much to learn from each other. The more we exchange ideas and experience borne of our endeavour the better. Knowledge, confidence and inspiration will be obtained for our forward march." He also said:—

I am firmly of the opinion that in Britain we have the best organized, closest knit, most experienced and conscious voluntary Labour Movement in the world.

Trade Unionism, Co-operation and Political Labour are more united there than in any other country. Constituting the ranks of this immense Movement is an enlightened, trained and disciplined democracy with keen grasp of affairs, deeply aware of its aims and ideals, and moving steadily, persistently onward to their achievement.

Describing the employment situation in Britain, the speaker said that there has been full employment since the end of the war and that "to maintain (this) full employment considerable strides have been made towards establishing a planned economy. The great mining, gas, electricity and transport industries have been nationalized."

Sir Luke paid tribute to the "industrial and economic progress made by Canada during recent years", and lauded Canada as "the linchpin" of the English speaking world".

Closing his remarks, Sir Luke told the convention:

In the eternal struggle between good and evil the scales are not evenly balanced. It is necessary to be ever vigilant in mobilizing the forces that make for good. It is easier to destroy than construct. It seems at times that the powers of destruction are stronger than the powers of construction. Yet it is not so. The overwhelming millions of humanity are on the side of good, of peace, of construction, of freedom, of progress. We know. We represent those whose lot is patient labour throughout the years—the home makers, the tillers of the soil and gatherers in of harvests, the builders, the producers of all kinds of wealth. And they are marshalled on the side of life, and pressing for a kindlier, richer, joyous, more abounding life.

Other Speakers

Also addressing the Convention during its sessions were Mr. C. W. Jenks, of the International Labour Office in Geneva, who extended greetings on behalf of that organization; and Mr. H. W. Manning, Chairman of the Manitoba Flood Relief Fund.

Greetings from ICFTU

President Bengough read a message of greeting to the Convention from Mr. J. H. Oldenbroek, General Secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Mr. Oldenbrook expressed his regret at being unable to attend the Convention.

Slanted Trade Policies Rejected

A series of resolutions on foreign trade, similar to those rejected by the 1949 convention at Calgary, was presented to the Convention. The Resolutions Committee charged that these resolutions had all come from a "central source" and were designed to "unjustly poison the minds of the delegates".

The Resolutions Committee presented a substitute statement on foreign trade to replace the resolutions presented by the following unions: Fort William Trades and Labour Council and Port Arthur Trades and Labour Council; Winnipeg Local 712, International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers; Toronto Local 168, Cafeteria and Restaurant Employees; Toronto Local No. 7, Chefs, Cooks and Pastry Cooks; Port Arthur Local 2786 and Sudbury Local 2537, Lumber and Sawmill Workers, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and the B.C. United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union.

The Committee's own resolution was as follows:—

Foreign Trade

Your Committee notes that Resolutions 30 to 35 dealing with Foreign Trade are similar to those on this subject submitted to the Convention last year in Calgary at which time the convention approved of a recommendation of non-concurrence on the basis that the resolutions were inspired by a "central source" and intended to "unjustly poison the minds of the delegates". The Resolutions presented here assume that our foreign trade, the amount of it, and the countries with which it is maintained, is controlled by the United States and restricted by our dislike of the political and social complexion of the governments of certain countries.

During the past year Canada did business with over seventy countries in addition to the United States, Great Britain and more than thirty countries of the

Commonwealth. Expansion of foreign trade with these and other countries is the continuing policy of our country.

No one will deny that our policy must continue to be one of expanding external trade. Our exports and imports are a large and valuable part of the total business of the country. A continuing high level of employment could not be maintained without a large volume of external trade.

Many adjustments in trading relationships were made necessary by the destruction of Europe. We made those adjustments in our sincere desire to assist and rebuild the devastated areas of the world, and to aid and encourage their peoples to maintain and cherish their freedom and democracy. Those adjustments were made through international agreements into which Canada entered willingly and freely.

Our trading relationships are not based fundamentally upon political considerations. One fact, however, we cannot forget. It takes at least two to make a bargain. There are international boundaries across which neither our goods nor our citizens may move freely. The blame for those restrictions does not belong to Canada.

The government of Soviet Russia is trying to increase the number of countries behind those restricted frontiers in an attempt to further reduce the scope and amount of international trade. No other government including Canada's is pursuing such a trade policy.

Present considerations of national defence, along with our commitments to the United Nations and under the North Atlantic Security Pact will have a significant bearing upon our future trade policies. Arrangements now being worked out for closer trade relations and collaboration with countries of Southeast Asia will further influence the direction and development of our external trade. Within the various frameworks of these and other international projects there is plenty of room for the expansion of our foreign trade. There is also room for as many countries as are prepared to co-operate and collaborate freely. It is not we who are closing the doors to trade. We cannot, however, force other countries against their will to enter into reasonable trading relations with ourselves.

The government of Soviet Russia and the governments of its satellites have been asked many times to enter into mutually acceptable trade agreements. The way is still open. It is for them to determine whether international trade shall expand or whether they will pursue their present course.

For these reasons we believe that these resolutions should not be concurred in and we therefore recommend non-concurrence in all of the above resolutions.

The introduction of this resolution caused an immediate reaction from some members on the Convention floor.

Delegate Stevens of the B.C. Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union opposed the substitute statement and charged that the U.S. State Department was setting policy for the Convention and for Canada. A. L. Gordon also of the B.C. Fishermen's Union

charged that the statement was a "big lie", and that the U.S. State Department was directing the convention.

Speaking on behalf of the substitute resolution, Delegate Bernard Shane attacked the Communist attempt to undermine the good relations existing between Canada and the United States. He urged support of the resolution and said that labour should be opposed to shipping anything to Russia or the satellite countries which could be used against us in a war.

Mr. Shane was supported in his stand by several delegates who praised the action of the Committee in recognizing the nature of the trade resolutions.

The Committee's substitute resolution was overwhelmingly adopted on a voice vote.

Foreign Relations and International Affairs

A group of resolutions on "peace and the atom bomb" was rejected by the delegates following an Executive recommendation of non-concurrence. Despite protests by a small, but vocal left-wing element on the floor, the following statement on foreign relations was adopted as TLC policy on foreign affairs:—

The Executive Council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, having in mind the immediate threat to the peace of the world and to the free and democratic nations contained in the armed attack by the armies of North Korea against the people of South Korea, issued a statement on August 10, urging the full support of all trade unions and their membership for the actions taken by the Security Council of the United Nations to block this act of armed aggression. In making this appeal to all of our affiliated membership, your Executive Council also warned against the insincere efforts of Communists and communist sympathizers seeking to weaken our own defences and solidarity against the spread of Communism and the imperialist aims of world domination and enslavement by the dictatorship of Soviet Russia. We called attention to these insincere efforts that were being put forth whereby our affiliated membership was being asked to sign the Stockholm Peace Petition and to approve resolutions calling for the banning of the A-Bomb.

This statement issued by the Executive Council now takes the form of a Recommendation of the Executive Council, in which form it may receive the approval of the delegates assembled in Convention, and so become the immediate and continuing policy of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada on Foreign Policy.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada calls for full support of the decisions and actions of the Security Council of the United Nations in its attempt to meet the armed attack of the North Korean armies upon South Korea and

re-establish peace and democratic government in Korea. We are pleased to see that free trade unionists throughout the world have taken the same position, and that the free nations of the world have thrown in their lot with the United Nations in the maintenance of international law and order.

Our members fervently desire peace throughout the entire world. Only in peace can working people increase their standard of living, improve their homes, eat more and better food, advance their education, and enjoy more leisure. These and not war are our objectives.

Recognizing this, there are, unfortunately, some who have attached themselves to our trade unions, who today are attempting to pose as the only friends of peace and as such as the only qualified leaders of the organized workers of our country. But, however incredible it may seem, it is these very people who are in favour of the armed attack upon South Korea.

This duplicity—this campaign in favour of peace on the one hand and armed aggression on the other—must be exposed. The people who are promoting this campaign should be recognized for what they are.

The activities of Communists and communist sympathizers in our unions have never been sincere efforts to improve the position of working people. They have been designed in the past solely to further the interests of the Communist Party. Today these willing dupes are sowing confusion in our unions to assist only the Stalinist dictatorship of Soviet Russia which has for its objective the domination and enslavement of the entire world.

Review for a moment what has happened since Soviet Russia was our ally in World War II. Stalin took advantage of the defeat of Germany and Japan to impose his soviet system, assisted in all cases by armed force, upon Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria and Eastern Germany, in Europe, and upon Manchuria, North Korea and China, in Asia. To this list must be added, of course, Czechoslovakia whose enslavement by Stalin despite its remarkably advanced social and economic conditions and strong trade union movement came as a terrible shock to the whole free world.

Korea for many years was under Japanese control. Stalin agreed at Yalta to a partition of the country for the purpose of handling prisoners of war. It was intended that under the United Nations the country would be unified with its own democratic government, freely elected by the people. But Stalin set up his own puppet government in North Korea and refused to allow the United Nations to hold free elections there in 1947. These elections were held in South Korea and a coalition government recognized by the United Nations was established at the end of 1948.

Having resisted all efforts of the United Nations to re-unite Korea under stable democratic government, the armies of Stalin's puppet government of North Korea invaded South Korea on June 25. The Security Council of the United Nations took action by resolution the same day to counter this armed attack.

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions immediately stated its sup-

port of the Security Council in these words: "We welcome the firm stand which has been taken by the United Nations Security Council for countering this act of aggression and for the restoration of peace in Korea." The ICFTU also said: "This is clearly the latest move in a systematic plan for enlarging, by armed force if necessary, the totalitarian sphere of influence."

Communists and persons of like minds in our own country are asking our members and others to sign the phoney Stockholm Peace Pledge and to pass "ban the A-Bomb" resolutions, hoping to keep us disarmed and leave Soviet Russia free to move in on any country whenever it suits their purpose.

It is doubtful if any of the people in our unions who support Soviet Russia are really aware of what they are favouring. The masters of Moscow today are not the people who overthrew the Czar in 1917. The dictatorship is not the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is not any longer the government of the Communist Party. It is simply the dictatorship of Joe Stalin. Everything in Soviet Russia and its controlled satellites is under the control of this one man and the few who are closely associated with him in the Kremlin.

But it is not the confusion and stupidity of these dupes of Stalin that we should concern ourselves with. Our job is not to be confused by their insincere and destructive tactics. Our job is to preserve peace and our own way of life, which we have proven to be far better than anything else so far suggested or attempted.

Dictatorship wherever it exists is the foe of trade unions. Dictators, whether they are fascist or communist, are intent upon world domination. They know no goal but unlimited power. They know no method of accomplishing this end but armed force and enslavement of conquered peoples.

We as unionists know the value of peace, of freedom, and of democracy. We also know that there are times when these things have to be fought for. There can no longer be any doubt that that time has come around again.

Thus, in the firm conviction that the steps taken by our own country, Britain, the United States and other members of the United Nations are designed to restore peace in Korea and uphold the dignity and authority of international law in the settlement of disputes between the countries of the world, we call upon all of our affiliated membership to give these measures their unqualified support.

Three resolutions dealing with International Conventions were also adopted by the delegates. These measures asked the Federal Government:—

1. To adopt the International Convention for the Protection of Civilians in Time of War;
2. To support adoption of an International Convention to protect legal rights of refugees;
3. To "accede to the Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons."

Amendments to Constitution

Several constitutional amendments, proposed by the Committee on Constitution and Law were accepted by the Convention, but an important proposed amendment to Section 2 Article IV, designed to provide for a system of bloc voting at Conventions was defeated after lengthy discussion by the delegates.

The Executive Council of the Congress was "empowered to take the necessary measures" to ensure that Communists and those adhering to Communist principles were not allowed representation in the TLC. A paragraph, taken from the constitution of the American Federation of Labour was added to Section 5 of Article V, providing that:—

"No organization officered or controlled by communists or members of the Labour Progressive Party, or any person espousing Communism or advocating the violent overthrow of our institutions shall be allowed representation or recognition in this Congress or any organization chartered by it."

Section 6 of Article V was also amended to read:—

"Neither shall any person be eligible as a delegate who is a member of the Communist Party or the Labour Progressive or any other named subversive organization, or who holds membership in or allegiance to any other body, local, national or international, hostile or dual to the Congress or its affiliated organizations, nor any organization or individual advocating the overthrow of our democratic form of Government by force or known to participate in and advance the aims and policies of Communism."

When asked by a delegate on the floor, what evidence would be necessary to prove that a person was a Communist under the provisions of the amendment, Delegate Marcel Francq, Chairman of the Committee replied that "in the case of a Communist, we will give him the same opportunity of defending himself that he would be given in Russia—he will be guilty until he can prove to our satisfaction that he is innocent."

One of the most contentious issues to come before the Convention was the Committee's proposed amendment which would have provided for a system of bloc voting at future conventions. The proposal was voted down by the delegates after heated discussion. The chief opposition came from local union representatives who were afraid that it would take away from the

locals the opportunity of having changes made in the constitution. R. K. Gervin, of the Vancouver New Westminster and District Trades and Labour Council, represented the views of many of the local union representatives when he drew attention to the opening paragraph of the amendment which read: "Questions may be decided by a division or show of hands. One tenth of the delegates present may demand a roll call vote." He felt that the effect of this would be to work against the small unions.

President Percy R. Bengough, speaking in favour of the amendment said that it was designed to alter the situation presently existing, whereby a 15 member union has the same vote as one with 2,000. He also pointed out that the AFL, TUC and ICFTU had voting systems similar to this, whereby each constituent organization voted on the basis of the per capita tax paid.

Among those opposing the proposed amendment were Bruce Docherty, of the Hamilton and District Trades and Labour Council, A. W. Godfrey, of the Fort William Trades and Labour Council, and W. M. Black of the Joint Council of Public Employees (B.C. Division) and Vancouver Hospital Employees' Federal Union No. 180.

A standing vote was called for, and the proposed amendment was defeated.

The Committee's recommendation of non-concurrence for several proposed amendments was accepted by the convention after some discussion. Several other minor constitutional amendments were accepted and passed by the membership, and the amended report of the committee was accepted.

Racial Discrimination and Genocide

The Congress adopted unanimously the report of the Standing Committee on Racial Discrimination, presented by Quebec Vice-President Claude Jodoin. The report surveyed the Canadian situation on discrimination since the last report presented to the 64th Convention at Calgary. The report said:—

Developments during the 12 months since we met in convention in Calgary have been such as to encourage those who seek better human understanding and closer relations between all ethnic, national and religious groups. In this same period, of course, there have been unfortunate instances of active discrimination against certain members of minority groups. We refer in particular to the referendum held in the city of Dresden, Ont., curtailing

the rights of Negroes in that locality and to the outbreak of violence in Shawinigan Falls against the members of the Christian Brethren and in LaSarre, Que., against a group of Baptist evangelists. The sufferings these outbreaks have caused to the victims cannot be ignored and should never be minimized. But it should be stressed that the stronger and more noticeable trend in recent months has been away from such displays of prejudice and towards greater understanding of all minorities.

In line with our educational activities, several new legislative measures against discrimination have been enacted in Canada this year. These new laws are not only the result of educational work by our own labour organizations but, being in force, they are now a part of that educational activity.

The report expressed concern "with the practice of discrimination in employment against many working men and women because of their race, religion or national origin." The report noted that during the year, the TLC, through the Committee had "encouraged and lent . . . support to all movements for the introduction of fair employment practices laws." However, although the movement had progressed in Ontario, and efforts towards such legislation are being made in Manitoba and British Columbia, Saskatchewan is still the only province which has legislation prohibiting such discrimination "through (a) provincial Bill of Rights."

On the Committee's recommendation, four resolutions were adopted calling for:

1. Ratification by Canada of the UN convention on "the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide;"
2. The enactment by all provinces of fair employment practices legislation;
3. Legislation banning restrictive real estate covenants;
4. Continued action by the Executive Council "to continue these efforts—both educational and legislative—to develop better human understanding between all groups within our country."

"As an interim measure, (the report also recommended), that a Declaration of Human Rights be adopted by the Parliament of Canada . . ." Such a declaration "would state that every one in Canada has duties to our community and is subject to such limitations as are determined by law, for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and of the general welfare and good government of Canada."

Credentials Committee

Delegate A. F. MacArthur, Secretary of the Credentials Committee in his final statement reported that a total of 679 duly accredited delegates, representing 414 organizations had been seated at the Convention.

The cases of seven persons, refused admission earlier in the convention had been reviewed, and the Committee felt that there was sufficient evidence to warrant their exclusion from the meetings. The list of names read by Mr. MacArthur included:

R. F. Wright, Local 161, Hotel and Restaurant Employees, Toronto; Mrs. Helen Weir, Local 168, Hotel and Restaurant Employees, Toronto; J. Phillips, Local 28, Civic Workers, Vancouver; D. Guise, Local 24, Civic Workers, Vancouver; A. Gauld, Local 144, Plumbers', Toronto; Sam Lapedes, Local 253, Garment Workers, Toronto.

The case of Bruce Magnuson, president of Sudbury Local 2537, of the United

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America had been reviewed, and the ban against him confirmed. In its report, the Committee said that Mr. Magnuson had denied Communist affiliation, and membership in the Labour Progressive Party, but that it was the Committee's opinion that "he has shown adherence to the Communist Party line."

The action of the committee was opposed by several delegates who charged that the Congress was attempting to tell the locals who they could send to conventions. Delegate A. L. Gordon, charged that the action was "dictatorial in the extreme", and an "aberration of democracy". Delegate James Beattie charged that the convention was not free, and that "the policy of the capitalist press has become the policy of this Congress".

Replying to these charges of high-handed action by the Executive Council, President Bengough said that TLC policy on Communism had been set by the 64th Convention in Calgary. He then read to the mem-



The re-elected Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

Front row, left to right—Gordon Cushing, Secretary-Treasurer; President Percy R. Bengough, C.B.E., and William Jenoves, Ontario vice-president. Standing—Carl E. Berg, M.B.E., Prairie vice-president; James Whitebone, Maritime vice-president; Birt Showler, M.B.E., British Columbia vice-president; Claude Jodoin, Quebec vice-president.

bers the TLC policy on Communism as it appears in the constitution. This statement reads:—

Whereas the principles advocated by the proponents of the Communist Doctrines are mimical to our democratic ideals of freedom of assembly, of speech, of the press and of worship;

And whereas the Trades Union Movement as represented by The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the American Federation of Labour has been developed and brought to its present strength under democratic systems of Government;

And whereas our Trade Union Movement, as we understand it, is essentially democratic in its organization and administration;

And whereas a number of affiliated organizations have suffered through the activities of Communists who place their philosophies ahead of the welfare of organized Labour by the introduction of Communist doctrine to the exclusion of legitimate trade union activities, and have thereby discredited the Trade Union Movement in the eyes of the general public;

Therefore be it resolved,—That this 64th Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada condemns the Communist doctrines as detrimental to the best interests of the working class; severely censures the activities of Communists and fellow travellers and recommends to all affiliated organizations to remove them from any key positions or offices they may hold and to expel them from their ranks.

And be it further resolved,—That no known Communist shall be permitted to hold office in the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, its Provincial Federations and Central Bodies, nor be permitted to sit on any Committee of the Convention.

The action of the Credentials Committee received almost unanimous approval from the delegates.

Social Security and Pensions

The Convention adopted a resolution on social security which urged:—

That we fully co-operate with the Federal Government in the immediate implementation of a Dominion-wide social security plan on a contributory basis for all citizens of Canada, regardless of income and that this plan shall include health, hospitalization, old age pensions, mothers' allowance, widows' allowance, and such other social measures which are necessary along with financial assistance to the municipalities in the construction of modern hospitals and that the following be included: Cash benefits to maintain income during illness; the integration of curative and preventive work and provision of the necessary technical personnel to guarantee to every person the maximum medical, surgical and dental benefits, labour representation on all hospital boards and that all persons shall have free choice of any professional services.

Seventeen resolutions on pensions before the Convention were consolidated into one which asked for amendments to the Old Age Pensions Act which would:

1. Reduce the pension age to 65 (60 for females), with pensions payable to all, without a means test, on a contributory basis. The only qualification being fifteen years' residence in Canada;

2. Eliminate deductions from pensions for other income;

3. Pay the same pension to blind and totally disabled over eighteen;

4. Discontinue the association of the Parent's Maintenance Act with the Pensions Act;

5. Discontinue placing of liens on homes of pensioners;

6. Increase pensions to \$65 per month;

7. Provide community homes and medical care, under federal supervision for the aged.

Several delegates spoke on the subject of old age pensions, and offered further suggestions to the Convention. Delegate Frank Armstrong of Winnipeg suggested that a cost-of-living index be placed against old age pensions, and that pensions be increased as the index increases.

Other delegates maintained that \$40 was entirely inadequate for older people to maintain a decent standard of living, and that the cost could not be considered in such an important matter. Delegate Nelson Cox expressed the Convention's viewpoint when he said "our duty is to provide money for old age pensions . . ." Delegate Blair of Victoria, urged each delegate to arouse their memberships to work for better social security legislation when they returned home.

Wages, Hours and Conditions of Employment

The Convention adopted a resolution which said that it would like to see enacted "legislation which will institute for all workers a maximum five day, forty hour week without reduction in take home pay." This resolution was unanimously carried.

A resolution, asking for "a national minimum wage of one dollar (\$1.00) per hour," was amended to read, "eighty-five cents per hour or such higher minimum as may be needed to purchase the normal requirements for the maintenance of the welfare of the people."

There was considerable opposition from some of the delegates to the eighty-five cents minimum. Many thought that such a proposal by labour would not help in recruiting new members to trade union ranks.

Other members, in supporting the amended resolution pointed out that only recently had the United States adopted a

minimum wage of seventy-five cents an hour. After considerable discussion, both pro and con, the resolution, as amended, was carried on a close vote.

Also adopted were resolutions favouring: time and one-half for overtime, double time for Sundays and holidays; check-off of Association dues for government employees; increased wages for postal employees; adoption of a fair wage policy; and the observance "on all projects undertaken by or on behalf of Dominion or Provincial Governments in any part of Canada of the terms of Fair Wage Acts."

Housing

Four resolutions on housing were amalgamated to represent the convention's attitude on this matter. The resolution declared that because of rental increases allowed by the Government, "the already lamentable housing crisis" had been added to. Therefore the Convention called upon "the Dominion Government to assume full responsibility for the financing of slum clearance and low rental dwellings and thus make possible the commencement of low rental housing projects in co-operation with the provinces and municipalities."

Two other resolutions asked for "protective legislation to safeguard . . . workers and veterans so that their homes will be protected . . . against a weakened financial condition in the event of a business recession;" and Government intervention to increase production . . . of all building materials."

Immigration

Four resolutions on immigration were incorporated into one which instructed the Executive Council "to reiterate its request for the establishment of an Immigration Commission on which there will be equal representation of Government, Labour and Management to advise on, negotiate and administer all matters concerning immigration."

A resolution protesting against the issuing of permits to American contractors operating in Canada asked "that before any such permits are issued the local unions in the locality must be consulted."

Public Works, Public Utilities and Employment

Twenty resolutions on public works, public utilities and employment were submitted to the Convention, and their major proposals were adopted by the delegates in three substitute resolutions.

Public Works

One resolution requested the Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments to begin at once a public works program. Such a program to include:

1. Subsidized low rental homes;
2. Hospitals, schools and sanatoriums;
3. Completion of the Trans-Canada Highway;
4. Flood control and irrigation projects;
5. Several proposed canal and power projects.

The resolution also stated: "that pending such action all destitute persons not eligible for unemployment insurance be immediately provided with direct financial assistance at least equal to that provided by the Unemployment Insurance Act."

A second resolve asked that "the Government of Canada . . . stimulate improvement in industrial processes, to aid in the establishment of further industrial plants wherever these are warranted, and to encourage and finance technical and scientific development, especially in regard to connection with development of our iron and steel, oil and forest resources."

Unemployment

To counteract "the danger that unemployment on a widespread scale could become the beginning of a period of depression," the Convention recommended a four-point program. These proposals called for public works programs by all governments; organization of work by employers to offset seasonal conditions; and assurance that Fair Wage Acts and other legislation would apply on all such programs.

Cost of Living and Price Control

The Convention adopted unanimously a substitute resolution, representative of several, calling for "a campaign to arouse public opinion, and continue to urge upon the Canadian Government the necessity of . . . legislation" embodying the following provisions:

1. re-institution of subsidies on basic food commodities and enforcement of a reduction in consumer prices;
2. re-imposition of the 100 per cent excess profits tax;
3. no further price changes on necessities of life and the establishment of a Price Control Board on which labour would be represented.

The delegates also passed a resolution urging all TLC affiliates "to include substantial wage increases in their demands as contracts come up for renewal."

Labour Code

The Convention, through a section of the Report on Legislative activities, commended the Executive Council for its efforts to have a National Labour Relations Act passed. The statement said:

Your Committee is in full agreement with the Executive Council for continuing to press for a National Labour Relations Act which would be in keeping with the beliefs of the Congress.

Your Committee makes this recommendation with the suggestion that the Executive Council keep on the alert for any indication of detrimental interpretation of the Act which will set precedent not in the best interest of its affiliated membership.

Your Committee would particularly urge the Executive Council to meet with the Minister of Labour regarding the interpretation being placed on the definition of "confidential employees" which bars a large number of our members from being included in a bargaining agency.

Your Committee is in accord with the statement that the Act is too limited in scope and your Committee believes that the Executive Council should continue to press for the extension of provisions of the Act whereby it would cover all employees of the Government, including those on the hourly rates, with municipal employees to be included as well.

Legislation

The Report of the Committee on Legislative Activities noted that "some of the legislative measures requested by the Congress have been incorporated as amendments to existing legislation," and that "it can be stated with confidence that the Government has considered some of the measures Labour has sought for years, which indicates the value of persistent plugging which has been done by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada."

The Report concurred in several matters on legislation, including recommendations for abolishing appeals to the Privy Council; proposed amendments to the B.N.A. Act; the Congress stand for higher income tax exemptions for lower paid workers, removal of sales taxes and exemption of union dues from income taxes; prohibition of the use of injunctions; improved working conditions for Government employees; amendments to the National Housing Act, Combines Act, Supreme Court Act and Criminal Code; ratification by Parliament of the ILO Convention No. 88 on free employment services; payment of supplementary benefits and extended coverage of the Act; and the extension of federal rent controls until March 31, 1951.

Workmen's Compensation

The delegates' views on workmen's compensation were contained in a resolution which asked the Executive:—

to petition the Federal Government for enactment of a Compensation Act, to cover all workers regardless of trade or other restrictions, which will guarantee full earnings and no waiting period for the needy, the act to also include:

1. Blanket coverage of all occupational disease or diseases attributable to the nature of employment regardless of the disease or the occupation of the worker;
2. Payment based on wages of the highest prevailing period between time of accident and final settlement agreeable to recipient or employee;
3. The process of investigation and payment to recipients being speeded up;

And be it further resolved,—That in the meantime the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, through its provincial bodies, urge upon the respective provincial governments the necessity of amending the Workmen's Compensation Acts to cover these points.

Unemployment Insurance

Of twenty-two resolutions on the Unemployment Insurance Act, before the Convention, ten were passed. In several cases, the requests contained in one resolution were duplicated in one or more other resolves. The major proposals regarding the Act were:—

1. That benefits under the Act remain the same as at present;
2. That it be amended to cover all workers regardless of occupation;
3. Immediate payment of benefits;
4. A limit on the time in which Umpire's decisions can be handed down;
5. Amendment of the Act so that an "insurable person, once having qualified with 180 days, shall not have to qualify further until all benefits have been received to which the insurable person is entitled;"
6. Replacement of the Umpire by a panel of three representing labour, employers and the judiciary;
7. Payment of benefits for holidays and Sundays;
8. Clearer definition of the phrase "suitable employment."

Joint Union Action

On the important matter of joint union action, TLC policy was established by the Convention in a statement which commended "the Executive for issuing several joint statements in the interest of the Trade Union Movement during the past year and

especially during the Railway Strike, and we believe that approval and endorsement by this Convention will inspire them to similar joint action in the future."

Other Recommendations

Among the recommendations contained in other resolutions were:—

The establishment of an international authority to take action to prevent floods in Manitoba, British Columbia and other parts of Canada;

The setting up by the TLC of a Union Label Department in Canada;

The assumption by the Federal Government of "a greater portion of the cost of education by means of grants to provinces to be used exclusively for educational purposes;"

The establishment of a government subsidized national health scheme;

Enactment of a Canadian Bill of Rights.

Adoption of a more orderly, balanced and fixed calendar incorporating the 12 month equal quarters World Calendar.

Election of Officers

The election of officers resulted in acclamations for the re-election of President Percy R. Bengough; Secretary-Treasurer Gordon G. Cushing; William Jenoves, Ontario Vice-President; Carl Berg, Prairie Vice-President; and James Whitebone, Maritime Vice-President.

Contests were held for the other two Executive positions. Claude Jodoin defeated Ulysses Charlebois to retain the office of Quebec Vice-President, and Birt Showler defeated H. L. Hanson for re-election as British Columbia Vice-President.

CANADIAN CONGRESS OF LABOUR

For the occasion of the tenth anniversary Convention of the Canadian Congress of Labour, over 700 delegates, representing a reported membership of 350,000, met at the Civic Auditorium, Winnipeg, from September 25 to 29, 1950.

The Congress continued the strong action it has taken in previous years against Communism. It expelled the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, a union which some months previously had been suspended by the CCL Executive (L.G., Jan., 1950, p. 8). It adopted a constitutional amendment permitting its Executive to expel any union following Communist or Fascist principles and policies.

As a corollary to this action, the Congress adopted a Declaration of Positive Economic Philosophy, a statement setting forth social and economic objectives for the country as a counter-measure to Communism.

Apart from these matters, the subject which probably evoked the most vigorous discussion from the delegates was that of housing. The debate on this issue culminated in the adoption of a strongly-worded resolution calling for the institution of a low-cost housing program.

The Convention also devoted particular attention to the need for an old age security program and a national labour code. Another resolution called for higher wage rates to relieve suffering caused by the rising cost of living.

The Convention dealt with the question of labour unity in the light of the concerted action taken by Canadian labour bodies in the conduct of the recent railway strike. It proposed the establishment of a joint national council, as a medium through which the whole Canadian trade union movement could press in the future for common aims and objectives.

Continuing the interest it has displayed in recent years in international affairs, the Convention adopted a resolution giving its "unqualified support" to the action taken by the United Nations in Korea.

The Hon. Milton Gregg, recently appointed Minister of Labour, flew from Ottawa to make his first official appearance at a CCL Convention. Mr. Gregg addressed the delegates at the Convention banquet.

At the opening of the Convention, the delegates were welcomed to Winnipeg by Mayor Garnet Coulter, and by Leon Mitchell, President of the Winnipeg Labour Council.

Presidential Address of A. R. Mosher

President A. R. Mosher began his address to the delegates, on the opening morning of the Convention, with a reference to the founding of the Canadian Congress of Labour ten years earlier.

"Our first Convention, in 1940," he said, "was in the nature of an adventurous experiment. At that time, we brought together a group of purely Canadian unions

and a group of international unions, some of which were only beginning to be organized in the mass-production industries of Canada. If I may mention a few of the unions and personalities concerned, I should like to say how much the Congress owed in its formative years to the contribution of the United Mine Workers represented by Brothers Silby Barrett, Pat Conroy, and others, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, represented by Brother Sol Spivak. These international unions had been established in Canada for many years.

"The United Automobile Workers of America, represented by Brother George Burt and the United Steelworkers of America represented by Brother C. H. Millard, were just getting under way, and laying the foundations for the progress which has made them the two largest international unions in Canada. The contribution made toward the Congress by the purely Canadian unions was also of great importance, and I should like to refer to the very valuable service rendered by Brother M. M. Maclean, who was then National Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, and who, since he entered the Department of Labour as Director of Industrial Relations, in August, 1942, has done extremely good work in that position."

Political Action

Describing the wartime and post war endeavours of the Congress in regard to such matters as price control, housing, employment, health insurance, a national labour code, and labour representation on government bodies, he said:—

"It is obvious that neither the Federal nor the majority of the Provincial Governments pay any respect to the representations of labour, because they do not regard labour as a potential political threat. Our weakness in Parliament and the Legislatures makes it impossible for us to exert adequate pressure on governments, and to obtain legislation which would be of benefit not merely to the workers, but to the public as a whole.

"It is essential, therefore, that we undertake the task of organization in the political field with as much energy and determination as we have shown in organizing our unions for economic action. . . .

"The time has come," he continued, "when we should give this question much greater attention and personal effort than we have shown in the past. We have been lukewarm and lackadaisical in our attitude toward polities, voting when we did, vote without conviction and without definite

objectives. We have preferred the movies to political meetings, and, as individual members of Congress unions, we have refused to contribute toward the support of a political party, which our Congress has endorsed, even the price of a couple of movie tickets."

Reviewing the endorsement by the Congress of the CCF Party as the "political arm of labour," he said that it was "quite evident" that "the rank and file of our movement have not yet become firmly convinced of the necessity of voting for candidates endorsed by the Congress, and thus obtaining adequate representation in Parliament and the provincial legislatures."

Need for Labour Organization and Unity

Mr. Mosher also called on the delegates to increase their efforts to organize unorganized workers as a means of building up labour's strength.

"If workers who have gained improvements in wages and working conditions through organization are not willing to accept the responsibility of spending time and money for organizing purposes," he warned, "the labour movement will become smaller and weaker instead of developing into a powerful agency for democratic progress."

Mr. Mosher pointed to the need for unity among the various trade union centres as a further means of strengthening labour's position.

"The Congress has endeavoured to promote co-operation with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada," he said, "and some progress has been made in this respect. It must be evident that the division of labour into two large national groups and into another important group, the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour in the Province of Quebec, is detrimental to the best interests of the workers and the nation. Both within the Congress, therefore, and in its external relations, it is important that we should strive for a spirit of unity and goodwill."

The President made it clear, however, that there were limits to this drive towards unification of the labour movement.

"Our desire for unity," he declared, "great as it may be, does not require us to retain within our ranks or to co-operate with admitted enemies of our country and traitors to our nation, who have given themselves over body and soul to the totalitarian philosophy of Communism. The great majority of our affiliated and chartered unions and of the membership of these unions have been strongly opposed to Communism from the outset, and at our



Winnipeg Civic Auditorium was the site of the 10th Annual CCL Convention. Above, top: representatives of local chartered unions. Centre: the Auditorium's floor and platform. Bottom: a group from the United Automobile Workers.

Congress Conventions we have unhesitatingly condemned Communism and its supporters, because it was evident that their loyalty was to Soviet Russia rather than to Canada, and to a ruthless and unprincipled totalitarianism rather than to the principles of freedom and democracy. I believe that we should refuse to permit any Communist-dominated union to remain in the Congress and undermine its efforts to build up a responsible and democratic labour movement.

"A well-known proverb tells us, 'It's an ill wind that blows nobody good,' and while everyone, except the Communists, must regret the invasion of South Korea by Communist forces from North Korea, the ridiculous defence of this action by Communists the world over has demonstrated more clearly than ever before that they are willing to follow the Communist party-line, no matter how absurd or illogical it may be.

"The war in Korea has also served to unite the democratic nations more strongly than ever, and to show that the United Nations can, when necessary, become a powerful force to defend its members against aggression. We may take some satisfaction in the readiness with which Canada has answered the call of the United Nations, and I am sure that, as Canadian citizens, we wish our country to do everything possible, in co-operation with the other nations, to oppose Soviet imperialism wherever it may be found."

Desire for National Labour Legislation

Reiterating the desire of the Congress for the adoption of labour legislation on a national rather than a provincial basis, Mr. Mosher expressed the view that there would be "no difficulty whatever" in making any necessary constitutional amendments.

However, he asserted, "the fact is that there is a marked disinclination by the responsible authorities to attempt to introduce federal legislation or to take the necessary steps to obtain power to do so. The result is senseless lack of uniformity which understandably bewilders workers and unions, and adds nothing to the effective administration of labour legislation.

"Certain industries," Mr. Mosher continued, "have become so basic to the economy of the nation that it is ludicrous to continue any longer the present motley pattern of legislation on a sectionalized basis." In particular Mr. Mosher felt that the steel and packinghouse industries should be governed by national legislation.

The CCL President criticized the lack of uniformity in provincial legislation concern-

ing the check-off, and said it was "deplorable" that federal legislation did not make provision for it.

He characterized as "one of the most disturbing features in the administration of labour legislation in the last year" the action of the Labour Relations Board of British Columbia in "taking upon itself" the right to determine whether or not a particular trade union should have the authority, under its constitution, to organize employees in certain industries.

Mr. Mosher declared that "it is no part of the function of the Labour Relations Board to define the jurisdiction of trade unions. It is up to the employees to decide in which union they will belong. If there should appear to be any conflict as to which union enjoys the confidence of a unit of employees, the issue can, and should, in so far as the Labour Relations Board is concerned, be resolved through the ballot-box. In effect, the Board is substituting its opinion for that of the employees, and to the extent that it is doing this it represents an irresponsible usurpation of the right of the employees to decide which union will represent them."

Conciliation Board Procedure

Mr. Mosher urged the need for overhauling the present conciliation procedure used to deal with industrial disputes.

"At the present time," he said, "all labour legislation provides that, in the event of an industrial dispute, the matters at issue between the parties may be referred to a Conciliation Board which reports its recommendation to the appropriate Minister of Labour. Undoubtedly, some more effective machinery must be found for the purpose of reconciling differences between employers and workers. Reports issued by certain Conciliation Boards in recent months in industrial disputes which are of vital importance to the public have shown an almost reckless disregard for factual accuracy, and have had consequences which have defeated the very purpose for which Conciliation Boards are established. Some recent Board reports have actually resulted in a worsening of labour-management relations. In some cases, decisions are made on considerations of expediency rather than of sound principles.

"It may be that the answer lies partly in developing panels of trained and experienced men and women, representing the points of view of labour, management, and the general public, to serve on Conciliation Boards. This might lead to greater consistency and stability. The Congress is giving the problem of Conciliation Boards careful consideration, and we hope soon to

be able to offer suggestions to the legislative authorities so that their work may become more effective and useful. This would be in the interests of all parties concerned, including the public."

Objectives of Labour

Mr. Mosher went on to stress the need for "a sound and adequate program of social security for the Canadian people."

Specifically he called for old age pensions providing a "decent standard of living" without a means test, higher unemployment insurance benefits and "fewer restrictions on the right to get them," a national health insurance scheme, and disability benefits to cover loss of earning power through illness or accident. "And basic to all of this, labour wants the Government to make full employment a permanent feature of our economy."

Mr. Mosher added that "Canadian workers do not expect to get anything for nothing. . . . Just as they pay their full share toward their own unemployment insurance benefits, and, through taxation, for what little other social security legislation there is, so they are prepared to pay their just share of any additional measures that may be introduced," he declared.

He insisted that "social security will not bankrupt Canada," but rather "will strengthen it. . . . It will, in the words of Lord Beveridge, 'free us once and for all of the scandal of physical want for which there is no economic or moral justification.'"

Mr. Mosher directed special attention to the work of the Congress in the fields of research, education and public relations, where, he said, the Congress had made a great contribution toward the progress of the Canadian labour movement.

In concluding his address he told his audience that the labour movement, although "a human institution and therefore fallible in its judgment and its conduct" was "nevertheless one of the great constructive elements in the modern industrial world. We may, I think, take proper pride in being associated with the labour movement and with the Canadian Congress of Labour. Its success represents the collective efforts of its membership from coast to coast, and there is no reason why it should not continue to be a powerful factor in the fight for freedom, security, and the utmost human well-being. Let us on this tenth anniversary rededicate ourselves to the task of carrying out the program of the Congress in raising our standards of living, and making life richer and more abundant for the people of Canada and of the world."

Expulsion of the United Electrical Workers

On the afternoon of the first day of the Convention, the delegates dealt with an appeal from the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, District Five, against its suspension by the CCL Executive in December, 1949.

The suspension of the UE was described as follows in the printed Report of the Executive Council, which had been distributed to the delegates:-

In December, 1949, the Executive Council, by a mail vote, as provided by Article 6, Section 10, of the Congress Constitution, decided to suspend the affiliation of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, with effect from December 1, 1949, on account of being in arrears of per capita tax for a period of three months. This action was taken in accordance with Article 3, Section 9 of the Congress Constitution.

The appeal, a 34-page mimeographed document, was also distributed to the delegates, and was read by George T. Aldridge, President of UE Local 521.

It charged that the matter of alleged arrears of per capita tax had "little if anything" to do with the "real reasons" for the suspension of the UE.

These reasons, the appeal continued, "lie in the position taken by this union on questions of policy at previous CCL conventions, and meetings of the Executive Council. On some fundamental policy questions, particularly the deficiencies of Congress leadership in promoting a unified fight for our wage needs and the political action position of the Congress, the UE with other CCL unions found itself in sharp disagreement with the Congress officers and we carried forward a consistent fight within the Congress in support of our point of view."

The appeal, went on to say that the Congress officers needed an excuse for suspending the UE "because they wished to apply in Canada the action of the CIO Convention which expelled UE from CIO in the United States. They wished to make room for the new paper organization which CIO handed to James B. Carey . . . the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (IUE).

"They, the Congress officers, desired to clothe this paper organization with Congress affiliation so that it could proceed apace with its main purpose . . . disorganizing the organized workers in the electrical and machine industry through disruption and raiding. Affiliation of IUE was designed to legitimize the illegitimate, employer-encouraged practice of raiding.

"To accomplish this purpose the Congress officers had to get rid of UE," the appeal continued. It then went on to charge that the Executive had given a false interpretation of the Congress Constitution governing per capita payments. Admitting that "inadvertently" per capita cheques for two months had not been forwarded to the CCL, the appeal said that these were subsequently remitted before the date when the UE became constitutionally subject to suspension.

Having presented these arguments in its first few pages, the appeal then went on to attack the CCL and various of its officers and affiliates for "red-baiting," "raiding," "splitting the labour movement," "stifling criticism," "accepting political domination," etc.

It proceeded to set forth the policies supported by the UE in regard to wages and the "speed-up." It attacked the Marshall Plan. It asserted that "powerful forces in the American Government" were determined that "there will be, in fact must be war." It charged that, "using the war program of the Government as a shield, big business has launched a many-sided offensive against the people." It criticized the acceptance by labour leaders of the Government's "strike-breaking" legislation in the recent railway strike.

Following all this, the document closed with an appeal for unity of the working classes.

Secretary-Treasurer Pat Conroy spoke in reply to the appeal of the United Electrical Workers.

Dealing with the failure of the UE to pay its per capita tax, he said that this was not due to carelessness or accident. For two years it had been an open question among Communist Party strategists as to whether to set up a new central labour body composed of Communist-dominated unions. This was the reason the dues had been withheld. The same situation had applied in the United States, where the UE had withdrawn its affiliation from the CIO just prior to the November, 1949, Convention, rather than face the issue of non-payment of dues.

Mr. Conroy scoffed at the union as "wearing a halo of virtue round its head while all other unions are black with sin," and pretending that only one organization—the UE—could rescue the Congress.

Pointing to the benefits that had been won for Canadian workers by the leaders criticized by the UE, Mr. Conroy said it was not they but the UE that had "sold the workers down the river." He characterized a recent settlement reached by the UE with Canadian General Electric as

"about the worst contract negotiated in Canada in the last twelve months." Meanwhile, he said, the IUE, the "so-called paper organization," had reached much better settlements at different plants of the same firm.

The UE had criticized the Congress for its political affiliation, but "the brief does not tell you that every staff officer in the UE is a prisoner, slave and complete vassal of the Communist Party in the United States and Canada."

He said there was a hearty welcome for the rank and file of UE members in the ranks of the Congress-supported IUE, but he called on the delegates to dismiss the appeal and to tell UE leaders there was no room for them in the Canadian labour movement.

President Mosher ruled that in accordance with previously established Congress procedure an appeal against a suspension was not debatable. He therefore did not permit further discussion. Congress Vice-President C. H. Millard then moved that the Convention reject the appeal of the UE, and expel it unconditionally from the Congress.

A point of order was raised from the floor that this, as a new motion, should be debatable. Amidst considerable shouting from some parts of the hall, the chairman ruled that the point was not well taken, since the question was still on an appeal. The question, being put, was carried by an overwhelming majority; and the Convention proceeded to its next item of business.

The next morning, Mr. Mosher explained his ruling further. He said that Mr. Millard's motion had the same sense as the question on the appeal he had been about to put to the delegates. He had therefore allowed a vote to be taken on it in this form, but since it was still a question on an appeal he had not permitted a debate.

He referred to the time that had been spent at previous Conventions in debating issues on which a great majority of the delegates had made up their minds.

"I'm not trying to be a dictator," he said, "but the time has come when 95 per cent of the delegates at this Convention are not going to have their minds diverted by a small minority who want to kick up a racket."

Report of Executive Council

The Report of the Executive Council, read to the delegates by Pat Conroy, comprised a record of the past year's activities.

In addition to the suspension of the UE the Report dealt with: the transfer of

jurisdiction formerly held by the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers to the United Steel Workers of America; the Congress submission to the Supreme Court of Canada in connection with rent control; establishment of a political action fund; presentation of the annual memorandum to the Government on March 31; public statement on control of atomic energy; Executive meeting of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; joint statement with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada on the Korean situation; service to Congress affiliates; and statements issued jointly with other labour bodies supporting the railway unions and opposing compulsory arbitration of labour disputes.

Charters had been granted to 20 local unions during the year and to 3 labour councils. On August 1, 1950, the Congress comprised six provincial federations, 35 labour councils, 28 international and national unions, and 177 local chartered unions. The membership of the Congress was approximately 350,000. National and international unions affiliated with the Congress had a total of 963 locals.

Appended to the Report of the Executive were reports outlining the activities of the CCL Research and Publicity departments and of the Education and Political Action Committees.

Delegates were presented with a 24-page financial statement, showing the receipts and expenditures of the Congress, and the assets and liabilities at May 31, 1950.

Receipts for the 11-month period ending at that date totalled \$333,083.41, while expenditures were \$339,260.90.

Following their consideration by a Convention Committee, and debate on the Convention floor, the Officers' Reports were approved by the delegates.

During the course of the debate, J. E. McGuire, Secretary, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, made reference to the recent railway strike. Answering a delegate who had criticized the manner in which the railway strike was brought to an end, Mr. McGuire pointed out that a stage had been reached when Parliament "had to take some definite action." It was significant, he said, that all political parties had expressed opposition to compulsory arbitration "as a permanent feature." The legislation was not all the labour unions had hoped for, but it was a start in the right direction, and had broken down the resistance of railway management. He reminded the delegates that it had been the custom in the railway industry for 30 years to submit disputes to arbitration under the Boards of Adjustment procedures.

Racial Tolerance

In presenting the Report of the National Committee for Racial Tolerance to the Convention, Pat Conroy specially commended it to their attention.

The Report reviewed the efforts of the Congress to have legislation enacted to prevent discrimination on account of race, creed and colour, and to have a Bill of Rights incorporated in the Canadian Constitution.

The Report cited incidents such as a referendum at Dresden, Ont., infringing on the rights of Negroes, and outbreaks of violence against religious minorities in three Quebec towns, as proving the need "for more educational efforts on our part and for the enactment of necessary laws."

On the other hand the Report noted a pronounced trend during the year towards greater understanding of the rights of all racial and religious groups. A number of Ontario municipalities, including Toronto, passed by-laws rendering business licences void when the licensee discriminates against any customer on account of race, colour or creed. The Legislatures of Ontario and Manitoba prohibited the insertion of restrictive covenants in deeds or property leases. (Saskatchewan had previously passed such legislation.) Fair employment practices bills were introduced in the Ontario Legislature by members representing all political parties. The Senate Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms recommended the drafting of a Bill of Rights, and, as an interim measure, the adoption by Parliament of a Declaration of Human Rights. The Report commended all these developments.

According to the Report, much of the work of the Committee during the past year was done in co-operation with local labour committees to combat racial intolerance, the CCL Committee on Education, and various affiliated unions. In particular the Report congratulated the United Automobile Workers for "its splendid work in promoting better race relations among its members." Pamphlets, radio broadcasts, films and conferences helped in furthering racial and religious tolerance across Canada.

The Report concluded with a statement that in the present critical times it was particularly important to "give to every Canadian, regardless of his race, religion or national origin, a sense of belonging to a great democratic family with a strong democratic tradition and heritage."

The Committee's chairman was R. J. Lamoureux, United Steelworkers of America, Montreal, and its membership included representatives of several other Congress affiliates.

Two resolutions adopted unanimously by the Convention expressed the view of the delegates in regard to the subjects covered in the Committee's Report.

The first commended the CCL Executive and the National Committee on Racial Tolerance for "the effective educational and legislative efforts to promote understanding between all groups of the Canadian population and to minimize and ultimately eliminate racial and religious discrimination."

The second reiterated requests made in previous years to both Federal and Provincial Governments to pass legislation requiring employers to "hire individuals and deal with them as employees, without discrimination as to race, colour, creed or birthplace."

A third resolution, which had not been dealt with at the time the Convention adjourned, re-endorsed the need of a Bill of Rights.

Declaration of Positive Economic Philosophy

On the second morning of the Convention the delegates took action of considerable significance when they adopted by a very large majority a "Declaration of Positive Economic Philosophy."

The Canadian Congress of Labour has in recent years repeatedly expressed its opposition to Communism. The "Declaration" is an attempt to go beyond this opposition and to formulate goals which the Canadian people and the labour movement might reach by democratic methods. It sets forth the need to fight Communism by positive methods—to "secure the material welfare of the people," and by doing so "provide them with a moral purpose" with which to arm themselves against Communism.

"Basically," the document states, "there are in the world today two great forces—one, the forces of dictatorship, represented chiefly by Communism, and the other, the forces of Democracy. These two forces are engaged in a life-and-death struggle. Communism is challenging the whole of the civilized world—its one aim is directed to securing domination of all nations.

"Regardless of the theories of Communism," the Declaration continues, "in practice it has become the greatest tyranny the world has ever known."

But, the Declaration goes on to show, in areas where "hundreds of millions" of people "have been exploited, degraded, reduced to a sub-human status," where, in short, capitalism has "failed miserably," Communism has succeeded in bringing its message.

"Is our world meeting this challenge?" the document asks. "The answer is no!"

In the main, the people are confused and leaderless on this issue. Narrow and selfish thinking, or 'Business as usual,' takes the place of basic and necessary policies. The evidence of this is everywhere. Our leading institutions—capital, industrial and financial—and for the most part, our daily newspapers, reflect this confusion. Whether they do not understand the nature of the challenge, or their economic interests prevent them from desiring to understand its nature, is a question for their conscience. They want to liquidate Communism, and yet to continue exploiting the mass of the people. In short, they want to have their cake and eat it too. It just cannot be done.

"In other fields of thinking, various cures are prescribed to meet the challenge. One school holds that military defence is sufficient. Another holds that if people stop sinning, Communism will wither away. Yet another believes that if enough attention is given to material things—a higher standard of living—military defence by our world is unnecessary, despite the mighty armaments and poisonous Fifth Columns of the Communist world.

"We believe that none of these prescribed cures is enough in itself. They must be made to fit together into a co-ordinated weapon of material, military and moral might, if the peoples of the world are to be sufficiently armed to meet the greatest menace of our time.

"The first prerequisite in fighting this dictatorial tyranny is a concentrated dedication to the material well-being of our own and all other people. We must nail on our masthead the slogan: 'For the needy instead of the greedy.'

The Declaration then goes on to stress the need for raising living standards in backward countries as well as in Canada.

"In the moral field the life of the average man and woman has little or no meaning. If it has to have a meaning, if it must have a purpose in terms of human survival, satisfying the needs of the people in all of the fields mentioned must be the primary objective of our country and all other countries as well . . .

"This is the fight that must be fought. Secure the material welfare of the people, and by doing so, provide them with a moral purpose to fight and live. Having once possessed such moral purpose, the people will arm themselves militarily and every other way to bring into being not merely a world that has conquered the brutal menace of Communism, but a world that is the rightful heritage of every man, woman and child."

Opening the debate on the adoption of the Declaration, Pat Conroy stressed the

need of giving the people strength to "stand up and fight for a life that's worth living" if the world is to belong to "dignity, decency and freedom."

Among the other speakers who supported the declaration were Elroy Robson, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, Reg. Gardiner, United Steelworkers, John Whitehouse, Textile Workers, Robert Livett, United Mine Workers, Louis Palermo, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Sam Baron, Textile Workers.

Mr. Whitehouse cited the loss of freedom by Czech trade unionists as a result of Communist action. Mr. Palermo said the Congress was taking a position that was "long overdue." Mr. Baron, after castigating the "Genghis Khan mentality" of the Communists in the Kremlin, described the Declaration as saying to the "economic Maginot Line of capitalist mentality" that unless social evils are remedied "Communism will succeed." He said the Congress was neither in the camp of Communism nor of capitalism, but that it stood for economic justice in the face of both systems.

Opposing the resolution were John Kurchack, United Automobile Workers, Toronto, Fred Jackson, International Longshoremen, New Westminster, and Robert Haddow, International Fur and Leather Workers. Mr. Kurchack charged that anti-Communists were also anti-labour, and objected to the support given to dictators in Spain and Asia. Mr. Jackson "rejected" that part of the Declaration which attacked Communism, but supported the rest of it. Mr. Haddow opposed the Declaration as "taking the labour movement into the camp of the war mongers."

Following a motion from the floor "that the question be now put," which was adopted by a large majority, the Declaration itself was overwhelmingly approved. Mr. Mosher then ruled out of order a delegate who still wanted to speak on the Declaration, stating that "ninety-five per cent of the delegates wanted the question put," and that he was "not going to let business be held up by the remaining five per cent."

Resolutions Committee

In accordance with custom, the first resolution put before the delegates by the Resolutions Committee (Chairman, Harry Chappell, CBRE) was that the Convention observe one minute's silence in tribute to members of the Allied Forces who died in World Wars I and II. To this resolution was added a reference to those who died in the Korean conflict.

After the delegates had performed this ceremony, Robert Livett, United Mine

Workers, moved that silence be observed for coal miners who had died in the British mine disaster the previous day; and this also was done.

Price and Wage Policy

The Convention then dealt with two resolutions setting forth Congress policy on wages and prices in the light of the Korean war.

The prices resolution was adopted as a substitute for a considerable number of resolutions which had been submitted in advance of the Convention by various Congress affiliates.

Approved unanimously, it was as follows:—

Whereas our country is now engaged in military conflict, and every indication points to vast expenditures for military equipment, which will entail increased taxes for the Canadian people; and

Whereas since the start of the Korean war, prices have risen alarmingly, with no apparent necessity, with business again taking advantage of war to increase profits. Correspondingly, the living standards of the Canadian people are declining, and unless prompt action is taken, many of our people will be living under increased hardships;

Be it therefore resolved that this Congress go on record as re-affirming its determination to do all possible to have the necessary Federal legislation put into effect which would roll back prices to the June 1, 1950 level, and maintain prices at which every Canadian worker will be assured of a healthy and decent standard of living.

The wages resolution also called attention to the Korean situation. Charging that "profiteers in Canada" had used the war as an excuse to raise prices, thus causing suffering to workers, it urged all affiliated unions of the Congress to "give consideration to the formulation of an effective wage policy designed to meet this increasing cost of living."

A reply to two delegates from the Fur and Leather Workers' union who called for a "revitalizing" of the Congress Wage Co-ordinating Committee, was given by George Burt, Regional Director, United Automobile Workers. He pointed to the difficulty of co-ordinating a wage drive, and suggested that it was up to the various locals to seek higher wages. "Brothers," he said, "the money is there—go after it!"

Housing and Rent Control

The Convention spent almost an entire morning in a debate on housing. It was apparent that many of those who spoke felt keenly on this subject; and numerous instances were cited of the difficulties in obtaining adequate accommodation and of the high cost of homes and rentals.

President Mosher, Secretary-Treasurer Conroy, and Vice-President Millard were among those who participated in the discussion.

The resolution which had been introduced by the Resolutions Committee was twice referred back before the delegates were satisfied that it was sufficiently strongly worded. It was finally adopted by a unanimous standing vote.

One delegate urged that "if we can get money for war we can get it to build homes for everyone." Another declared that houses at eight or nine thousand dollars were beyond the reach of the average working man.

Pat Conroy cited the need for housing as an inherent part of the Positive Economic Philosophy adopted by the Convention on the previous day. He said that the high price of homes was causing "mass frustration in the minds of thousands of families whose basic idea was to own their own homes." Homes were necessary to give these families a stake and investment in civilization. He called on the Government to tackle the situation as a mass problem to be handled on a mass basis.

Mr. Millard attacked the "propaganda" that high costs were mainly the result of the cost of labour or materials. He emphasized instead the high cost of financing homes. This was a "lucrative field" in which families were being "held in bondage for years to come." He stressed the need of providing a "positive answer" to both Communism and capitalism, and urged political action to obtain the desired results.

Mr. Mosher also stressed the relationship between housing and a "positive economic philosophy." There was no lack of land, material or competent help, he said, but rather of a will to see that houses were built.

Another delegate suggested direct action not only through the ballot box but through a nation-wide strike, and hastened to add: "I'm not a Communist."

As finally approved by the delegates, the housing resolution was as follows:—

Whereas The Canadian Congress of Labour has repeatedly stressed the need for an adequate national housing program, and has persistently and strongly criticized the Government for its inadequate housing plans, and has urged upon the Government that the resources of the country be so utilized as to enable a proper low-rental housing program to be started immediately which would provide construction of housing units at a rate which would reduce to a minimum the alarming number of Canadian families affected by this serious housing shortage;

Therefore be it resolved that inasmuch as no such program has yet been started,

and in the meantime the situation has deteriorated rather than improved, this Convention of the Canadian Congress of Labour again condemns the inactivity of the Government in this respect, and instructs the incoming Executive to continue and expand its efforts to have this essential program instituted; and

Be it further resolved that we also urge upon the Government that it immediately investigate, and, if necessary, act upon the alleged inequalities and discrimination in the pricing, distribution and allocation of essential building materials;

And be it further resolved, that we demand of the Government that they should promptly institute a program designed to provide adequate, properly constructed, low-priced homes that may be purchased under reasonable terms within the reach of the lower income groups. In the carrying out of this program we further demand that the Government take the necessary action to remove the building and furnishing of homes from the realm of finance companies and private property;

And be it further resolved that we urge the incoming Executive Council to rally our membership to implement this resolution with every resource, political or otherwise, at its command to the end that all legislators, provincial or federal, will be conscious of the voice of the people and will give us legislation that will wipe out the shameful lack of decent housing in Canada.

In a second resolution the delegates called on the Government to "reverse its decision to abolish rent control" until "every Canadian is properly housed," and to enact legislation "protecting tenants against evictions under unjustifiable conditions."

Still another resolution requested the Federal and Provincial Governments to "take the necessary action to assure Canadians of good lumber at fair prices."

United Nations Action in Korea

As has been the case at recent Conventions, the debate on international affairs provided one of the major occasions for expression of the overwhelmingly anti-Communist sentiment of the Canadian Congress of Labour.

About a dozen resolutions had been submitted by affiliated unions in advance of the Convention. Several of these followed the Communist line by calling on the Convention to "deplore the decision of the Federal Government to involve our country by the sending of ships, aircraft and troops to the civil war in Korea;" and to "endorse the Stockholm appeal being circulated by the Canadian Peace Congress."

The Resolutions Committee recommended non-concurrence in these resolutions, and the adoption of a substitute resolution which incorporated the viewpoint of the



CCL EXECUTIVE, 1950-51

Front row: Freeman Jenkins, Fred Dowling, Alex McAuslane, President A. R. Mosher, C. H. Millard, Pat Conroy, J. E. McGuire. **Back row:** Sam Baron, H. Chappell, Wm. Robitaille, Stewart Alsbury, George Burt, Silby Barrett.

other proposals. The substitute resolution called on the Convention to give "unqualified support" to the action taken by the United Nations in Korea, and to "endorse and approve" the joint statement on Korea issued in August, 1950, jointly by Percy R. Bengough, President of the Trades and Labour Congress, and CCL President A. R. Mosher.

By adopting this resolution the Convention expressed its desire for peace; its determination to resist aggression; its opposition to "the phoney Stockholm Peace Pledge" and similar "ban the A-bomb" resolutions aimed at "keeping us disarmed and leaving Soviet Russia free to move in on any country whenever it suits their purpose;" and finally its firm conviction that the United Nations action was "designed to restore peace in Korea and uphold the dignity and authority of international law in the settlement of disputes between the countries of the world."

Opposing this resolution, William Stewart, Marine Workers' and Boilermakers' Union, Vancouver, said that there had been no aggression by the North Koreans; but that the Koreans were merely working out their

own destiny in accordance with the principle of self-determination of nations; he urged that Canada should keep out of the conflict.

On the other hand George Banks, CBRE, Moncton, said that "the first fellow that crowd's another fellow's doorstep" was undoubtedly an aggressor; while Morris Rabinovitch, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Montreal, denied that the North Koreans were following the principle of self-determination since they were following a line dictated by an outside power, namely the Soviet Union.

Robert Haddow, International Fur and Leather Workers, criticized the government of South Korea, and said that even if the North Koreans had invaded South Korea, this action was justified by the right of the Korean people as a whole to settle their own affairs. He charged that Canada was following United States policy in bolstering up reactionary governments in Asia in defence of the millions invested by Wall Street.

In reply to this, Larry Sefton, Steelworkers, declared: "The Governments in some countries may not be all I'd like to

see, but at least they're open to investigation and the force of world opinion." On the other hand North Korea had closed its borders to investigation by the United Nations; and to find out what was going on "we have to accept the word of the Canadian Tribune and Brother Haddow. We refuse to take their word," he said.

In Korea, he continued, the United Nations had matched force with force "and I see by the papers it's working out very well."

Pat Conroy discussed the resolution in terms of the history of the trade union movement. For almost thirty years, he said, the Communists had been caucusing, bulldozing and threatening in an effort to drive the free trade unions to cover so that they could take control.

"We in the Canadian trade union movement," he declared, "are serving notice that the Russian holiday of the last generation has now officially come to an end." He reminded the delegates that in 1940-41 the Communists "were asking us to sign peace pledges for a negotiated peace with the Nazis."

"My friends in the Communist Party," he cried, "and you woolly-headed fellow-travellers, you've come to a halt. This resolution recognizes the thinking of the working people in Canada."

J. Orem, Local 200, UAW, said he was against any form of dictatorship, whether it was Fascism, Communism or Capitalism. But under capitalism the labour movement could make progress and improve its conditions, whereas to adopt Communism would merely be to "change one boss for another," with the disadvantage that "there's no grievance procedure under Communism." He warned the delegates to fight Communism by democratic means, saying that "if you depart from these methods you play their game."

When the question was put to a vote, the resolution was adopted by the overwhelming majority which characterized all decisions on issues opposed to Communism.

Address by Minister of Labour

The Hon. Milton F. Gregg, Minister of Labour, making his first appearance at a CCL Convention, addressed the delegates at the Convention banquet.

He was introduced by Secretary-Treasurer Pat Conroy, who paid tribute to Mr. Gregg's services to his country in war and peace.

The Minister of Labour dealt mainly in his address with ways and means of achieving social objectives in Canada.

"We have got past believing that poverty can be eliminated by the stroke of a pen, or even by Act of Parliament," Mr. Gregg declared. "Our gains of the past fifty years have pointed the way by which future progress can be achieved.

"The great social projects of our time have to be made economically possible through the productivity of our people. They have also to be made politically possible through the persuasion of the majority, including if possible a majority of those most directly affected.

"There are no short-cuts.

"One way of looking at Communism," the Minister continued, "is to consider it as an attempt at a shortcut—an attempt to achieve progress without regard for its two essential factors; productivity and persuasion.

"Any progress that may be achieved in this way is at the expense of every fundamental human decency we cherish," Mr. Gregg warned. "For the absence of democratic persuasion means dictatorship. And the continued existence of a dictatorship is impossible without the repression, the tortures, the liquidations, that totalitarian rulers employ on any who dare to question their system. . . .

"To combat this evil we are being forced to recognize the causes from which it springs, and to take a critical look at the values for which we stand.

"Communism has done this for us—it has put us all inevitably on the side of social progress. It has challenged us to keep democracy working at the best level of efficiency we can muster. It is thus succeeding, against its will, in stimulating a unity of purpose that could scarcely otherwise have been achieved among all classes of people in the democracies.

"For the basic hopeful fact of our economy today is that progress is being made at a faster rate than ever before in our history. . . .

"The history of the past half century shows the extent we have moved towards closing the gap between rich and poor, towards destroying social barriers, towards providing equality of opportunity for all young persons. The trade union movement can claim credit for helping in these gains as well as in securing for workers a fair return for their toil.

"No one pretends we have reached the millenium. But the direction in which we are moving is plain to all.

"And as for the great social objectives of the present time—continued full employment, old age security, better health services, shorter working hours, higher general prosperity for all—there is a greater measure

of agreement than ever before that they can and must be attained. Mr. President, there may be differences of opinion as to the timing of some of these things but as to principle your Federal Government has taken positive action on all of them and will not turn back.

"These important issues are all before the public today. They are discussed and studied in Parliament, by Joint Parliamentary Committees, next month by Federal-Provincial Conference, in the press and on the radio, and especially in assemblies like your own. Certainly there are differences of opinion, but these will be ironed out by methods consistent with our traditions of freedom....

"Whatever difficulties exist, constitutional, administrative, financial or otherwise, are bound to yield to the determined aspirations of the Canadian people."

Mr. Gregg told of the efforts that were being made to preserve world peace, so that social objectives could be achieved. He spoke of the need to convince peoples in other lands of the benefits of democracy.

"In our country," he said, "we have confidence in our ability to make a better life for all our citizens. But in other areas of the world millions upon millions of people live in such extremes of poverty that they lack not only this confidence, but even hope itself.

"These millions, living in conditions of squalor, disease and misery, are ready victims for the Communist propaganda campaign that has already been launched."

The Minister then praised the United Nations Technical Assistance Program, and other activities designed to bring help to underdeveloped countries.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Gregg also paid tribute to the memory of two of his predecessors in office, the late W. L. Mackenzie King, and the late Humphrey Mitchell.

He also congratulated the Congress on being "one of the first groups in Canada to sense the nature of the latest menace to world peace. In acting decisively—as you have done in the past years—to rid yourselves of disruptive elements within your midst you acted primarily to strengthen yourselves that you might better achieve the purposes of the labour movement," Mr. Gregg said. "But in so doing you also won the respect of the Canadian public, and laid the basis for a kinship of national spirit that will be of the utmost value to Canada in the difficult months ahead."

Labour Unity

A resolution on labour unity, submitted to the Convention by the Executive Council, was characterized by CCL Vice-President C. H. Millard as of "outstanding" importance, and one that "will someday be regarded as historic."

The resolution called for the establishment of a joint national council on which all *bona fide* trade union groups would have representation, in order to formulate common policies in the interests of the whole trade union movement.

Mr. Millard said that the introduction of such a resolution followed naturally from the co-operative efforts of labour bodies in the recent railway strike.

Noting that it did not recommend organic unity of the various trade union organizations at this stage, Mr. Millard said: "It is my view and that of the Executive that if we first achieve unity of purpose, organic unity will follow." He urged the delegates, by adopting the motion unanimously, to "let other labour bodies know that we stand ready, willing and anxious to meet them on all matters of common concern to the people of Canada."

Approved unanimously by the Convention, the resolution was as follows:—

Whereas the recent strike of railway workers throughout Canada has demonstrated that trade unionists throughout Canada, regardless of their particular trade union affiliation, have common aims and objectives around which the whole Canadian trade union movement can rally, and

Whereas the joint actions of the railway unions in conducting their successful strike were supplemented by the joint, and successful actions of the major Canadian trade union centres, and

Whereas the successful outcome of such joint actions by all legitimate trade unionists throughout Canada points to the need for more co-operation and consultation between the several legitimate trade union groups:

Therefore be it resolved that this Convention go on record as supporting the early establishment of a joint national consultative and co-operative council which will provide an opportunity for all *bona fide* trade union groups in Canada to formulate common policies in the interests of the workers and the whole legitimate trade union movement.

Constitutional Change Providing for Expulsion of Communist Unions

A proposal for the addition of the following new section to the CCL Constitution was placed before the delegates by the Executive Council:—

The Executive Council shall have the authority to expel any union which, in

the opinion of the Council, is following the principles and policies of any Communist or Fascist organization, subject to appeal to the next Convention.

Defeat of this proposal was urged by W. Stewart, Vancouver, who claimed that it gave too much authority to the Executive and that it would "stifle all criticism."

The right to appeal to the next convention was "not good enough," said Mr. Stewart, pointing to the action of the Executive, after its suspension of the UE, in accepting a rival union in the electrical field of jurisdiction, and thus effectively ruling out any likelihood of reinstatement of the UE.

H. Bastable, Brotherhood of Express Employees, said that he was glad to see the UE out of the Congress but regretted the fact that debate on the expulsion had not been permitted. He asked that the proposed amendment be modified so as to permit debate at the next Convention on any expulsion.

William Mahoney, United Steelworkers, said that a few years ago he would have opposed a motion such as the present one. What convinced him of its necessity were the actions of the Communists themselves, whom he described as "union-breakers."

(Mr. Mahoney is credited with leading a campaign which freed the International Woodworkers of America, the Vancouver Labour Council, and the B.C. Federation of Labour from Communist domination in 1948.)

He urged the need of bringing workers misled by Communists back into the Congress.

On being put to a vote, the proposed constitutional amendment was adopted by a large majority.

Other Constitutional Amendments

At recent CCL Conventions there have been sharp debates on the issue of the representation and voting strength of Congress affiliates. At the 1949 Convention the United Automobile Workers charged that under the present system they were not getting representation at the Convention equivalent to their membership strength. Following the 1949 Convention a committee was set up by the Executive, consisting of C. H. Millard, Steelworkers, George Burt, UAW, and J. E. McGuire, CBRE, with instructions to make recommendations on this contentious question.

The committee recommended no change in the existing basis of representation at Conventions. However it proposed a change in the manner of taking a roll-call vote, designed to give delegates from large

locals the right to cast extra votes, proportionate to their membership, up to a maximum of five. This system would tend to equalize the voting strength between unions of approximately equal membership, of which one contained a large number of small locals, and the other a few large locals.

The amendment was adopted by the Convention without discussion. It provides as follows:—

In a roll-call vote, each delegate shall cast one vote for the first one hundred members or less in the local unit which the delegate represents, and one additional vote for each additional one hundred members or major fraction thereof, but no delegate shall have more than five votes, and no fraction of a vote may be cast.

There were no roll-call votes at the 1950 Convention.

The Convention also adopted amendments to increase the per capita tax payable to the Congress by affiliated unions.

National Labour Code

Numerous delegates took the microphone to support a resolution renewing the Congress' stand in favour of a "national labour code to cover every Canadian worker."

The resolution stated in its preamble that "the present set-up of provincial labour bodies conflicts in many ways with the rights of workers to organize," and that "too many technicalities can be and are translated in favour of unscrupulous employers."

George Burt criticized existing certification procedures, and said that they were operating in such a way as to hamper the organization of new unions. It was the opinion of the UAW, he said, that conciliation boards should be abolished in favour of some other conciliation machinery. The right to strike should not be postponed for so long a period.

Various speakers criticized the legislation or procedures of the provinces in which they resided, with the exception of delegates from Saskatchewan who extolled the legislation in their province. Support of the proposal for a national labour relations act appeared to be unanimous among the delegates.

Old Age Security

A resolution embodying the Congress stand on the problem of old age security brought forth strong support from a number of speakers, including one who, amid applause, stated his willingness to "participate in a general strike of several months" in support of the program.

Pat Conroy said the resolution involved "the end result of our civilization and what it stands for," and stressed its relationship to the Congress Declaration of a Positive Economic Philosophy.

The text of the resolution was as follows:—

Be it resolved that this 10th Convention of the Canadian Congress of Labour endorses the position of the Executive Council in the presentation made to the Parliamentary Committee on Old Age Pensions and further urges in the strongest terms the complete abolition of the means test as opposed to the halfway, hesitant changes in this respect proposed by the Parliamentary Committee. The Parliamentary Committee recommendation, by failing to provide for pensions without a means test at 65 years, rules out the benefits of supplementary pensions won through collective bargaining.

Be it further resolved that this Convention calls upon the Government of Canada to institute old age pensions of \$60 per month for all persons reaching 65 years. The Convention registers its unqualified opposition to any suggestion that such costs be met by a sales tax that would place the financial burden of increased pensions on the shoulders of low income families, already finding it virtually impossible to exist in the face of the unprecedented rise in the cost of living.

Be it further resolved that this Convention rejects the basis of argument that old age pension improvements be delayed because of the re-armament program. Improved social security must be regarded as a vital factor in the maintenance of our democracy and therefore one of its chief buttresses.

Be it further resolved that this Convention instruct its incoming Executive to take the steps deemed to be necessary to assure that the next Parliamentary Session acts on the question of Old Age Pensions changes.

Unemployment Insurance

The Convention Committee on Unemployment Insurance, whose chairman was George Burt, expressed "strong condemnation" of the haste with which amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act were "hurried through Parliament last February without proper study by Members of Parliament, and without permitting an expression of views by organized labour." The Committee asserted in its report that the amendments imposed "further restrictions" on workers seeking benefit under the Act.

It advocated a series of amendments, to the Act or regulations, as follows:—

Elimination of a requirement imposed last February that unemployed workers show that a certain number of the basic 180 contributions have been made within a year or six months of the establishment of the benefit year;

Provision that workers who have not qualified for paid vacations but are nevertheless required to stay away from work

owing to a plant shutdown for vacation purposes, be made eligible for benefit;

Increase in benefit rates without any further increase in contributions;

Elimination of the 9-day waiting period, or reduction to 3 days;

Elimination of non-compensable days;

Elimination of seasonal regulations;

Elimination of section permitting the issuance of special regulations on married women;

Financing supplementary benefits out of the general revenue, rather than the unemployment insurance fund, and making the rate the same as that of normal benefit;

Extension of coverage, particularly as regards employees of non-profit-making hospitals and charitable institutions;

Extension of the Act to provide sickness disability insurance as well as unemployment insurance;

Amendment of regulations regarding the 5-day week so as to provide that an employee absent for one day will not be penalized an additional day's contribution;

Correction of the practice of invariably imposing the maximum penalty in any case of disqualification;

Budgeting for unemployment insurance on a relatively short-term financial basis rather than accumulating "huge reserves some of which may never be used."

Several delegates spoke in support of particular sections of the Committee's report, which was unanimously approved.

Union Label

Speaking in favour of a "union label" resolution, Harry Waisglass, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, called on the delegates to refuse to buy clothes that did not carry a union label. He described a campaign in one locality where every retailer but two had been persuaded to drop their lines of non-union clothes.

The resolution, which was carried unanimously, urged affiliates to set up union label committees in all localities to educate union members and the public generally to "demand the union label on all articles they purchase."

Education

The report of the Congress standing Committee on Education described a series of activities during 1949-50.

Chairman of the Committee was A. Andras, Assistant Research Director of the CCL.

Weekend institutes were held at a number of centres, and the Committee reported that such institutes have now been conducted in every province except Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, with a total registration of about 800 students. Several universities co-operated in providing facilities for the institutes, which were administered by Howard Conquergood, United Steelworkers.

"Labour education," the Committee urged in its report, "is not a luxury.... It is an essential service which must accompany the organization and development of a strong, durable labour movement. The Committee's views are strengthened by the expressed policy of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions 'to engage in and foster educational and publicity work with the object of increasing the knowledge and understanding of national and international problems confronting the workers which would enable them to make their struggle more efficacious.'

The CCL Convention agreed with the Committee's views on labour education, and voted in favour of its proposal for the appointment of a full-time director of education with necessary staff, and for measures to finance the broadening of the educational program.

Report on Organization

Reporting for the Convention Committee on Organization, Alex McAuslane commended the co-ordinated effort that had gone into the drive to organize the T. Eaton Company, Toronto.

The report then said:—

"The Congress and its affiliates face this year the added organizational problem of bringing back into the legitimate labour movement those workers in the electrical and non-ferrous metal industries whose leaders have divided them from the rest of labour. The Committee is satisfied that the workers in these fields have the same basic loyalty to the free trade union movement as other Canadian workers have, and that their separation from the Canadian labour movement need only be temporary. This reorganizational job can only be accomplished if all sections of our Congress co-operate in the drive to provide for these workers their proper place in the industrial trade union movement. We suggest that all affiliates do everything in their power to assist the United Steelworkers of America and the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers in their efforts to reclaim these fields for the Canadian labour movement."

The report also urged a redoubling of organizational efforts in the Province of Quebec. It called on affiliates to make contributions to the Congress for organizational purposes, pointing out that the initial work in poorly-organized fields had to come from the Congress.

Although certain supporters of the United Electrical Workers and the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers criticized the report as condoning "raiding," it was approved by a heavy majority.

Publicity

Praise for the public relations work of the Congress during the past year was given by the Convention Publicity Committee.

"In our opinion," the Committee said in its report, "the general overall reporting of labour news by the press has been fair and much broader coverage has been given than a few years ago. The accuracy of the reporting is undoubtedly due to the fact that many daily papers have assigned reporters to the labour field; and that their familiarity with union activities has enabled them to do a more accurate job of reporting."

While recognizing the important role of the CBC in making all points of view available, the Committee said it was perturbed by a tendency to relegate to the background commentators with a pro-labour point of view. The Committee was convinced that this was due to pressure from anti-labour groups.

Finally the Committee said it was pleased to note that more and more of the working members of the press and radio were becoming members of the American Newspaper Guild.

Help to Congress Affiliates

The Convention listened with enthusiasm to a speech from Miss Eileen Tallman, of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, describing the progress of the organization campaign at the T. Eaton Company, Toronto.

Miss Tallman thanked the delegates for financial help extended in the past, and declared that the campaign was on the verge of success.

W. L. White, Marine Workers and Boilermakers' Industrial Union, Vancouver, described the litigation his union had engaged in with Myron Kuzych, who had been expelled from the union and ordered reinstated by the B.C. Supreme Court. Mr. White asked for financial help in two appeals arising out of the case, one to the Supreme Court of Canada, and the other to the Privy Council.*

The Congress also responded to a request for help from the Hamilton Civic Workers in connection with a recently-ended strike of municipal employees.

Finally, the Congress adopted an emergency resolution in connection with a strike of employees of the Aluminum Company of Canada at Etobicoke, calling on the Government to "investigate the monopoly

* Developments in this case have been reviewed from time to time in the Labour Gazette; see elsewhere in this issue (p. 1788).

aspects of this corporation in order to protect both Canadian taxpayers and Canadian workers in the present world emergency."

Other Resolutions

The CCL Convention adopted a number of other resolutions, which put the Congress on record as:—

Endorsing the Red Cross blood transfusion service, recommending establishment of labour-management blood donors' committees, and suggesting that organized labour be represented on the governing bodies of the Red Cross at all levels;

Calling on the Federal Government to "recognize and assume its administrative and financial responsibility" in preventing recurrence of floods in the Red River Valley;

Advocating that provincial governments include in the curricula of primary and secondary schools the teaching of citizenship;

Supporting Federal grants (in addition to those now being paid in technical education) to raise educational standards in all parts of Canada;

Calling for the institution of a Dominion Standards Division with authority to enforce quality standards and a uniform system of size descriptions in clothing;

Supporting the organized farmers of Canada in their efforts to achieve stability of farm income, and to institute among the nations a program for feeding the world;

Requesting that statutory holidays be celebrated on Mondays, with the exception of religious holidays;

Urging all provincial governments to enact legislation making it compulsory for all employers to pay their employees for all statutory holidays;

Asking the Federal Government to appoint a committee to study the impact on the economy of the policy of industry not to hire workers over 40, and to provide legislation to "alleviate the adverse effects of this unfair labour practice;"

Calling on the Government to announce a permanent subvention policy so as to enable Western coal to be transported at a low enough cost to compete successfully in Ontario;

Commending the CBC for its "fine public service to the people of Canada," insisting that it be protected against commercial interests, and urging it to "continue and further develop its programs dealing with the problems of organized labour and the need for harmonious relationship between all groups of Canadian people;"

Requesting the National Film Board to produce films reflecting the "ideals and aspirations of the labour movement," and also films exposing the dangers of racial and religious intolerance and discrimination;

Supporting the establishment of film councils;

Concurring in principle with the idea of sponsoring the immigration of doctors and surgeons from European refugee camps, and recommending to affiliated unions that they study this matter with a view to developing the idea;

Urging the Federal Government to exempt union dues, medical costs, and transportation costs to and from work, for income tax purposes;

Advocating income tax exemptions of \$2,500 for married men, \$1,500 for single men, and \$500 for each child; with the proviso that further exemptions should be sought if living costs are not held down;

Calling on the Federal Government to enact a national health insurance scheme, to provide free medical, surgical, optical, dental and hospital treatment.

Among the resolutions which had not been dealt with at the adjournment of the Convention, and which were referred to the incoming Executive, were a number dealing with minimum wage rates, use of injunctions in labour disputes, 40-hour week, collective bargaining of Government employees, amendment of BNA Act, equal pay for male and female workers, co-operative movement, immigration, atom bombs, and Bill of Rights.

Political Action

The Congress adjourned without reaching on its agenda the customary resolution endorsing its political action program.

However the emphasis given by Mr. Mosher in his presidential address to the need for political action by labour was echoed by a number of delegates during subsequent discussions. Debate on such matters as housing, old age security and labour relations legislation gave occasion to various speakers to advocate direct political action by labour as a prerequisite to the obtaining of favourable labour legislation.

The report of the Congress' standing Political Action Committee described meetings held during the year and advocated the appointment of full-time personnel.

Other Speakers and Messages

At the opening of the Convention and at the beginning of each day's proceedings, the delegates listened to addresses and took part in devotional exercises conducted by the following religious leaders: Reverend J. D. Richard, representing His Excellency, the Most Reverend George D. Cabana, Archbishop of St. Boniface; Reverend Douglas D. Sparling, Minister of Fort Garry United Church, Winnipeg; Reverend Gerald Burch, Rector of St. Luke's Anglican Church, Winnipeg; Rabbi Milton Arey of the Shaarey Zedek Synagogue, Winnipeg; and the Very Reverend Gordon Maclean, Minister of the Presbyterian Church, Winnipeg.

The Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare, sent a message regretting that his attendance at the Dominion-Provincial Constitutional

Conference prevented him from attending the CCL meeting, and extending best wishes to all delegates for a successful Convention.

A telegram was read to the delegates from the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour, saying that the message of greeting sent by the Congress to the CCCL Convention had been received with enthusiasm, and expressing best wishes for the success of the Congress Convention.

Joe Bierne, International President, Communication Workers of America, and Vice-President of the CIO, brought to the Convention the personal greetings of CIO President Philip Murray.

In introducing Mr. Bierne to the delegates, Pat Conroy said that he had built one of the mightiest unions in the USA, and was now proposing to bring it to Canada, to "introduce social justice to the telephone workers here." Mr. Bierne was thereupon accorded a standing ovation by the delegates.

In the course of his speech, he declared that the CIO by a process of democratic trials, had cleaned itself since its last Convention, of Communist unions and that at the next CIO Convention no Communist delegate would be seated.

Expressing his approval of the Declaration of a Positive Economic Philosophy adopted by the delegates, he promised that it would become part of the policy of the Communication Workers, if not of the whole CIO.

He described the CIO's efforts, to "drain off every single cent of excess profits,"

leaving only a fair profit to business, as a means of combating inflation during the Korean crisis.

Greetings from the labour movement in Israel were brought to the delegates by Hy Reiff, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who had recently returned from a visit to that country.

A. R. Kinstley, Vice-President of the Oil Workers' International Union, also addressed the Convention.

A National Film Board production, "Local 100," was screened during the course of the Convention, and was well received by the delegates. President Mosher characterized it as an "excellent film" and hoped that among those who saw it in the future would be many of those workers who "have not yet realized the necessity of getting into the trade union movement."

Elections

The annual election of officers resulted in the return of A. R. Mosher as President, Pat Conroy as Secretary-Treasurer; and Alex McAuslane; C. H. Millard and Sol Spivak as Vice-Presidents.

As members of the Executive Board, the Convention elected William Robitaille, Canadian Brotherhood of Municipal Employees; George Burt, UAW; Fred Dowling, United Packinghouse Workers; Silby Barrett, District 50, United Mine Workers; H. Chappell, CBRE; J. E. McGuire, CBRE; Sam Baron, Textile Workers; Stewart Alsbury, International Woodworkers; and Freeman Jenkins, District 26, United Mine Workers.

CANADIAN AND CATHOLIC CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR

A plan for a pension fund in three stages suggested by the General President for the purpose of affording greater security to workers upon retirement; a resolution of the Convention requesting that picketing be prohibited and that factories be closed down temporarily during strikes; a recommendation to the Canadian Government to "meet its obligations as a member of the United Nations;" and some questions of internal management, including the direct payment of "per capita" assessments to the CCCL, and a new method of representation at annual conventions; these were the highlights of the 29th annual Convention of the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour, held in Sherbrooke, Que., September 16-27. The executive and all retiring officers were re-elected to their

respective positions, the elections lasting scarcely a quarter of an hour.

In a brief address of thanks, at the conclusion of the Convention, Gérard Picard, General President, stated that he was delighted that the meetings of the 29th Annual Convention had been "hard and difficult" from the point of view of discussions and procedure. "That's the way a convention should be," the President explained. "As the working class becomes aware of its problems, it expresses itself and demands a maximum effort on the part of its officers. . . ."

Jean Marchand, who was re-elected as General Secretary, asked the assembly of delegates, continually engrossed by problems of internal management during the Convention, not to forget "the factory

worker who takes part of his income and gives it to his organization, in which he trusts." Mr. Marchand asked that discord and opportunism be banished for ever from the ranks of the CCCL, where there is only room for "those who wish to serve the finest class of society—the working class."

More than 400 delegates, representing 83,112 members from 390 affiliated syndicates, were represented at the Convention. The delegates were guests of the National Syndicate of Sherbrooke, which was celebrating the 25th anniversary of its incorporation.

Officers of the Sherbrooke Central council are Gaston Vallée, president, Joseph G. Gervais, treasurer, and L. L. Hardy, secretary. The local committee in charge of organizing the Convention included Messrs. Alfred Paradie, Roméo Rondeau, Alcide Michaud, Laurent St. Saveur and Gérard Pelletier.

Opening Ceremonies

The Convention opened at nine o'clock on Sunday, September 17 with an official reception for the delegates at the City Hall, where they were received by His Honour Mayor Howard.

Following the opening formalities, the delegates assembled at the Cathedral for the inaugural High Mass celebrated by Father Henri Pichette, General Chaplain of the Confederation. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Jacques Cousineau, s.j., former chaplain of the Montreal Central Council.

More than 600 persons attended the opening banquet held in the St. Joan of Arc Hall. About fifty guests were seated at the head table. Besides the officers of the CCCL and their chaplains, the following persons were noticed: Mgr. Adam of Sherbrooke, representing the Lord Bishop and former chaplain of the syndicates of the diocese; Mr. Paul Emile Côté, Member of the Federal Parliament for Verdun-La Salle, representing the Hon. Milton F. Gregg, Minister of Labour, to whom he is Parliamentary Assistant; His Honour Mayor Howard; Mr. Maurice Gingues, Member of Parliament; Mr. J. H. Morgan, United States Consul at Quebec; Mr. J. P. Deslières, Secretary of the Superior Labour Council; Mr. Alfred Charpentier, former General President of the CCCL and a member of the Labour Relations Board of the Province of Quebec, and Mr. Armand Fisette, leader of the Sherbrooke Municipal Council, representing the Hon. J. Bourque, who was absent on account of ill health.

His Excellency Mgr. Philippe Desranleau, Bishop of Sherbrooke, surprised the delegates by appearing at the very beginning of the banquet, but left the hall a few minutes later, explaining that he had been anxious to come to present his regards to the CCCL, but that diocesan ceremonies made it necessary for him to leave again right away.

Mgr. Desranleau expressed his delight at being present "for a number of reasons, one of them being an anniversary: just about thirty-five years ago, at the request of Mgr. Bernard, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, I began to take an interest in workers' problems." Then His Excellency declared that all Christians, and the bishops in particular, must interest themselves in the working classes.

He went on to underline the importance of the social doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church, "clear on all points and obligatory for everyone," according to Pius XII, "from which one cannot deviate without great danger to the faith." This doctrine, Mgr. Desranleau explained, is not directed against anyone except those who do wrong. It is absolutely necessary to adhere to it, and this adherence is the token of success in any labour action.

Gaston Vallée, President of the Central Council of the Syndicates of Sherbrooke, proposed the various toasts in turn and introduced the speakers who were to reply to them.

Mgr. Adam, replying to the health of the Pope, recalled the beginning of the trade union movement at Sherbrooke: "Everything was against us," the prelate emphasized, "and nothing for us, except our good will and our very firm resolve to make the labour cause triumphant. The movement developed, however, and I have no doubt whatsoever that with the support of the Church and of our Lord Bishops it will continue to grow."

Address of Paul Emile Côté, M.P.

Speaking on behalf of the Federal Minister of Labour, the Hon. Milton F. Gregg, Mr. Côté, Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Labour, stressed the fiftieth anniversary of the Department, which, he pointed out, coincided with the beginnings of Catholic trade unionism in Canada:—

Working conditions existing around 1900 in the clothing industry in Toronto, and a lockout in the boot and shoe industry in Quebec that same year, gave rise to a real revolution in labour-management relations in Canada.

The creation of a Federal Department of Labour in September, 1900, was the



result of the indignant reports of a young journalist by the name of Mackenzie King denouncing the exploitation of labour and the poor working conditions found in various parts of the country.

The beginnings of Catholic trade unionism in Canada date back to the lockout of the fall of 1900 in the boot and shoe industry at Quebec, the arbitrator for which was His Excellency Mgr. Louis Nazaire Bégin, Archbishop of Quebec.

Taking his stand on the encyclical *Rerum Novarum* on labour problems, proclaimed by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII in 1891, Mgr. Bégin, in his award, recognized the right of employees to form associations for legitimate purposes, but denounced the constitutions of three of the six syndicates. The constitutions in question were changed, a permanent board of arbitration was set up and the syndicates agreed to appoint a chaplain in an advisory capacity.

The papal encyclical sums up the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church with regard to the rights of workers. Its main points are the declaration of freedom to form associations and to decide working conditions, and the duty of the State to prevent abuses in labour matters and to pass legislation promoting social justice.

By reason of its Catholic views and teachings and the influence it exerts over the working classes in Quebec, the CCCL is one of the best weapons which can be used to fight the monster of Communism.

The CCCL is a school of light, which, by its moral strength and its Christian order, offers Canadian industry a guarantee of permanent peace.

President Picard then thanked the speakers particularly welcoming the presence of Mr. Côté.

Mr. Picard discussed the position of the CCCL in the face of world changes wrought by the industrial revolution and the advancement of the sciences. Using one of Rev. Father Cousineau's themes, he stressed the need of viewing contemporary problems from a broader perspective.

"The limits of the parish, of the province and of the nation itself have been passed. It matters little whether we like it or not, we must henceforth contemplate solutions on a world-wide scale. Perspectives have

changed. Problems are bigger and the world smaller. That is why we must give more and more attention to our international affiliations. The CCCL has begun to co-operate on an international scale with the other labour organizations; it must develop its contacts and intensify them.

"We must, of course, protect our local and national values, but that should not prevent us from identifying ourselves with the world; it should not prevent our reasoning from having just as much scope as the problems under consideration.

"And if our attention is not too much taken up by demands, we of the labour movement will still be able to think of the constructive work which we wish to undertake as soon as possible. And perhaps then we shall be able to build up that harmonious society which everybody wants."

The General President's Report

In his presidential report, Mr. Picard dealt exclusively with social security, old age and retirement pensions. The year's activities, and questions of administration were reviewed in other reports presented to the delegates, and in particular, the report of the Executive Bureau.

President Picard gave a comprehensive analysis of the historical background of social security in Canada and other countries. His report contained a number of recommendations which were subsequently approved by the Convention. These were:—

1. A monthly \$50 pension for women at 60 and men at 65, under a universal or general old age pension plan, the cost of which would be paid three-fifths by the Federal Government and two-fifths by the provinces;
2. Setting of a reasonable period of residence in Canada for admission to pension;
3. Suppression of the means test;
4. Establishment of contributory insurance, with a reserve fund, in favour of wage-earners, with a view to a monthly \$50 pension at age 60 for women and 65 for men. The wage-earner would pay two per cent of his earnings to the reserve fund; the employer would pay the necessary balance to insure solvency of the fund; the Governments would assume the administration costs and make up the deficits;
5. Safeguarding collective schemes for retirement pensions now in existence, and leaving the establishment of other plans, complementary to the schemes suggested above, to collective bargaining;
6. Setting up of suitable organizations to supervise the application of the law and to ensure the payment of pensions to persons entitled to them.

In regard to the above proposals, Mr. Picard considered that the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee, if approved by Parliament, would favour residents of country districts to the detriment of those in towns and cities.

Top: His Excellency Mgr. Philippe Desranleau, Bishop of Sherbrooke, speaks to CCCL delegates. **Left to right:** Father Henri Pichette, General Chaplain, Roméo Ethier, Treasurer, Gaston Ledoux, 1st Vice-president, Mgr. Desranleau, Gérard Picard, President and Jean Marchand, Secretary. **Centre left:** Paul-Emile Côté, M.P., Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Labour, speaks at the opening banquet. **Centre right:** a meeting of the Finance committee headed by Mr. Ethier. **Bottom:** Miss Orietta Lacroix tells delegates of a knitting mills strike in Sherbrooke. **Left to right:** Mr. Marchand, L. L. Hardy and Mr. Picard.

New Trend of the Movement

At the beginning of the Convention, Mr. Jean Marchand, Secretary-General of the CCCL, pointed out to the delegates the necessity of "thinking out the movement anew," with a view to making it better qualified "to free the working class and to re-Christianize the economic system:—"—

Our movement must not be simply a group of 'bargaining agents.' We will not save the working class by collective agreements alone. Even if they do constitute an indispensable technique, they are not sufficient. We must think of certain fundamental reforms which will lead us out of the vicious circle of wages and prices in which we are being held confined by the capitalist system.

These reforms will be made possible only through an awakening on the part of the working class to consciousness of its situation, its needs, its strength, its aspirations, etc.—a consciousness which can be awakened only by education.

That is why the CCCL intends to direct the greater part of its strength during the next few years to training militant members.

President Picard also dwelt on this new aspect of the Catholic trade union movement, pointing out the necessity for a closer approach between city workers and country workers, with the co-operatives acting as liaison agents between the two classes.

Report of the Executive Bureau

The report of the Executive Bureau, presented by the Secretary-General, Mr. Jean Marchand, emphasized and commented upon the appearance last March of the pastoral letter of the Episcopate of the Province of Quebec, dealing with workers' problems in the light of the social doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church (L.G., May, 1950, p. 652). The report went on to deal with the world conference of free trade unions and the attitude of the CCCL with regard to this conference.

The report told of the trip to Europe of the CCCL delegation sent to present the respects of the movement to His Holiness Pope Pius XII in the occasion of the Holy Year and to study the labour situation in Europe. The active part taken by the General President at the thirty-third International Labour Conference, held in Geneva during the month of June, was mentioned in the report. As technical adviser to the Canadian labour delegate, Mr. Gérard Picard was appointed to, and held office on the Committee set up by the Conference to report on industrial relations, including the study of collective agreements, conciliation and arbitration.

The report then mentioned the briefs presented to the Royal Commission on

National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences (L.G., July, 1950, p. 1000), and the brief presented to the Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons on Old Age Security (L.G., July, 1950, p. 1011). The other subjects dealt with in the report concerned the cost of living, the rent problem, and questions of internal management (some of which gave rise to rather stormy discussions).

In his report, Mr. Marchand said:—

This year will shine with particular brilliance in the history of the CCCL, for it will recall the publication by our Lord Bishops and Archbishops of the Province of Quebec of the pastoral letter on workers' problems. This document, which will be an inspiration for years to come to all who have set their hearts on restoring our society in accordance with Christian principles, will be the Gospel of our movement and the source of our doctrine.

The year 1949-1950 will also mark a greater measure of participation on the part of the CCCL in international trade-union activities. Our organization realizes that it is not isolated on this earth, but part of a chain which overlooks boundaries. If it intends to defend the interests of its members adequately, it must observe international life and take part in it. Its status as a Christian movement forbids it to limit its horizons and to close itself up in an ivory tower.

World Conference of Free Trade Unions

The report recalled the holding of a world trade union conference in London, England, from November 28 to December 9, 1949, with a view to grouping together all free trade unions, on an international scale, in order to organize a new International made up exclusively of the free and democratic trade-union confederations of the whole world and shutting the door to the Communist unions.

The International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (with which the CCCL is affiliated) had been invited to send observers to the meetings of this Committee, and had appointed its President and Secretary as its representatives. To the great surprise of the latter, Mr. Marchand pointed out, the Preparatory Committee at Geneva, which had as one of its duties the issuing of credentials, did not even invite the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions to send observers to London. As for the confederations affiliated with this Federation, the Committee decided to invite them, but only after consultation with national centres of the countries in which they operated.

In other words, Mr. Marchand noted, applying this principle in our country, the CCCL would have been invited only if

the Trades and Labour Congress and the Canadian Congress of Labour had not opposed this invitation.

As far as Europe was concerned, only the French Confederation of Christian Trade Unions was able to obtain credentials to attend the London Conference. The French Confederation did not approve of the exclusion of the other Christian Confederations, but it decided to take part in the London Conference for the sole purpose of requesting leave to speak as soon as the Conference opened and to ask for the sending of invitations to the other Christian national federations.

The Credentials Committee, having been warned of this, reached a compromise, and the Christian Trade Union Confederations were invited to attend the Conference and the constituent congress "on the understanding that, along with all the other affiliated organizations, and before the next congress in two years' time, they should accept and give effect to the principle of one trade union international."

After considering all the aspects of the problem, the CCCL Executive drew up and sent the following telegram to the Secretary of the Conference:—

"Montreal, Dec. 3, 1949

Mr. Vincent Tewson
Free World Labour Conference
County Hall
London England

Without adopting any attitude on condition imposed with regard to our invitation Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour would have been pleased to take part in Conference if short notice did not make trip impossible (Stop) We hope nevertheless to receive all documents distributed especially statutes and reports of discussions (Stop) Fraternal greetings to all delegates and best wishes for success.

Picard—CCCL"

The report emphasized that the CCCL would therefore have agreed to take part in the London Conference if its delegates had been given sufficient time to get there. The invitation was received on November 30 and the Conference had begun on November 28.

The CCCL objected to the dissolution of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions in a telegram sent by the President to Mr. Gaston Tessier on December 1, 1949.

The CCCL will continue to follow the activities of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, but will not break away from the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions and will fight against any suggestion that it should do so, Mr. Marchand said.

The Labour Situation in Europe

Mr. Marchand's report emphasized the fact that the CCCL delegation in Europe took advantage of its trip to get into touch with the Christian labour organizations of a number of European countries.

In all European social circles, Mr. Marchand remarked, last year's struggle by the asbestos workers was followed with interest: "We may say that by this battle the CCCL created an enviable reputation for itself on an international scale. The last pastoral letter of the Bishops of the Province of Quebec on labour problems was also received with enthusiasm."

The delegates expressed their opinions on the European labour situation as follows:—

1. The living standard of European workers is lower than the standard of living of American workers, but their hours and the rhythm of their work are much less exhausting and give them more leisure time;

European industries are better adapted to the workers than American industries are.

For that reason it may be asked whether, in spite of their lower standard of living, European workers are not better off than American workers.

2. The social security schemes of the different countries visited by the CCCL delegates are more advanced than those we have here. The worker and his family have better protection against the risks of life.

3. The productivity of European industries is definitely lower than that of American industries, which means that industrial techniques have not reached such a high standard of perfection there and labour does not work so hard.

4. In Europe collective agreements do not have the same scope as they do here, and result from a different conception of collective bargaining. In short, they are equivalent to national ordinances which are akin to our orders passed under the Collective Agreement Act.

Our system of particular agreements, negotiated by individual companies, is better than the European system of making regulations.

Prices Arbitration

Mr. Marchand's report emphasized that the CCCL has repeatedly made protests against the unwarranted rise in the cost of living. Through the newspapers, the CCCL has sought to demonstrate that increases in wages do not account for the persistent rise in prices; at any rate, price increases always come before wage increases.

Some delegates asked that the Federal Government be urged to establish a ceiling on food prices.

The Convention refused to adopt such an attitude. It preferred "to abide by the general policy of the CCCL in favour of prices arbitration."

The Confederation has set forth its policy, especially when submitting memoranda to the Provincial and Federal Governments. In its memorandum submitted to the Quebec Government in 1948, the CCCL defined the purpose of prices arbitration boards as follows:—

This policy favours the creation of arbitration boards which would play, in relation to prices, the part played by arbitration boards in the field of wages.

In his report, the general secretary noted that the Executive Bureau had spent much time examining and trying to solve differences between its affiliates in 1949-50 and that it would be advisable to define clearly the powers of the Bureau in the case of differences within the organization.

Union Dues

The appointment of regional technical advisers, the consolidation of the constitution, the distribution of the "per capita" assessment and the system of representation at conventions were the points of the report of the Executive Bureau which were most widely discussed by the delegates.

Discussion of the question of union dues was particularly lively and brought forth a strong plea by Mr. Marchand in favour of real trade unionism and also an address by his Lordship Bishop Philippe Desranleau who urged the workers to work peaceably towards the formation of peace in society.

The Tuesday afternoon meeting was extended for an hour and a half in order to allow the delegates to take a secret vote on the following question: Should the dues

of the CCCL be paid directly to the Confederation or to its affiliated Federations?

Under the constitution, that part of the dues payable to the CCCL was to be remitted to the Confederation not by the union, but by the Federation to which the union belonged. The amount to be paid to the CCCL is 25 cents for each member. It would appear that some Federations delay or neglect to remit the amounts due to the CCCL.

The Constitution Committee requested the Convention to change the constitutional point raised so that any amounts due to the CCCL be remitted to it directly.

This proposal led to a lengthy and stormy discussion among certain delegates, culminating in a secret vote which gave approval to the request made by the Confederation. The resolution was adopted 282 votes to 80. Henceforth, unions will be required to send directly to the CCCL any amounts due the latter.

Mr. Marchand's report then dealt with the following: religious retreats, the newspaper *Le Travail*, the research service, unemployed leagues, the rental problem, and union statistics.

With regard to unemployed leagues, the Executive Bureau urged the central councils to organize leagues for the unemployed so that they may have some means of making their just claims and, at the same time, keeping the latter within reasonable limits.

It has already been noted that at the opening banquet of the Convention, his Lordship Philippe Desranleau, Bishop of Sherbrooke, made a brief appearance. On

CCCL MEMBERSHIP

Federations	May 31, 1949		May 31, 1950	
	Syndicates	Member-ship	Syndicates	Member-ship
Barbers—Hairdressers.....	10	740	14	682
Full-Fashioned and seamless hosiery.....	15	2,803	17	2,517
Building.....	64	12,163	64	13,839
Woodworking.....	16	3,660	17	3,848
Trade.....	15	2,625	14	2,848
Leather-shoe.....	14	3,180	14	3,257
Municipal employees.....	28	4,059	27	4,034
Glove workers.....	9	701	8	656
Printing.....	21	2,685	22	2,765
Mining industry.....	7	4,375	8	3,786
Metal trades.....	29	6,553	28	6,000
Furniture.....	11	1,289	9	817
Pulp and paper.....	30	8,320	30	9,290
Services.....	16	3,379	17	3,428
Textiles.....	27	10,548	30	10,264
Clothing.....	13	3,760	15	3,751
Syndicates directly affiliated with the CCCL.....		325	70,840	334
		55	12,432	56
Totals.....		380	83,272	83,112

Tuesday afternoon his Lordship again visited the Convention, and addressed the delegates. He said:—

The important thing, my dear workers, is for you to rest assured that your bishops are fully with you in the great movement which the CCCL has become. I have come back to say this to you again, so that there will be no doubt about it in your minds.

The labour movement must develop today more than ever. We must be thoroughly acquainted with the situation in which we find ourselves. If we study the present development of our country, we realize that industrial centralization is taking place at an ever increasing rate.

You are now of age. This implies inconveniences, but mainly it implies benefits and responsibilities. There will be those who liked you when you were weak, who will now look upon you with more suspicion. But that will also change. I, for one, do not believe that you will face unyielding opposition.

You have made great progress in the last few years. Your social doctrine has advanced. The workers have asserted themselves more and more everywhere. You must continue to do so without fear of being wrong. Should you err, you shall be warned. But mainly, do not stop building. You will thus contribute to the making of society, not only as concerns the working class but all classes as well.

The task will be hard. You already find it so. But every cloud has its silver lining, and you must be encouraged by the conviction that your ideas will some day prevail for the good of all mankind.

CCCL Membership

The secretary-treasurer's report revealed that the CCCL has 10 unions more than last year and a total of 83,112 members, 160 less than last year. This slight decrease was attributed to the unemployment which was felt during the first months of the year in the Province of Quebec, where the CCCL recruits almost all its members.

CCCL Educational Service

The report of the Director of Educational Service, Fernand Jolicoeur, was submitted to the Convention. The report reviewed the progress made by the service in the two years since it was organized.

The Educational Service arranged for the organization of many study days in different parts of the Province of Quebec. These study days were held under the auspices of the central councils of several federations and of numerous unions. Several hundred workers have taken two- or three-day courses on co-operation, union organization, etc. Moving pictures have also been used to promote the education of workers. The films chosen dealt with co-operation, use of leisure time, family education, and the meaning of democracy. A number of

centres including Quebec, Joliette, Plessisville and St. Hyacinthe took advantage of these films.

A number of study days were also organized for the members of the Executive Bureau. Literature on subjects such as wages and prices, social security, monopolies and price control by arbitration, negotiation of collective agreements at the industry level, hours of work and retirement pensions, was provided for the members.

The Educational Service also contributed to the circulation of the pamphlet on the participation of workers in the life of the company and of the pastoral letter of Catholic Bishops on workers' problems in the Province of Quebec.

Strikes and Prohibition of Picketing

One important resolution passed by the Convention was designed to prevent violence during the course of strikes, and to protect the jobs of the striking workers by eliminating strike-breaking.

The resolution calls for legislation both to prohibit picketing and to require an establishment to close its doors for the duration of a strike. As a last resort, the Government should take over the establishment temporarily in order to negotiate, in the name of management, a collective agreement with the workers on strike. The full text of the resolution is as follows:—

Any injunction against a workers' association which goes on strike upon termination of all procedures and time-limits provided for the present Act is prohibited.

For the duration of a strike called upon termination of all procedures and time-limits provided for by the present Act:

(a) any establishment concerned will close its doors if the employees as a whole, according to the terms of the Act, are represented by the organization or organizations having called the strike;

(b) any establishment concerned will stop production and related activities if the strike is called by an organization representing the employees of the production and other related departments;

(c) any establishment concerned will be forbidden to pursue any of the activities practised by the workers involved if the organization represents a separate group of workers or a trade;

(d) in all above cases, the employer will for the duration of a strike be prohibited from hiring new workers to replace those on strike;

(e) in all above cases, all picketing is prohibited for the duration of the strike;

(f) in all above cases, when work is resumed, the employer may not retaliate against the workers who were on strike and each worker must be reinstated in the position he occupied before the strike.

As a last resort, the Government may take over temporarily the establishment

or establishments on strike, in which case the Government will assume by right all the responsibilities of management for negotiation with the workers' organization, of a collective agreement which will bind the employer in the same way as if he himself had negotiated and brought about such an agreement.

This proposal by the Resolutions Committee was a substitute for 4 resolutions submitted by federations representing the mining, pulp and paper, and furniture industries. After lengthy discussion, the resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

As soon as this amendment had been read, Mr. Picard left the chair to explain the object of the Resolutions Committee.

"At first glance," Mr. Picard said, "this resolution that we are submitting to you may appear very radical. In fact, it is radical, as it revolutionizes the present strike system.

"However, it acknowledges more and more that the present system is bad, as it can only lead the workers on strike to illegal and disorderly acts. What we want is a social reform in favour of order. What we desire is the end of scuffles. We must aim towards the re-establishment of order through the elimination of pickets and scabs and their unavoidable conflicts.

"The federal law does not allow picketing by the workers on strike around the employer's property." "However," Mr. Picard noted, "it is almost impossible to put a strike through successfully if scabs are allowed to break strikes. When a strike is on, unfortunate incidents often take place, scuffles which would not occur if there were no strike-breakers. It is up to the Government to adopt legislation compelling the employer to close his factory or establishment until negotiations are over.

"Here is what happens when an employer tries to hire other workers to replace those on strike. The strikers picket the building and stop the strike-breakers from stealing from them their means of earning a living. When they leave their homes, the strikers have no intention of harming anyone or of damaging the employer's property. Most of the time circumstances force the workers on strike to resort to violence.

"When there is a strike, instead of dealing severely with crowds and gatherings the police should stop the strike-breakers from approaching the factories and then they would not have any scuffles to deal with or any blows to give. The troubles that are caused by strikes occur because legislation dealing with the matter is very badly framed.

"At the present time," Mr. Picard continued, "inadequate and definitely incom-

plete legislation in this modern age of the year 1950 gives rise to situations such as those which prevailed in Asbestos where strikers and scabs were at grips, which made it necessary for the Provincial Police to intervene, with the results we all know.

"Adequate legislation would also prevent a recurrence of what is now taking place at the Classon Knitting Mills in Sherbrooke. As you know, a strike has been on for five months at that factory where, as a rule, there are 125 workers. The employer, a Dr. Reinhart from New York, did not want to put into effect the decision given by arbitration, so he merely closed his factory, with the result that a large number of workers, both men and women, are still unemployed.

"In the above case," Mr. Picard added, "if the Government had taken over the plant, the situation without issue which now prevails would have been avoided, even though the workers were justified in their claims, as is proven by the unanimous recommendation of the arbitration board.

"In general, if there had been adequate legislation, a bad light would not have been thrown on the workers on strike as was the case in these two typical disputes, and organized labour would have kept an unblemished and well-earned reputation."

"Present labour legislation forces the worker to violate the law," said Mr. Jean Marchand, general secretary of the CCCL, following Mr. Picard's statement.

"The scuffles which take place in most strikes are not deliberate on the part of the workers on strike, however, they are unavoidable because the workers' right to picket does not allow them even to threaten the strike-breakers. Face to face with the strike-breakers, the workers see their hopes for a better future and for greater security for themselves and their families in danger of being lost—those very hopes they aim to attain by going on strike."

Delegates Demonstrate at Factory on Strike

At the meeting held on Tuesday afternoon, the delegates to the CCCL Convention were given further information concerning the strike which has been on for five months at the Classon Knitting Mills in Sherbrooke. Miss Orietta Lacroix, treasurer of the National Association of Garment Workers in Sherbrooke, told the delegates the story of the strike.

The workers of that plant, Miss Lacroix said, went on strike last May because the employer refused to give effect to the decision of the arbitration board, according

to which the factory owner would have had to pay his workers an initial rate of 30 cents per hour in the case of female workers and of 40 cents per hour in the case of male workers. Since then, the owner has closed his establishment and has gone to New York, where he has been staying for the past five months. The employees tried to re-open negotiations with their employer, but it was impossible for them to reach him.

Following this explanation, Mr. Picard suggested that a fund be started then and there, and he appealed to the generosity of every convention delegate. The collection was taken up immediately and produced \$1,232.75.

On the suggestion of a delegate, the Convention decided to hold a public demonstration in front of the factory as soon as the afternoon sittings were over. Most of the 400 delegates took part in this public demonstration "as a sort of official protest against the improper capitalistic attitude adopted by the owner of this factory in the dispute which has been in existence for five months."

The Korean War

On the fourth day of the Convention, Canada's participation in the Korean war was discussed by the delegates. The Central Council of the Shawinigan national syndicates had submitted a resolution requesting the CCCL to protest strongly "against any participation by Canada in the Korean war or in any other future conflict outside its boundaries." In the preamble of the resolution, it was stated "that the United States has decided to go all out in this war, ostensibly to stop Communism from spreading in the world," that "nothing justifies the belief that it is possible to stop by force the spread of Communism," and the following statement made by His Holiness Pope Pius XII was quoted, "war brings nothing but ruin, death and all kinds of hardships."

Other resolutions had asked that there be no conscription in Canada for the defence of a foreign country. The various resolutions gave rise to lengthy discussion which led to a secret vote.

The Convention adopted the following recommendation:—

... The CCCL requests the Government to fulfill its obligations as a member of the United Nations and ... urges that Canada should not undertake to do more than is reasonable in its participation in wars outside its boundaries.

Jean Marchand, general secretary of the Confederation explained the content of the Committee's recommendation and stated that there was no proof that the United

States was fighting in Korea to defend capitalistic interests and that he, himself, was rather of the opinion that the war was fought in defence of an ideal. Mr. Marchand stated that he was ready to defend democratic ideas wherever it might be necessary to do so. "I would prefer," he said, "to die standing than to perish in chains."

The Roman Catholic Church and War

The Rev. Father Henri Pichette, general chaplain of the CCCL, intervened in the discussion, to give the Roman Catholic Church's viewpoint in the matter. First of all, Father Pichette declared that it was not fair to quote the Pope's words in support of the assertions made by some delegates, and that the religious authorities have never taken a stand against war on Communism. "The Church," said Father Pichette, "recommends that labour disputes be settled by legal means; but when legal means have been of no avail and when a strike is necessary, then the Church is in favour of the strike. The Church takes this same attitude with regard to war. As some strikes are necessary, so are some wars necessary. It is dangerous for Catholics not to give aid to nations which are oppressed."

The general chaplain added that there is a fellowship among nations which requires that we give our support to those nations who fight in a just war to defend their freedom of faith and their way of life.

To those who find fault with the Canadian Government because it is meeting its international obligations, Mr. Picard declared that it was not up to the Convention to decide on the merits "of some war which may be fought here or there in the world." "It is difficult," he added, "for the Convention to ask the country not to meet its obligations; once participation in the Korean war had been decided upon, Canada assumed certain obligations concerning which the Canadian people had had occasion to express their opinion in their own way."

Other Resolutions

The delegates were asked to vote on 153 resolutions submitted by different syndicates and federations affiliated with the CCCL. These dealt with questions of administration, matters clearly of union interest, and questions of public interest.

Questions of Public Interest

The Convention went on record as favouring free schoolbooks; it also requested that measures be taken to make secondary and university education available to those classes of society which are not too well-off.

The CCCL favoured a legislative amendment to legalize provincial lotteries.

It requested that all owners of motor vehicles be compelled to purchase insurance so that the public may be protected.

It also asked:—

That the Provincial Government, through an Act adopted for this purpose, declare June 24 Saint Jean Baptiste Day, a holiday for all, and that this day be proclaimed a holiday in the Province;

That legislative amendments be adopted providing that any person required to appear as a jury member or as a witness, be paid at the same rate as in the said person's regular employment, so that there be no loss in earnings;

That the compulsory weighing of bread be on a Zone basis, as is now the case, since a standard weight, far from improving the situation, would only make it worse;

That a Bread Board comprising a sufficient number of inspectors provide closer supervision in order that there be no fraud in the sale at a lower price of bread which is not of the required weight for a particular Zone;

That the Convention urge upon the authorities stricter observance of the Sunday Act, both in factories and in shops;

That the CCCL co-operate with the Travelling Salesmen's League in its campaign against blasphemy;

That the provincial Act governing bars be amended to provide that these be closed on Sundays and that women be prohibited from entering them at all times;

That pressure be put on federal, provincial and municipal authorities to stop the very sources of materialistic thinking that spring from immoral magazines which have taken the place of comics;

That municipal regulations providing for the inspection of public buildings be observed;

That all wives in need who have not reached the age making them eligible for old age pension be protected by the Mothers' Allowance Act;

That the Provincial Government be urged to amend the Housing Act so that the Government and the Farm Credit Office may make direct loans to individuals as well as to groups interested in building houses.

A resolution was unanimously adopted requesting the appointment of an ambassador to the Vatican.

A further resolution was adopted as a protest by the CCCL against the imprisonment of Cardinal Mindszenty and the religious persecution practised behind the Iron Curtain. Finally, a resolution was adopted urging the Federal Government that a Canadian be appointed Governor General.

The appeals made at previous conventions for the adoption of a distinctive national flag were renewed.

Another resolution requested that a reduction of 10 per cent be allowed for donations to charitable organizations, with-

out having to attach receipts to Income Tax forms, as is done in the United States.

Furthermore, it was requested that the Federal Government protect the seniority rights of persons called or who may be called to the Armed Forces, upon their return to the service of the same employer.

Certain other requests, with regard particularly to heavy traffic on highways and electric power, were also examined.

Matters of Union Concern

The 40-hour week.—The Convention unanimously adopted a resolution requesting that the 40-hour week be put into operation and adopted through adequate legislation, and that the CCCL take the necessary steps to bring about a reduction of the work-week from 48 to 40 hours.

The CCCL will endeavour to unite with other labour unions of the pulp and paper industry to settle the matter of Sunday work in newsprint establishments.

Unemployment Insurance.—By way of amending a long list of claims concerning unemployment insurance, the Committee on Resolutions submitted the following report, which was adopted:—

1. That the number of hours worked in a week be added and should be considered only for the number of days to which they correspond.

2. That unemployment insurance benefit payments by cheque or by cash be accompanied by a statement showing the amount of benefit, the number of days covered and the balance of days remaining to the credit of the insured.

3. That the days for which benefits are not payable under Section 35 be abolished, and that the waiting period be set at 7 days.

4. That the Unemployment Insurance Act stipulate that the employer must keep the Unemployment Insurance book on the premises, so that the worker may examine it and claim it on separation.

5. That mobile offices be set up and instructed to visit places where there are no permanent offices, in order to save the workers expensive trips.

6. That the Act be amended so that any worker who is forced to take an unpaid vacation will be entitled to insurance benefits.

7. That the Act be amended so to cover employees of hospital and religious institutions.

Workmen's Compensation.—A resolution was adopted requesting the Provincial Government to extend the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act to salaried employees of hospitals as well as to maintenance employees of religious and educational institutions. This resolution also requested that tuberculosis and other contagious diseases contracted while working

in sanatoriums or other hospitals be considered as industrial accidents under the Act.

Employment of Young People.—The Committee on Resolutions urged the Convention to ask the Provincial Government to prohibit employment of all young persons under 16 years of age, and to request that thorough enquiries be made before granting them working permits.

Employer Associations.—The Convention adopted a resolution requesting that the Labour Relations Act be amended in such manner that employer associations may not be certified. Another resolution declared the CCCL's opposition to certain constitutional powers granted employer associations incorporated under special Bill or otherwise. The Confederation urgently recommended that these associations be refused certification, that they be prevented from fixing rates to customers, making price agreements, determining *ex parte* the working conditions of employees who are members of the association, or from regulating apprenticeship.

That no provision in the above legislation should prejudice the acknowledged rights, privileges and prerogatives of labour unions, nor favour a coalition of employers against workers or labour unions.

Retroactive effect of agreements.—As requested by the Committee on Resolutions, and because the matter came within the scope of contracts, the Convention

rejected a resolution suggesting that the retroactive effect of collective agreements be made binding from the date an agreement comes into force.

Minimum wages.—The CCCL requested the Provincial Government to set a minimum wage rate of 75 cents an hour for all workers, male and female.

Election

The whole Executive of the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour was re-elected in a body at the final meeting of the Convention.

The Executive for the coming year is as follows: President, Gérard Picard, Montreal; 1st vice-president, Gaston Ledoux, Granby; 2nd vice-president, Horace Lavender, Quebec; 3rd vice-president, Lucien Dorion, Quebec; 4th vice-president, L. P. Boily, Jonquière; 5th vice-president, F. X. Legare, Rimouski; 6th vice-president, Rodolphe Hamel, Asbestos; general secretary, Jean-Marie Marchand, Quebec; and treasurer, Romeo Ethier, Montreal.

Representatives of federations and central units to the Executive Bureau were to be appointed later by each of these bodies. The appointment of the three members of the Arbitration Board to be set up to examine and settle differences within the Confederation was also deferred.

Next year's Convention will be held in the city of Quebec, at about the same date as the 1950 Convention.

WORKING CONDITIONS IN CANADIAN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, OCTOBER 1949*

The Work Week

This second study of working conditions in the manufacturing industries of Canada shows a steady trend towards a shorter work week. By 1949 one-quarter of the employees were normally working 40 hours a week, while about 70 per cent had a normal week of 45 hours or less. More than 60 per cent of the plant workers in manufacturing were on a 5-day week in 1949, an increase since 1947 of 20 per cent.

Overtime Payment

Time and one-half continued to be the general rate paid for overtime after daily or weekly hours, but there was a tendency for more workers to receive higher rates for work on Sundays and statutory holidays.

Vacations With Pay

Almost all of the workers were eligible to receive an annual paid vacation, generally one week after a year of employment. There was a continuing trend towards vacations of two or three weeks after longer service.

Statutory Holidays

More establishments were reported observing statutory holidays, and a larger number were paying for these when not worked. Approximately 60 per cent of the workers were being paid for 6 or more statutory holidays.

* Information in this article was prepared from data obtained in the annual survey of wage rates and working conditions for 1949 conducted by the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour. Employers were asked to report on wage rates and certain conditions of work in their establishment during the last pay period preceding October 1, 1949.

The sections on Provincial Legislation were summarized from the bulletin, *Provincial Labour Standards Concerning Child Labour, Holidays, Hours of Work, Minimum Wages, Weekly Rest-Day and Workmen's Compensation*, an annual publication of the Department of Labour.

This article was prepared in the Working Conditions and Social Analysis Section of the Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour.

Manufacturing is the largest single industry in the highly industrialized economy of Canada. In 1949 the manufacturing industries employed one out of every four workers in the Canadian labour force, and contributed over one-third of the total labour income. The maintenance of a sound Canadian economy is dependent heavily on the growing productive activities of the manufacturing industries.

The provincial and major industrial distributions of the 6,408 establishments and 721,631 plant employees included in this analysis of working conditions in Canadian Manufacturing are shown in Tables Ia and Ib. The plant workers include all the employees of an establishment except the office staff. More than one-half of the workers were employed in the 3,020 establishments located in Ontario and almost one-third were working in the 1,706 plants in Quebec. Seven per cent of the workers were employed in British Columbia, five per cent in the Prairie Provinces and an almost equal proportion in the Maritime Provinces.

The Normal Work Week

One-quarter of all plant workers in the manufacturing industries of Canada were on a 40-hour week in October, 1949. Some 17 per cent were working 44 hours a week, 21 per cent were working 45 hours a week and 20 per cent were working 48 hours a week. This indicates some lessening in the normal weekly hours of work since 1947, the previous year for which comparable information has been published.¹ The proportion of the total plant employees reported working each of these predominant weekly hours during the past three years is as follows:—

Normal Weekly Hours	1947	1948	1949
40	19%	20%	25%
44	14%	14%	17%
45	19%	22%	21%
48	30%	29%	20%

The five-day week was reported by 55 per cent of the establishments employing 61 per cent of the plant workers in Manufacturing. This represents an increase of ten per cent in the proportion of workers on a five-day week in 1949 as compared with 1948, and an increase of 20 per cent as compared with 1947.

A study of the trend in the normal work week from 1947, the first year for which information in this form is available, is subject to three qualifications:—

The largest proportion of workers covered in the annual survey of working conditions in Canadian Manufacturing, 17 per cent, was in the Iron and Steel Products Industry. Other large industrial groups were Food and Beverages, 13 per cent, and Transportation Equipment, 11 per cent. The Clothing, Textile Products, Wood Products and Paper Products Industries had each from eight to nine per cent of the total plant employees. The industrial groupings used in this report follow those contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1948.

Twenty-two per cent of the plant workers in these manufacturing establishments were women. The largest proportion of female workers, 67 per cent, was employed in the Clothing Industry and the next largest proportion, 61 per cent, was employed in the manufacturing of Tobacco and Tobacco Products. Women workers comprised from 30 to 40 per cent of the plant employees in the Food and Beverages Industry, the Leather Products Industry and in the Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

(1) the current material contains a much wider coverage of the industries previously used to represent the Manufacturing Industries;

(2) the adoption of the new Standard Industrial Classification has resulted in some small changes in the industries which make up the manufacturing groups;²

(3) the distribution of establishments and workers by normal weekly hours, in 1947, was based on the hours worked by the majority of employees in the establishment regardless of sex. The 1949 distribution of plant workers has been based on the weekly hours of the majority of workers of each sex. Thus, in those establishments where the male and female employees worked different weekly hours, all of the male workers were included under the hours worked by the largest number of males and all of the female workers were included under the hours worked by the largest number of females. This method of showing the

¹ "The Work Week in Manufacturing Industries, October 1947", THE LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1949.

² The main industrial groups added to Manufacturing are: Auto Repair and Garages, and Boot and Shoe Repair. Electric Current Production and Distribution has been removed from the manufacturing group, as have those establishments trading in fresh fruits and vegetables and some dairy products.

distribution of employees by weekly hours gives a more accurate presentation of the data than that used previously.

The changes resulting from the above differences in the information for 1947 and 1949 are relatively minor, however, and the overall information is believed to be sufficiently comparable to indicate the broad trends in the normal work week in the Manufacturing Industries.

Provincial Legislation

Special provincial statutes limit the hours of work in factories in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and factories legislation places some restrictions on working hours in New Brunswick and Quebec. In these last two provinces the legislation applies only to women and to boys under 18. The maximum weekly hours of work in these seven provinces are:—

An industrial undertaking or group of undertakings may be exempted from the Act in Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia; and in all the provinces the administrative authority under the Hours of Work Acts has the power to permit exceptions from the maximum hours shown above. In the case of exemptions under the Hours of Work Act in Ontario, women and boys under 16 are not permitted to work more than 60 hours a week.

In Manitoba and Saskatchewan the statutory limits shown above apply unless time and one-half is paid for overtime.

Women may not be required to work more than six hours a week of overtime in the cities of Manitoba nor more than eight hours a week in the rural areas. In Saskatchewan, women in factories must receive time and one-half after 44 hours in a week, but in no case may they work more than 48 hours.

Other restrictions may be imposed on some classes of factories by Orders in Council under the Quebec Collective Agreement Act or the Industrial Standards Acts of Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Normal Weekly Hours by Province

The normal weekly hours of work for plant employees varied greatly within each province as well as between them (Table IIa). The largest single group of employees was working 40 hours a week in Ontario and in British Columbia, 44 hours a week in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and in each of the three Prairie Provinces, and 48 hours a week in New Brunswick and in Quebec.

A comparison of the proportion of workers in each province who were on a 40-hour week, a 44- to 45-hour week and a 48-hour week will give some indication of the differences in normal weekly hours between provinces:—

Province	40 hours per week	44 to 45 hours per week	48 hours per week
P.E.I.	11%	45%	14%
N.S.	4%	57%	22%
N.B.	2%	35%	30%
Que.	14%	31%	31%
Ont.	28%	41%	17%
Man.	26%	53%	9%
Sask.	16%	65%	13%
Alta.	25%	38%	22%
B.C.	60%	29%	1%

A further indication of the difference in weekly hours across Canada may be obtained by comparing the proportion of plant employees in each region working 44

TABLE Ia.—DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND PLANT WORKERS BY PROVINCE

Manufacturing Industries of Canada, October 1943

	Canada (¹)	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunsw- ick	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Colum- bia
Number of Establishments	(¹) 6,408	17	209	146	1,706	3,020	289	142	253	628
Number of Plant Workers:										
Male.....	566,038	353	17,623	10,825	164,281	295,677	15,059	4,405	10,926	46,825
Female.....	153,593	82	2,631	2,524	60,285	75,566	4,917	554	1,904	7,119
Total.....	(¹) 721,631	435	20,254	13,349	224,566	371,243	19,976	4,959	12,830	53,944

⁽¹⁾ Includes one establishment located in the Northwest Territories

hours a week or less. Forty-eight per cent of the workers in the Maritime Provinces were in this group, 28 per cent of the workers in Quebec, 51 per cent in Ontario, 71 per cent in the Prairie Provinces and 96 per cent in British Columbia.

The distribution of establishments by province (Table IIb) showed about as much variation as the distribution of employees. The normal weekly hours of male plant workers has been used to obtain the distributions of establishments by province and by industry as, in some cases, the hours are different for male and female workers. Thus, in 720 establishments the male employees were working different weekly hours than those worked by the female employees, with the latter working

plant employees was working 40 hours a week in seven of the major industries shown in Table IIIa, 45 hours a week in six of the major industries, and 48 hours a week in four of the industries. In the Durable Manufactured Goods Division³ the largest group of employees, 27 per cent, was working 40 hours a week, while in the Non-durable Goods Division⁴ the largest group, 26 per cent, was working 48 hours.

A comparison of the proportion of employees in some of the larger industrial groups who were working 40 hours a week, 44 to 45 hours a week and 48 hours a week will again give an indication of the differences in normal weekly hours between industries:—

Industry	44 to		
	40 hours per week	45 hours per week	48 hours per week
Durable Manufactured Goods ³	27%	41%	13%
Non-durable Manufactured Goods ⁴	22%	35%	26%
Food and Beverages.....	15%	38%	28%
Textile Products (except Clothing).....	7%	45%	26%
Clothing (Textile and Fur).....	40%	34%	8%
Wood Products	30%	26%	12%
Paper Products	4%	22%	65%
Iron and Steel Products.....	21%	52%	10%
Transportation Equipment	31%	42%	12%

fewer hours in almost all cases. The proportion of women workers in these establishments, however, was relatively small.

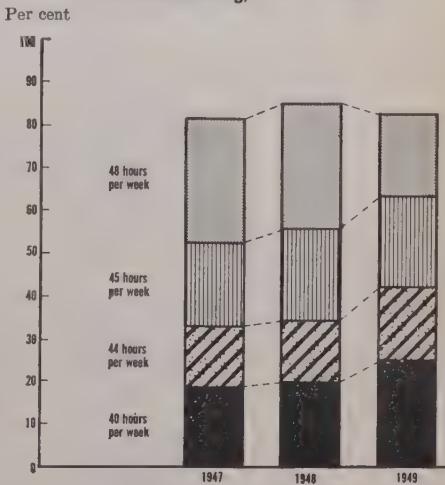
In three provinces, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Alberta, the largest group of establishments reported operating on a longer normal work week than was worked by the largest group of employees. In New Brunswick, on the other hand, the largest group of employees was reported working 48 hours while the largest group of establishments reported operating 44 hours a week.

Comparing the proportion of establishments operating 44 hours a week or less, it is noted that, except in Quebec, the proportion of establishments operating below this limit was less than the proportion of workers reported working within this range. Twenty-nine per cent of the establishments in the Maritime Provinces, 36 per cent in Quebec, 44 per cent in Ontario, 61 per cent in the Prairie Provinces and 97 per cent in British Columbia reported operating on a normal week of 44 hours or less.

Normal Weekly Hours by Industry

The industrial distribution of employees and establishments by normal weekly hours shows as much variation both within and between industries as does the geographical distribution. The largest single group of

Workers on a 40-, 44-, 45- and 48-Hour Week in Manufacturing, 1947 to 1949



³ The Durable Manufactured Goods Division includes: Wood Products; Iron and Steel Products; Transportation Equipment; Non-Ferrous Metal Products; Electrical Apparatus and Supplies; and Non-Metallic Mineral Products.

⁴ The Non-Durable Manufactured Goods Division includes all the manufacturing industries except those in the Durable Goods Division shown in the previous footnote.

The industry having the largest proportion of its workers on the 40-hour week was the Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries group, which reported 71 per cent of its employees on this work week. The Food and Beverages Industry had a greater proportion of its employees on the 44-hour week, 27 per cent, than did any of the other major industries. The industry reporting the largest proportion of its workers on the 45-hour week, 76 per cent, was the Tobacco and Tobacco Products Industry; and the one reporting the largest proportion on the 48-hour week, 65 per cent, was the Paper Products Industry.

The industrial distribution of establishments by normal weekly hours of male plant workers (Table IIIb) reveals a large variation similar to that shown by the distribution of employees. The largest number of establishments were operating normally 40 hours a week in five of the major industries, 44 hours in one of the industries, 45 hours in four of the industries and 48 hours in five of the main industrial groups. In only one industry did more than half the establishments operate on the same work week: almost two-thirds of the plants in the Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries group reported operating 40 hours a week.

The Five-Day Week

Fifty-five per cent of the establishments employing 61 per cent of the plant workers in the manufacturing industries of Canada were operating on a five-day week. The largest proportion of workers on the five-day week, 72 per cent, was reported in Ontario, and the second largest proportion,

(Continued on p. 1848)

Workers on a 5-day week and on a 40-hour 5-day week, 1947 to 1949

Per cent

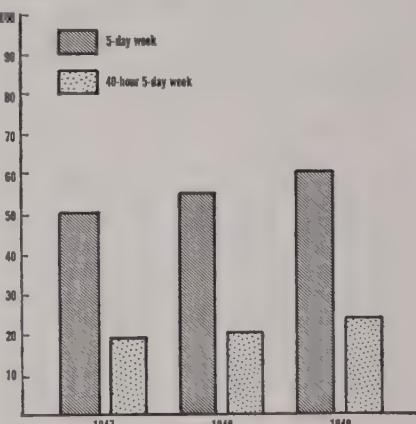


TABLE IIb.—DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND PLANT WORKERS BY INDUSTRY

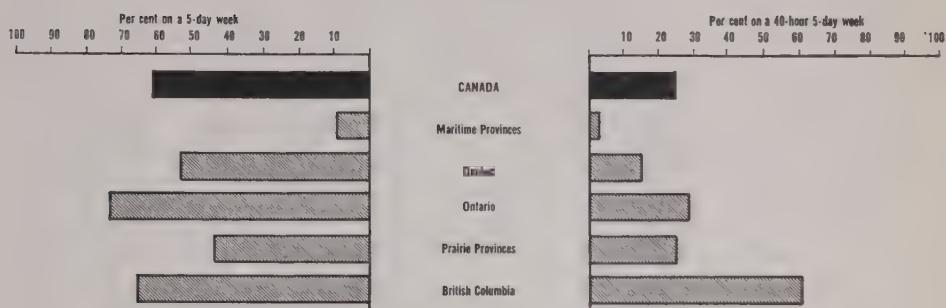
Manufacturing Industries of Canada, October 1949

	All Manufacturing Industries	Food and Beverages	Tobacco and Tobacco Products	Rubber Products	Leather Products	Textile Products (except Clothing)	Clothing (Textile and Fur)	Wood Products	Paper Products
Number of Establishments.....	6,408	980	30	31	302	345	837	782	283
Number of Plant Workers:									
Male.....	566,038	65,355	3,150	10,962	13,178	37,679	20,577	55,593	49,764
Female.....	155,593	27,658	4,957	4,107	8,454	21,666	42,021	3,197	7,343
Total.....	721,631	93,013	8,107	15,069	21,632	59,345	62,598	58,790	57,107

	Printing Publishing and Allied Industries	Iron and Steel Products	Transportation Equipment	Non-Ferrous Metal Products	Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	Products of Petroleum and Coal	Chemical Products	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
Number of Establishments.....	410	802	514	163	149	224	48	329	179
Number of Plant Workers:									
Male.....	19,147	113,185	75,634	24,052	25,190	16,426	8,908	20,437	6,801
Female.....	5,246	5,950	2,918	2,411	9,111	1,274	67	4,646	4,567
Total.....	24,393	119,135	78,552	26,463	34,301	17,700	8,975	25,083	11,368

Plant Workers on a 5-day Week and on a 40-hour 5-day Week in Manufacturing, October, 1949

BY REGION



BY INDUSTRY

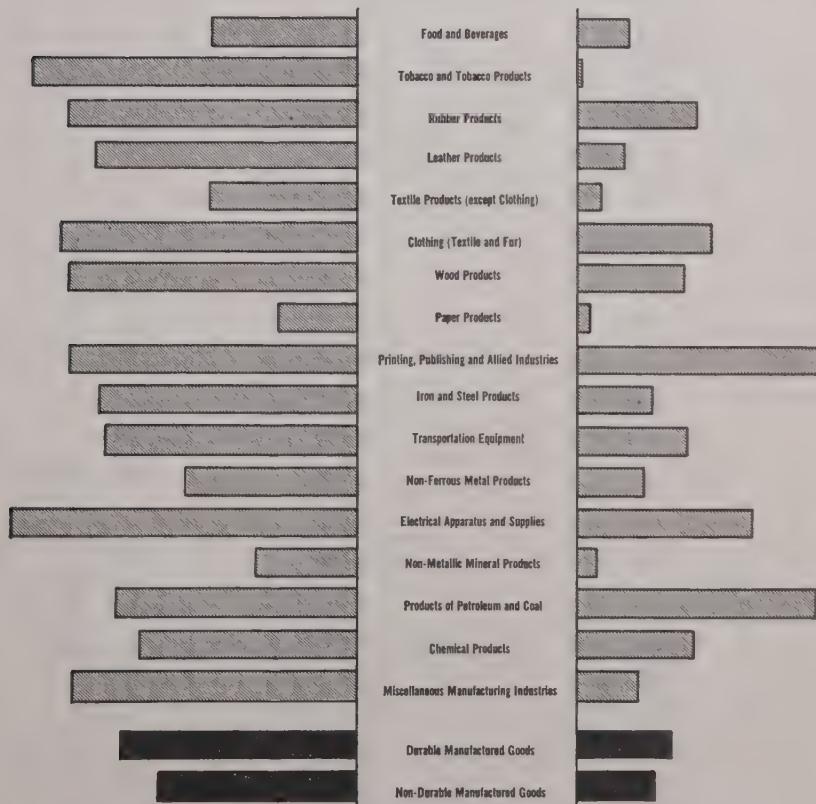


TABLE IIa.—NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS OF PLANT EMPLOYEES BY PROVINCE

Manufacturing Industries of Canada, October 1949

Number of Employees

Normal Weekly Hours by Days Worked per Week	Canada (¹)	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Colum- bia
5-Day Week										
Under 40.....	3,295				584	1,062	42			
40.....	125,013	13	667	32	30,353	102,557	5,123	700	3,207	1,607
Over 40 and under 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,633		84		1,849	5,487	100		62	32,361
42 $\frac{1}{2}$	26,417				9,713	15,905	325	15	171	51
Over 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ and under 44.....	7,217		127		1,227	5,469			85	288
44.....	38,326		1,088	10	11,576	20,814	2,535	529	812	309
Over 44 and under 45.....	534				53	459	22			962
45.....	132,220				968	40,057	89,234	1,818		143
Over 45 and under 47 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,187				773	3,377	19			18
47 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,435			9	3,347	8,079				
48.....	22,763				10,054	12,630	19			
Over 48 and under 50.....	346				312					34
50.....	9,981				8,912	614	455			
Over 50.....	252				252					
Total.....	439,559	13	1,966	1,019	119,062	265,687	10,458	1,244	4,498	35,612
5$\frac{1}{2}$-Day Week										
Under 44.....	5,538	2	36	97	1,486	2,324	205	1	72	1,315
44.....	69,977	128	9,659	2,988	5,929	29,562	4,437	1,892	2,748	12,634
Over 44 and under 45.....	554		22	322	29	160			21	
45.....	16,129	28	158	80	10,480	4,965	359		59	
Over 45 and under 48.....	9,305		272	207	3,312	4,389	435		690	
48.....	25,920		433	168	13,185	11,102	424	247	352	9
Over 48 and under 50.....	4,301	17	325	90	2,845	795	222	7		
50.....	7,804		364	549	5,064	1,690	134	3		
Over 50 and under 55.....	2,118	41		68	1,979	30				
55.....	4,959			631	3,829	499				
Over 55.....	344				275		69			
Total.....	146,949	216	11,269	5,200	48,413	55,516	6,285	2,150	3,942	13,958
6-Day Week										
Under 44.....	2,799	37	127	212	338	1,062	25	313	456	229
44.....	12,136	40	604	246	788	5,433	1,316	811	780	2,118
Over 44 and under 48.....	3,738		66	3	556	2,254	258		593	8
48.....	95,704	60	3,944	3,760	45,733	37,434	1,438	385	2,491	384
Over 48 and under 54.....	5,435	40	730	48	2,793	1,733	62	29		
54.....	6,644	29	1,244	1,913	986	745	64	13	42	1,608
Over 54 and under 60.....	2,335		108	209	1,651	367				
60.....	4,633		184	564	3,505	334	46			
Over 60.....	252			1	239			12		
Total.....	133,676	206	7,007	6,956	56,589	49,362	3,209	1,563	4,362	4,347
All Establishments										
Under 40.....	(²) 3,781		5		736	(²) 1,201	116	3		1,720
40.....	177,295	50	788	311	30,737	103,621	5,156	780	3,247	32,605
Over 40 and under 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,905	2	110	29	2,101	6,678	223	226	299	1,237
42 $\frac{1}{2}$	26,731				9,795	16,137	325	15	171	288
Over 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ and under 44.....	9,265		138	1	2,181	6,294		5	336	310
44.....	120,439	168	11,351	3,244	18,293	55,809	8,288	3,232	4,340	15,714
Over 44 and under 45.....	1,094		22	322	82	619	22		21	6
45.....	149,321	28	166	1,048	50,622	94,720	2,177		558	2
Over 45 and under 48.....	27,687		330	219	7,903	17,578	712		945	
48.....	144,327	60	4,377	3,928	68,972	61,166	1,881	632	2,843	393
Over 48 and under 50.....	6,602	17	692	103	4,275	1,223	222	36		34
50.....	29,106		649	555	14,850	3,398	651	3		
Over 50.....	22,696	110	1,614	3,415	13,517	2,186	179	25	42	1,608
Total.....	(²) 720,249	435	20,242	13,175	224,064	(²) 370,630	19,952	4,957	12,802	53,917

NOTE: Normal weekly hours were not reported by establishments employing 1,382 workers.

(1) Includes one establishment located in the Northwest Territories.

(2) Includes 65 workers in an establishment reporting a 4-day 32-hour week.

TABLE IIb.—NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS OF MALE PLANT EMPLOYEES BY PROVINCE

Manufacturing Industries of Canada, October 1949

Number of Establishments

Normal Weekly Hours by Days Worked per Week	Canada (1)	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
5-Day Week										
Under 40.....	33				9	15	1			8
Under 40.....	1,466	1	7	2	328	655	83	14	47	329
Over 40 and under 42½	48		1		17	26	1		2	1
Over 42½.....	187				30	137	9	1	3	7
Over 42½ and under 44	62		1		12	45			1	3
Over 44.....	342		5	1	128	156	18	6	4	24
Over 44 and under 45	7				1	5	1			
Over 45.....	873				184	664	17			
Over 45 and under 47½	43				14	26	2			
Over 47½.....	107				24	82				
Over 48.....	236				96	139	1			1
Over 48 and under 50	5				4					
Over 50.....	78				64	13	1			
Over 50.....	7				7					
Total.....	3,494	1	14	9	918	1,963	134	21	61	373
5½-Day Week										
Under 44.....	45		1	1	9	24	3		3	4
Under 44.....	667	3	33	27	66	203	63	44	40	188
Over 44 and under 45	7		1	1	1	3			1	
Over 45.....	69	1	5	2	23	30	7			
Over 45 and under 48	135		5	2	28	89	14			
Over 48.....	361		3	1	124	197	11	7	17	1
Over 48 and under 50	109	1	8	3	64	28	4	1		
Over 50.....	93		12	10	41	26	3	1		
Over 50 and under 55	38	2			1	33	2			
Over 55.....	54				2	44	8			
Over 55.....	4				3		1			
Total.....	1,602	7	68	50	436	610	106	53	79	193
6-Day Week										
Under 44.....	36	1	2	1	6	5	1	7	8	5
Under 44.....	173	2	11	6	14	46	16	31	13	34
Over 44 and under 48	76		4		12	20	3		35	2
Over 48.....	653	3	47	27	146	318	24	27	55	5
Over 48 and under 54	82	2	15	4	36	23	1	1		
Over 54.....	141	1	40	31	32	19	3	1	2	12
Over 54 and under 60	46		3	8	29	6				
Over 60.....	89		5	9	66	8	1			
Over 60.....	3				2			1		
Total.....	1,299	9	127	86	343	445	49	68	113	58
All Establishments										
Under 40.....	(2)37				10	(2)17	1			9
Under 40.....	1,494	2	9	3	338	664	85	10	48	334
Over 40 and under 42½	74		2	1	21	34	3	5	5	3
Over 42½.....	190				30	140	9	1	3	7
Over 42½ and under 44	83		1		17	53			8	4
Over 44.....	1,182	5	49	34	208	405	97	81	57	246
Over 44 and under 45	15		1	1	2	8	1		1	1
Over 45.....	955	1	6	7	211	705	24		30	1
Over 45 and under 48	337		8	3	74	206	19		27	
Over 48.....	1,250	3	50	28	366	654	36	34	72	6
Over 48 and under 50	148	1	12	4	90	34	4	2		1
Over 50.....	201			21	10	112	52	5	1	
Over 50.....	400	5	50	54	223	47	5	2	2	12
Total.....	(2)6,396	17	209	145	1,697	(2)3,019	289	142	253	624

NOTE: Twelve establishments did not report the normal weekly hours of male employees or had no male workers in the establishment.

(1) Includes one establishment located in the Northwest Territories.

(2) Includes one establishment reporting a 4-day 32-hour week.

TABLE IIIa.—NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS OF

Manufacturing Industries

Number of

Normal Weekly Hours by Days Worked per Week	All Manufacturing Industries	Food and Beverages	Tobacco and Tobacco Products	Rubber Products	Leather Products	Textile Products (except Clothing)	Clothing (Textile and Fur)	Wood Products	Paper Products
5-Day Week									
Under 40.....	3,295	25	109	321	65	153	1,074	37	
40.....	175,013	12,541	68	5,070	2,844	4,073	24,585	17,506	1,976
Over 40 and under 42½.....	7,633	316	.....	780	284	216	1,726	119	104
42½.....	26,417	1,177	40	.....	630	764	1,449	564	1,023
Over 42½ and under 44.....	7,217	748	.....	65	.....	46	1,294	.....	632
44.....	38,326	5,814	1,242	5	871	790	6,932	1,400	1,087
Over 44 and under 45.....	534	.....	.....	.....	35	107	226	.....
45.....	132,220	8,740	6,136	5,080	7,848	7,180	11,039	7,830	5,446
Over 45 and under 47½.....	4,187	1,558	.....	.....	17	98	302	227	283
47½.....	11,435	1,123	.....	636	1,015	1,899	2,155	268	265
48.....	22,703	4,779	.....	.....	2,053	4,504	2,088	1,351	1,518
Over 48 and under 50.....	346	212	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	99	
50.....	9,981	541	2	632	44	5,308	595	1,002	308
Over 50.....	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	12	.....
Total.....	439,559	37,574	7,488	12,377	15,962	25,122	52,556	31,440	12,679
5½-Day Week									
Under 44.....	5,538	851	120	.....	153	580	363	237	92
44.....	69,977	15,200	221	.....	496	4,648	2,333	4,832	4,184
Over 44 and under 45.....	554	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	43	
45.....	16,129	1,046	30	590	170	11,780	250	79	676
Over 45 and under 48.....	9,305	2,121	.....	56	155	219	1,885	1,181	73
48.....	25,920	4,520	85	6	3,174	1,683	1,744	2,207	2,154
Over 48 and under 50.....	4,301	423	.....	.....	.....	153	164	1,346	
50.....	7,804	1,118	47	71	189	1,233	437	2,422	506
Over 50 and under 55.....	2,118	447	.....	19	31	464	71	837	
55.....	4,959	1,027	22	.....	11	1,647	87	1,548	
Over 55.....	344	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	154	101
Total.....	146,949	26,753	525	742	4,379	22,227	7,375	14,886	7,786
6-Day Week									
Under 44.....	2,799	1,165	.....	109	.....	24	145	117	643
44.....	12,136	3,619	.....	133	207	1,982	444	972	1,141
Over 44 and under 48.....	3,738	546	.....	.....	60	64	281	94	340
48.....	95,704	16,935	.....	1,708	684	9,182	1,101	3,620	33,538
Over 48 and under 54.....	5,435	753	94	.....	90	317	551	1,458	487
54.....	6,644	3,437	.....	.....	74	87	4	2,312	13
Over 54 and under 60.....	2,335	431	.....	.....	47	122	.....	1,319	
60.....	4,633	1,403	.....	2	73	.....	.....	2,449	104
Over 60.....	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	233
Total.....	133,676	28,289	94	1,950	1,164	11,851	2,506	12,342	36,499
All Establishments									
Under 40.....	(1) 3,781	74	.....	109	322	66	153	1,143	37
40.....	177,295	13,654	188	5,179	2,900	4,103	24,687	17,767	2,049
Over 40 and under 42½.....	10,905	739	.....	780	318	240	2,092	143	129
42½.....	26,731	1,329	40	.....	676	801	1,463	564	1,023
Over 42½ and under 44.....	9,265	1,027	.....	65	16	558	1,320	.....	1,269
44.....	120,439	24,633	1,463	138	1,574	7,320	9,709	7,204	6,412
Over 44 and under 45.....	1,094	.....	.....	.....	35	107	267	43	
45.....	149,321	10,139	6,166	5,670	8,075	19,024	11,295	7,909	6,135
Over 45 and under 48.....	27,687	4,995	.....	692	1,190	2,216	4,597	1,770	948
48.....	144,327	26,234	85	1,714	5,911	15,369	4,933	7,178	37,210
Over 48 and under 50.....	6,602	769	.....	.....	.....	279	439	1,916	124
50.....	20,106	2,087	49	703	320	6,761	1,308	4,233	1,015
Over 50.....	22,696	6,936	116	19	168	2,356	174	8,798	613
Total.....	(1) 720,249	92,616	8,107	15,069	21,505	59,200	62,437	58,668	56,964

Note: Normal weekly hours were not reported by establishments employing 1,382 workers.

(1) Includes 65 workers in an establishment reporting a 4-day 32-hour week.

PLANT EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRY

of Canada, October 1949

Employees

Normal Weekly Hours by Days Worked per Week		Printing Publishing and Allied Industries	Iron and Steel Products	Transportation Equipment	Non-Ferrous Metal Products	Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	Products of Petroleum and Coal	Chemical Products	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
5-Day Week										
Under 40.....	1,265	88	1	25	11	15	50	56		
40.....	16,959	25,519	24,013	5,154	17,216	1,125	6,065	8,212	2,087	
Over 40 and under 42½.....	52	2,576	65	5	520	696		55	119	
42½.....	409	8,436	5,123	1,580	2,180	519		841	1,682	
Over 42½ and under 44.....		1,171	765	138	1,413	18		271	656	
44.....	810	4,854	6,467	990	3,834	132		2,835	263	
Over 44 and under 45.....	4			25	34	59		44		
45.....	678	35,049	17,865	3,592	7,675	888		2,783	3,391	
Over 45 and under 47½.....		1,166	126	384		20			6	
47½.....		2,993	310	301	288	27		24	131	
48.....		4,217	537	382	156	268	29	294	527	
Over 48 and under 50.....	50.....									146
Over 50.....		762	76	100	146	319				
Total.....	20,177	87,029	55,353	12,676	33,473	5,086	6,094	15,409	9,064	
5½-Day Week										
Under 44.....	376	26	60	326		27	924	1,307	96	
44.....	1,361	20,856	8,204	2,463	219	1,957	1,011	1,635	457	
Over 44 and under 45.....		470								
45.....	317	345	133	6		684		23		
Over 45 and under 48.....	120	508	2,022	121	113	481		186	64	
48.....	54	2,492	4,469	448	144	832	9	1,758	141	
Over 48 and under 50.....	13	300	1,647	19		176		3	57	
50.....		221	445			378		30	707	
Over 50 and under 55.....	10		19			17			203	
55.....		178	18		26	488	7			
Over 55.....						69				
Total.....	2,251	25,396	17,017	3,383	502	5,109	1,951	4,942	1,725	
6-Day Week										
Under 44.....	567	8	6	6		2		7		
44.....	722	478	431	1,450	51	316	7	100	83	
Over 44 and under 48.....	481	56	169	1,253		9	45	333	27	
48.....	180	5,154	4,212	7,687	274	6,257	620	4,249	303	
Over 48 and under 54.....		525	750			136	254		20	
54.....		179	394			106		1	37	
Over 54 and under 60.....		103				278			35	
60.....		77	159			315			51	
Over 60.....						6		12		
Total.....	1,950	6,580	6,121	10,396	325	7,425	926	4,702	556	
All Establishments										
Under 40.....	1,542	90	5	29	11 ⁽¹⁾	82		62	56	
40.....	17,303	25,551	24,044	5,157	17,216	1,128	6,065	8,217	2,087	
Over 40 and under 42½.....	243	2,576	77	11	520	702	924	1,261	150	
42½.....	409	8,436	5,123	1,580	2,180	519		841	1,747	
Over 42½ and under 44.....	131	1,171	784	457	1,413	36		362	656	
44.....	2,893	26,188	15,102	4,903	4,104	2,405	1,018	4,570	803	
Over 44 and under 45.....	4	470		25	34	59		50		
45.....	1,268	35,394	17,998	3,613	7,675	2,581	45	2,943	3,391	
Over 45 and under 48.....	328	4,723	2,627	2,044	401	528		400	228	
48.....	234	11,863	9,218	8,517	574	7,357	658	6,301	971	
Over 48 and under 50.....	13	450	2,083	19		176	254	3	77	
50.....		983	729	100	146	789		30	853	
Over 50.....	10	1,110	701		26	1,323	7	13	326	
Total.....	24,378	119,005	78,491	26,455	34,300 ⁽¹⁾	17,685	8,971	25,053	11,345	

TABLE IIIb.—NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS OF

Manufacturing Industries

Number of

Normal Weekly Hours by Days Worked per Week	All Manufacturing Industries	Food and Beverages	Tobacco and Tobacco Products	Rubber Products	Leather Products	Textile Products (except Clothing)	Clothing (Textile and Fur)	Wood Products	Paper Products
5-Day Week									
Under 40.....	33	1			1	3	3	2	1
40.....	1,466	85	2	7	44	44	392	143	26
Over 40 and under 42½.....	48	2		1	4	3	18	1	2
42½.....	187	12	1		8	5	20	11	7
Over 42½ and under 44.....	62	6		1		2	12		8
44.....	342	41	7	1	12	10	95	28	11
Over 44 and under 45.....	7					1	1		
45.....	873	47	10	9	65	55	87	88	54
Over 45 and under 47½.....	43	5				1	5	5	6
47½.....	107	9			1	11	16	12	5
48.....	236	26				27	42	31	18
Over 48 and under 50.....	5	2					1	2	
50.....	78	7	1	2	1	19	6	20	3
Over 50.....	7					2	2		
Total.....	3,494	243	21	22	175	208	684	322	134
5½-Day Week									
Under 44.....	45	6			2	2	12	3	1
44.....	667	147	4		18	23	46	103	19
Over 44 and under 45.....	7						2		
45.....	69	7	1	1	2	20	4	1	2
Over 45 and under 48.....	155	18		1	4	10	15	25	4
48.....	361	57	2	1	51	11	22	32	14
Over 48 and under 50.....	109	5				5	5	26	
50.....	93	12		2	3	4	2	38	3
Over 50 and under 55.....	38	9		1	1	5	2	13	
55.....	54	11	1			1	7	18	
Over 55.....	4					1		1	1
Total.....	1,602	272	8	6	82	88	113	262	44
6-Day Week									
Under 44.....	36	14					5	4	1
44.....	173	67			4	10	9	20	3
Over 44 and under 48.....	76	34			1	1	4	3	3
48.....	653	244		3	21	20	14	48	89
Over 48 and under 54.....	82	11	1		3	5	4	22	4
54.....	141	47				13	3	1	47
Over 54 and under 60.....	46	14			1	4		20	
60.....	89	34			1	3		31	3
Over 60.....	3								1
Total.....	1,299	465	1	3	44	46	37	195	105
All Establishments									
Under 40.....	(1) 37	1			1	3	3	2	1
40.....	1,494	93	2	7	44	44	397	150	26
Over 40 and under 42½.....	74	7		1	4	3	28	1	3
42½.....	190	14	1			8	5	20	11
Over 42½ and under 44.....	83	11		1	2	4	14		9
44.....	1,182	255	11	1	34	43	150	151	33
Over 44 and under 45.....	15					1	3	2	
45.....	985	82	11	10	68	76	92	89	57
Over 45 and under 48.....	337	38		2	16	31	35	27	16
48.....	1,250	327	2	4	99	73	67	98	115
Over 48 and under 50.....	148	10				8	9	34	2
50.....	201	24	1	4	6	25	8	71	7
Over 50.....	400	118	2	1	18	26	8	133	7
Total.....	(1) 6,396	980	30	31	301	342	834	779	283

NOTE: Twelve establishments did not report the normal weekly hours of male employees or had no male workers in the establishment.

(1) Includes one establishment reporting a four-day 32-hour week.

MALE PLANT EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRY

of Canada, October 1949

Establishments

Normal Weekly Hours by Days Worked per Week		Printing Publishing and Allied Industries	Iron and Steel Products	Transportation Equipment	Non-Ferrous Metal Products	Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	Products of Petroleum and Coal	Chemical Products	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
5-Day Week										
Under 40.	17				1					2
40.	258	161	52	35	49	28	20	89	31	
Over 40 and under 42 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2	5			3	2		3	2	
42 $\frac{1}{2}$.	8	36	11	10	18	5		16	19	
Over 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ and under 44.		5	5	3	6	1		4	9	
44.	17	39	3	8	16	5		42	7	
Over 44 and under 45.					1	2		1		
45.	15	237	42	33	33	27		32	39	
Over 45 and under 47 $\frac{1}{2}$.		6	2	7		1			1	
47 $\frac{1}{2}$.		32	4	4	2	1		2	4	
48.		38	3	6	5	6	1	11	10	
Over 48 and under 50.										2
50.		7	1	2	1	6				
Over 50.		2	1							
Total.	317	568	124	109	134	84	21	202	126	
5$\frac{1}{2}$-Day Week										
Under 44.	7	1	1	1		1	1	6	1	
44.	25	89	74	22	4	33	7	34	19	
Over 44 and under 45.		3								
45.	10	6	5	1		7		2		
Over 45 and under 48.	6	21	27	4	4	5		7	4	
48.	2	35	82	7	4	17	1	17	6	
Over 48 and under 50.	1	7	51	2		4		1	2	
50.		7	11			7		2	2	
Over 50 and under 55.	1		2			1			3	
55.		6	1		1	4	1			
Over 55.						1				
Total.	52	175	254	37	13	80	10	69	37	
6-Day Week										
Under 44.	10	1		1						
44.	18	10	14	2	1	6	2	4	3	
Over 44 and under 48.	8	2	7	3		1	1	7	1	
48.	5	29	68	11	1	34	13	45	8	
Over 48 and under 54.	8	20				3	1			
54.	5	17				5			2	
Over 54 and under 60.	3					3			1	
60.	1	9				6			1	
Over 60.						1				
Total.	41	59	135	17	2	59	17	57	16	
All Establishments										
Under 40.	19			1		(¹)1			3	2
40.	264	163	52	35	49	28	20	89	31	
Over 40 and under 42 $\frac{1}{2}$.	7	5		1	3	2	1	6	2	
42 $\frac{1}{2}$.	8	36	11	10	18	5		16	20	
Over 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ and under 44.	4	5	6	4	6	2		6	9	
44.	60	138	91	32	21	44	9	80	29	
Over 44 and under 45.		3			1	2		2		
45.	30	243	47	35	33	35	1	37	39	
Over 45 and under 48.	9	61	40	17	6	7		12	10	
48.	7	102	153	24	10	57	15	73	24	
Over 48 and under 50.	1	10	64	2		4	1	1	2	
50.		14	17	2	1	15		2	4	
Over 50.	1	22	32		1	22	1	1	1	7
Total.	410	802	513	163	149 (¹)	224	48	328	179	

66 per cent, was reported in British Columbia. Fifty-three per cent of the workers in Quebec, 43 per cent in the Prairie Provinces and nine per cent in the Maritime Provinces were reported working five days a week.

More than 40 per cent of the employees in all but two of the 17 industrial groups shown in Table IIIa were on a five-day week, and in five of these industries more than 80 per cent of the employees were working five days. These latter five industries were Electrical Apparatus and Supplies, 98 per cent, Tobacco and Tobacco Products, 92 per cent, Clothing (Textile and Fur), 84 per cent, Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries, 83 per cent, and Rubber Products, 82 per cent. The Paper Products Industry had the smallest proportion of workers, 22 per cent, on the five-day week.

Sixty-seven per cent of the employees in the Durable Manufactured Goods Division and 56 per cent in the Non-durable Goods

Division were normally working five days a week.

Two-thirds of the employees reported on a five-day week were working either 40 or 45 hours, with a larger proportion working eight hours a day for five days than there were working nine hours a day for five days. The 40-hour five-day week was the normal working week for 24 per cent of all plant workers in the manufacturing industries. The proportion of workers on this schedule ranged, geographically, from 60 per cent in British Columbia to two per cent in the Maritime Provinces; and, industrially, from 70 per cent in the Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries to less than one per cent in the Tobacco and Tobacco Products Industry (see chart on p. 1841).

Twenty-seven per cent of the workers in the Durable Goods Division of the manufacturing industries were reported on a 40-hour five-day week, compared to 22 per cent in the Non-durable Goods Division.

Overtime Payment

Payment for work after standard daily or weekly hours in the Canadian manufacturing industries was usually one and one-half times the regular wage in 1949. Time and one-half was also the predominant rate for work on Sunday, although double time was paid by a large proportion of establishments. More than one-third of the workers were employed in establishments paying double time for work on statutory holidays, and a large number of workers were in establishments paying time and one-half or double time and one-half. Detailed distributions of employees, both provincially and industrially, by the rate of overtime payment are presented in Tables IVa and Va; similar distributions by number of establishments are given in Tables IVb and Vb.

Payment after Daily or Weekly Hours

The majority of workers in each province and in each of the main manufacturing industries was employed, without exception, in establishments which paid time and one-half for work after standard daily or weekly hours. Nineteen per cent of the employees were in 1,356 plants which reported paying overtime rates only after regular weekly hours had been worked.

More than 3,500 establishments, employing almost 520,000 workers, reported paying overtime rates after regular daily hours of work. Ninety-two per cent of these workers were in establishments paying time and

one-half for overtime after daily hours Monday through Friday and a slightly smaller percentage were in establishments paying this rate for overtime on Saturday. In many establishments it was the policy to pay time and one-half for the first three or four hours of overtime and double time thereafter. This was the case for overtime on Monday through Friday in 175 establishments employing 23,400 workers and for overtime on Saturday in 191 establishments employing about 19,600 workers. One-quarter of the workers in the Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries were subject to this overtime policy.

Double time for overtime work on Saturday was reported paid by 104 establishments employing about 6,500 workers. More than half of these workers were employed in the Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries and were normally working a 40-hour 5-day week. A small number of workers, largely in the Clothing Industry, were in establishments paying time and one-quarter for overtime work during the week.

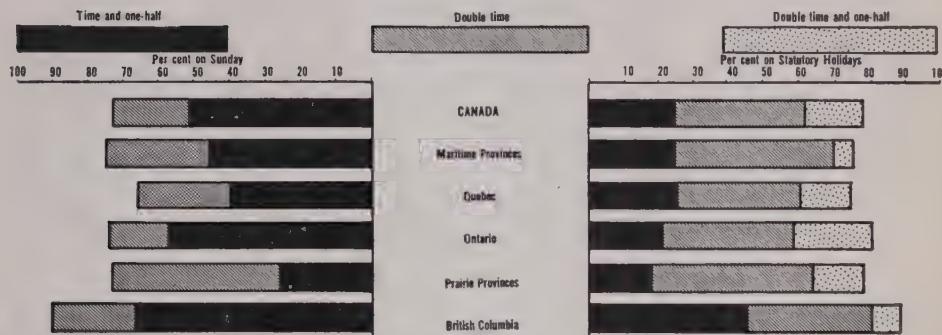
Of the 139,000 workers who were employed in establishments reporting overtime payment only after regular weekly hours had been worked, all but three per cent were entitled to receive time and one-half. Forty-three per cent of the workers in the Leather Products Industry, and 38 per cent each in the Textile Products and

(Continued on p. 1856)

Overtime Payment on Sundays and Statutory Holidays in Manufacturing, October, 1949

Proportion of Workers

BY REGION



BY INDUSTRY

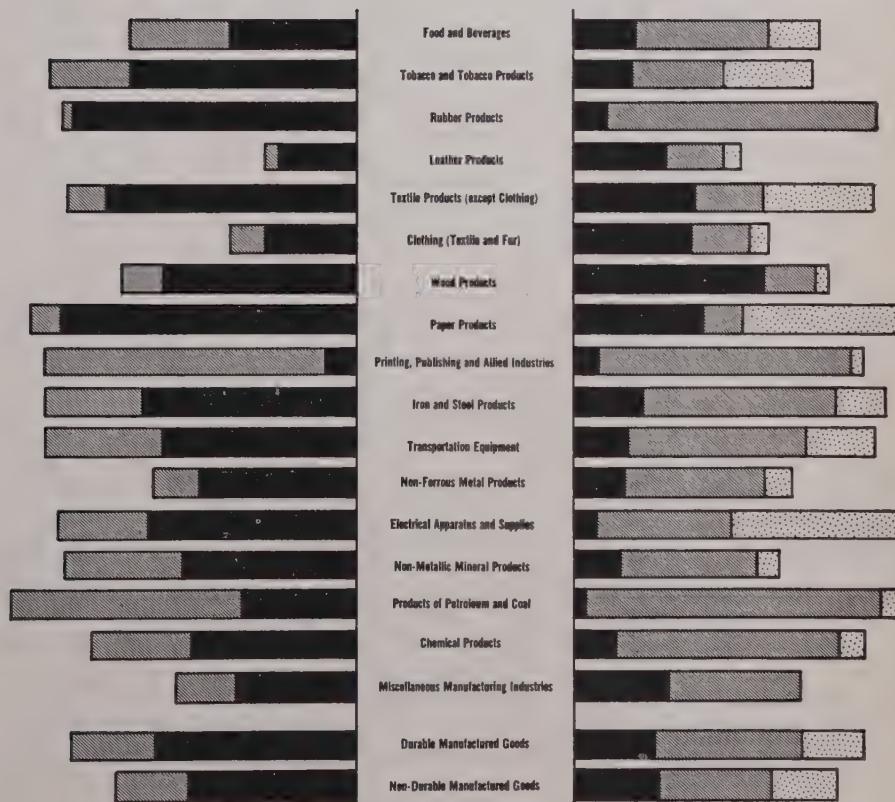


TABLE IVa.—OVERTIME RATES OF PAY FOR PLANT WORKERS BY PROVINCE

Manufacturing Industries of Canada, October 1949

Number of Workers

Overtime Rates of Pay	Canada (¹)	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Colum- bia
Monday through Friday										
Straight time.....	4,563	.....	51	816	1,403	2,269	4	.....	.....	20
Time and one-quarter.....	4,233	.....	32	92	296	1,871	1,942	.....	.....	613
Time and one-half.....	477,909	198	16,274	8,060	130,521	252,970	10,804	3,793	11,401	43,813
Time and one-half for first 3 or 4 hours then double time.....	23,403	.....	13	476	11,525	5,416	360	272	199	5,142
Double time.....	64	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	74	1,108
Other overtime rates.....	9,586	32	180	123	3,867	4,117	85	.....	.....	.....
No information or no over- time policy.....	63,124	64	2,385	2,556	13,181	40,939	2,521	79	418	981
Total.....	582,882	294	18,935	12,123	160,793	307,646	15,716	4,144	12,092	51,064
Saturday										
Straight time.....	4,056	.....	51	816	963	2,202	4	.....	.....	20
Time and one-quarter.....	3,570	.....	32	92	296	1,917	1,159	.....	20	54
Time and one-half.....	463,926	198	16,252	8,049	124,125	246,499	11,391	3,696	10,820	41,821
Time and one-half for first 3 or 4 hours then double time.....	19,560	.....	13	476	7,558	4,799	360	290	217	5,847
Double time.....	6,485	.....	22	.....	1,476	3,485	167	37	359	939
Other overtime rates.....	14,329	32	34	123	8,988	3,749	85	.....	210	1,108
No information or no over- time policy.....	71,956	64	2,531	2,567	17,387	44,995	2,550	121	466	1,275
Total.....	582,882	294	18,935	12,123	160,793	307,646	15,716	4,144	12,092	51,064
Only After Weekly Hours										
Time and one-quarter.....	3,061	.....	23	.....	13	2,581	444	.....	.....	.....
Time and one-half.....	133,985	95	1,296	1,200	62,753	60,486	3,788	773	738	2,856
Double time.....	137	.....	.....	26	65	22	.....	.....	.....	24
Other overtime rates.....	1,566	46	.....	.....	942	508	28	42	.....	.....
Total.....	138,749	141	1,319	1,226	63,773	63,587	4,260	815	738	2,880
Sunday										
Straight time.....	2,853	.....	.....	695	493	1,459	186	.....	.....	20
Time and one-quarter.....	2,583	.....	31	7	179	2,030	336	.....	.....	.....
Time and one-half.....	(2) 367,447	90	9,791	5,705	88,747	216,961	3,700	1,876	4,573	35,929
Double time.....	159,636	165	6,646	2,947	60,761	59,192	8,578	2,205	6,608	12,534
Other overtime rates.....	9,211	.....	70	95	5,953	2,536	.....	187	143	227
No information or no over- time policy.....	179,901	180	3,716	3,900	68,433	89,065	7,176	691	1,506	5,234
Total.....	721,631	435	20,254	13,349	224,566	371,243	19,976	4,959	12,830	53,944
Statutory Holidays										
Straight time.....	66,838	56	2,078	3,738	21,053	36,601	1,925	115	300	897
Time and one-quarter.....	4,156	.....	8	7	100	2,517	902	9	.....	613
Time and one-half.....	171,821	77	4,261	3,943	56,083	76,557	3,579	479	2,655	24,187
Double time.....	(3) 267,049	167	12,115	2,807	79,202	136,576	10,193	546	6,414	19,029
Double time and one-half.....	121,644	.....	367	1,829	28,293	80,623	939	3,513	1,248	4,832
Triple time.....	12,982	.....	.....	.....	5,906	6,256	41	121	274	384
Other overtime rates.....	28,663	30	641	95	8,425	15,121	605	35	1,381	2,332
No information or no over- time policy.....	48,476	105	784	930	25,504	16,992	1,792	141	558	1,670
Total.....	721,631	435	20,254	13,349	224,566	371,243	19,976	4,959	12,830	53,944

(1) Includes one establishment located in the Northwest Territories.

(2) Includes ten establishments, employing 913 workers, paying time and one-half for the first three or four hours of overtime and double time thereafter.

(3) Ninety-one establishments, employing 20,682 workers, reported paying time and one-half for work on statutory holidays not paid for if not worked.

TABLE IVB.—OVERTIME RATES OF PAY FOR PLANT WORKERS BY PROVINCE

Manufacturing Industries of Canada, October 1949

Number of Establishments

Overtime Rates of Pay	Canada (¹)	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunsw- ick	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Colum- bia
Monday through Friday										
Straight time.....	70	-	2	4	18	43	1	-	-	2
Time and one-quarter.....	80	-	2	2	5	40	-	-	-	-
Time and one-half.....	3,159	7	102	54	853	1,311	112	80	190	449
Time and one-half for first 3 or 4 hours then double time.....	175	-	1	1	48	48	6	6	5	60
Double time.....	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Other overtime rates.....	81	1	4	3	23	27	3	-	8	12
No information or no over- time policy.....	1,484	4	75	64	273	932	60	10	23	43
Total.....	5,052	12	186	128	1,220	2,404	213	96	226	566
Saturday										
Straight time.....	68	-	2	4	15	44	1	-	-	2
Time and one-quarter.....	66	-	2	2	5	38	17	-	1	1
Time and one-half.....	2,910	7	101	53	765	1,207	122	75	178	401
Time and one-half for first 3 or 4 hours then double time.....	191	-	1	1	49	51	6	7	5	71
Double time.....	104	-	1	-	20	43	2	3	6	29
Other overtime rates.....	84	1	3	3	24	28	3	-	10	12
No information or no over- time policy.....	1,629	4	76	65	342	993	62	11	26	50
Total.....	5,052	12	186	128	1,220	2,404	213	96	226	566
Only After Weekly Hours										
Time and one-quarter.....	45	-	1	-	1	34	9	-	-	-
Time and one-half.....	1,280	3	22	17	473	569	66	45	27	58
Double time.....	4	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1
Other overtime rates.....	27	-	2	-	11	12	1	-	-	-
Total.....	1,356	5	23	18	486	616	76	46	27	59
Sunday										
Straight time.....	48	-	-	3	7	34	2	-	-	2
Time and one-quarter.....	43	-	2	1	3	31	6	-	-	-
Time and one-half.....	(²) 1,822	5	49	30	342	951	40	59	71	274
Double time.....	1,305	4	55	30	387	435	75	36	84	199
Other overtime rates.....	73	-	3	2	14	20	-	6	24	4
No information or no over- time policy.....	3,117	8	100	80	953	1,549	166	41	74	146
Total.....	6,408	17	209	146	1,706	3,020	289	142	253	625
Statutory Holidays										
Straight time.....	1,037	3	56	48	197	654	38	5	13	22
Time and one-quarter.....	61	-	1	1	2	42	11	1	-	3
Time and one-half.....	1,669	4	51	25	444	724	59	27	69	266
Double time.....	(²) 1,782	3	59	33	485	762	102	19	96	223
Double time and one-half.....	434	-	2	5	68	236	13	75	15	20
Triple time.....	51	-	-	-	14	28	1	2	1	5
Other overtime rates.....	207	2	9	2	35	101	12	1	28	16
No information or no over- time policy.....	1,167	5	31	32	461	473	53	12	30	70
Total.....	6,408	17	209	146	1,706	3,020	289	142	253	625

(¹) Includes one establishment in the Northwest Territories.(²) See footnote (²) Table IVa.(³) See footnote (³) Table IVa.

TABLE Va.—OVERTIME RATES OF PAY

Manufacturing Industries

Number of

Overtime Rates of Pay	All Manufacturing Industries	Food and Beverages	Tobacco and Tobacco Products	Rubber Products	Leather Products	Textile Products (except Clothing)	Clothing (Textile and Fur)	Wood Products	Paper Products
Monday through Friday									
Straight time.....	4,563	1,788	.....	.....	197	342	316	894	168
Time and one-quarter.....	4,233	395	.....	.....	139	101	2,007	397	247
Time and one-half.....	477,909	52,917	6,617	13,607	6,837	30,946	32,372	36,609	50,562
Time and one-half for the first 3 or 4 hours then double time.....	23,403	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	1,162
Double time.....	64	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other overtime rates.....	9,586	1,532	.....	794	420	203	2,951	311	546
No information or no overtime policy.....	63,124	15,772	.....	.....	4,944	2,249	10,867	9,850	816
Total.....	582,882	72,752	7,411	14,027	12,320	36,589	45,873	47,987	53,501
Saturday									
Straight time.....	4,056	1,804	.....	.....	197	74	233	637	168
Time and one-quarter.....	3,570	542	.....	.....	113	101	1,304	379	247
Time and one-half.....	462,926	51,991	6,617	13,607	6,652	30,318	29,404	36,249	49,593
Time and one-half for first 3 or 4 hours then double time.....	19,560	320	.....	.....	.....	62	73	128	1,445
Double time.....	6,485	284	.....	.....	.....	238	100	274	505
Other overtime rates.....	14,329	1,496	.....	794	420	203	2,951	165	432
No information or no overtime policy.....	71,956	16,315	.....	.....	5,155	2,845	14,594	10,211	1,111
Total.....	582,882	72,752	7,411	14,027	12,320	36,589	45,873	47,987	53,501
Only After Weekly Hours									
Time and one-quarter.....	3,061	281	.....	37	30	632	697	125	124
Time and one-half.....	133,985	19,621	696	1,005	9,162	22,027	15,890	10,129	3,437
Double time.....	137	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other overtime rates.....	1,566	308	.....	.....	.....	120	97	138	549
Total.....	138,749	20,261	696	1,042	9,312	22,756	16,725	10,803	3,606
Sunday									
Straight time.....	2,853	1,466	.....	.....	161	67	158	492	26
Time and one-quarter.....	2,583	558	.....	.....	49	510	267	277	165
Time and one-half.....	(1) 367,447	32,956	5,188	11,995	4,735	41,675	16,327	31,093	47,405
Double time.....	159,636	26,458	1,843	462	860	6,320	6,171	7,367	4,846
Other overtime rates.....	9,211	668	.....	.....	62	170	108	275	408
No information or no overtime policy.....	179,301	30,907	1,076	2,612	15,765	10,603	39,567	19,286	4,257
Total.....	721,631	93,013	8,107	15,069	21,632	59,345	62,598	58,790	57,107
Statutory Holidays									
Straight time.....	66,838	16,504	483	57	5,151	4,676	9,607	7,560	1,121
Time and one-quarter.....	4,156	778	.....	.....	113	399	1,259	379	176
Time and one-half.....	171,821	16,683	1,339	1,356	5,867	20,483	20,551	31,002	21,204
Double time.....	(2) 267,049	35,662	2,031	11,601	3,316	10,785	10,701	9,276	6,449
Double time and one-half.....	121,644	12,609	2,132	.....	1,016	19,242	3,026	1,721	24,348
Triple time.....	12,982	458	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	185	.....
Other overtime rates.....	28,665	5,592	1,726	1,878	759	1,556	1,067	1,691	2,735
No information or no overtime policy.....	48,476	4,727	396	177	5,390	2,204	16,387	6,976	1,074
Total.....	721,631	93,013	8,107	15,069	21,632	59,345	62,598	58,790	57,107

(1) See footnote (2) table IVa.

(2) See footnote (3) table IVa.

FOR PLANT WORKERS BY INDUSTRY

of Canada, October 1949

Workers

Overtime Rates of Pay	Printing Publishing and Allied Indus- tries	Iron and Steel Pro- ducts	Trans- porta- tion Equip- ment	Non- Ferrous Metal Pro- ducts	Elect- rical Appara- tus and Supplies	Non- Metallic Mineral Pro- ducts	Pro- ducts of Petrol- eum and Coal	Chem- ical Pro- ducts	Mis- cel- laneous Manu- factur- ing Indus- ties
Monday through Friday									
Straight time.....	54	108	276	86	.....	.....	.....	24	310
Time and one-quarter.....	5	196	39	33	84	307	.....	142	141
Time and one-half.....	14,711	90,310	61,748	13,516	22,045	12,217	8,726	18,537	5,632
Time and one-half for the first 3 or 4 hours then double time.....	6,007	3,484	5,264	124	6,669	.....	.....	206	39
Double time.....	.....	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	281
Other overtime rates.....	378	281	1,159	1,258	518	.....	2,455	219	1,394
No information or no overtime policy.....	431	3,922	4,723	1,156	870	.....	.....	.....	2,242
Total.....	21,586	98,319	73,227	16,173	30,186	14,979	8,945	20,362	8,645
Saturday									
Straight time.....	66	108	349	86	.....	.....	.....	24	310
Time and one-quarter.....	5	215	.....	33	41	307	.....	142	141
Time and one-half.....	10,543	86,614	61,479	12,482	22,364	12,204	8,661	18,578	5,570
Time and one-half for first 3 or 4 hours then double time.....	6,019	4,483	5,289	124	1,573	.....	.....	20	24
Double time.....	3,631	982	108	217	85	.....	.....	46	15
Other overtime rates.....	581	461	1,086	1,258	5,206	.....	.....	59	322
No information or no overtime policy.....	741	5,456	4,916	1,973	917	2,468	284	1,493	2,263
Total.....	21,586	98,319	73,227	16,173	30,186	14,979	8,945	20,362	8,645
Only After Weekly Hours									
Time and one-quarter.....	263	60	7	487	.....	9	.....	51	258
Time and one-half.....	2,495	20,734	5,245	9,803	3,973	2,694	30	4,579	2,465
Double time.....	.....	22	.....	.....	142	18	.....	65	.....
Other overtime rates.....	49	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
Total.....	2,807	20,816	5,325	10,290	4,115	2,721	30	4,721	2,723
Sunday									
Straight time.....	39	108	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	310
Time and one-quarter.....	69	152	7	.....	.....	129	.....	175	225
Time and one-half.....	2,150	71,822	43,467	11,639	19,933	8,723	2,859	11,613	3,867
Double time.....	19,219	33,445	25,558	3,371	5,474	3,497	5,831	7,079	1,835
Other overtime rates.....	227	264	281	1,241	5,129	164	.....	53	161
No information or no overtime policy.....	2,689	13,344	9,233	10,212	3,765	5,187	285	6,143	4,970
Total.....	24,393	119,135	78,552	26,463	34,301	17,700	8,975	25,083	11,368
Statutory Holidays									
Straight time.....	425	4,289	2,861	7,408	907	1,607	145	2,111	1,926
Time and one-quarter.....	263	110	46	.....	.....	93	.....	107	433
Time and one-half.....	2,023	24,055	12,732	3,770	2,014	2,355	252	2,992	3,143
Double time.....	16,958	63,427	38,748	10,545	13,344	6,921	7,551	15,699	4,037
Double time and one-half.....	736	19,589	15,545	2,043	16,263	1,056	475	1,750	93
Triple time.....	2,381	3,246	5,085	643	98	732	.....	124	.....
Other overtime rates.....	957	2,424	933	985	491	3,894	488	1,076	413
No information or no overtime policy.....	650	1,995	2,604	1,069	1,184	1,042	64	1,224	1,323
Total.....	24,393	119,135	78,552	26,463	34,301	17,700	8,975	25,083	11,368

TABLE Vb.—OVERTIME RATES OF PAY

Manufacturing Industries

Number of

Overtime Rates of Pay	All Manufacturing Industries	Food and Beverages	Tobacco and Tobacco Products	Rubber Products	Leather Products	Textile Products (except Clothing)	Clothing (Textile and Fur)	Wood Products	Paper Products
Monday through Friday									
Straight time.....	70	18			3	4	7	15	3
Time and one-quarter.....	80	5			4	4	33	6	3
Time and one-half.....	3,159	425	13	23	77	167	365	351	193
Time and one-half for the first 3 or 4 hours then double time.....	175	6						3	12
Double time.....	3	1							
Other overtime rates.....	81	24			5	3	4	4	5
No information or no overtime policy	1,484	278	15	1	111	71	236	255	23
Total.....	5,052	757	28	24	200	249	645	634	239
Saturday									
Straight time.....	68	18			3	3	6	13	3
Time and one-quarter.....	66	6			3	4	21	5	3
Time and one-half.....	2,910	412	13	23	73	152	310	340	183
Time and one-half for the first 3 or 4 hours then double time.....	191	6				1	1	3	15
Double time.....	104	4				1	2	6	3
Other overtime rates.....	84	23			5	3	3	4	4
No information or no overtime policy	1,629	288	15	1	116	85	302	263	28
Total.....	5,052	757	28	24	200	249	645	634	239
Only After Weekly Hours									
Time and one-quarter.....	45	5		1	1	8	10	3	3
Time and one-half.....	1,280	210	2	6	98	85	179	144	40
Double time.....	4	2				3	3	1	1
Other overtime rates.....	27	6				3	3		
Total.....	1,356	223	2	7	102	96	192	148	44
Sunday									
Straight time.....	48	16			1	2	4	11	2
Time and one-quarter.....	43	9			1	6	4	3	3
Time and one-half.....	(1) 1,822	304	11	16	36	126	118	273	160
Double time.....	1,305	150	2	5	13	29	43	86	44
Other overtime rates.....	73	32			1	2	3	5	3
No information or no overtime policy	3,117	469	17	10	250	180	665	404	71
Total.....	6,408	980	30	31	302	345	837	782	283
Statutory Holidays									
Straight time.....	1,037	217	6	2	80	51	142	159	19
Time and one-quarter.....	61	6			3	7	14	6	3
Time and one-half.....	1,669	218	6	6	69	95	220	322	102
Double time.....	(2) 1,782	250	5	20	31	67	108	102	58
Double time and one-half.....	434	96	1		7	48	30	19	64
Triple time.....	51	3			1			3	
Other overtime rates.....	207	59	4	2	6	7	16	10	14
No information or no overtime policy	1,167	131	8	1	105	70	307	161	23
Total.....	6,408	980	30	31	302	345	837	782	283

(1) See footnote (2) table IVa.

(2) See footnote (3) table IVa.

FOR PLANT WORKERS BY INDUSTRY

of Canada, October 1949

Establishments

Overtime Rates of Pay	Printing Publishing and Allied Indus- tries	Iron and Steel Pro- ducts	Trans- porta- tion Equip- ment	Non- Ferrous Metal Pro- ducts	Electri- cal Appa- ratus and Supplies	Non- Metallic Mineral Pro- ducts	Pro- ducts of Petrol- eum and Coal	Chem- ical Pro- ducts	Mis- cel- laneous Manu- factur- ing Indus- tries
Monday through Friday									
Straight time.....	2	4	5	1				2	6
Time and one-quarter.....	1	7	1	1	3	6	36	3	3
Time and one-half.....	237	502	250	81	79	109	36	179	72
Time and one-half for the first 3 or 4 hours then double time.....	88	33	21	2	5			3	2
Double time.....		1	1						
Other overtime rates.....	5	6	11	2	3			3	6
No information or no overtime policy.....	19	90	149	29	18	62	11	62	54
Total.....	352	643	438	116	108	177	47	252	143
Saturday									
Straight time.....	3	4	6	1				2	6
Time and one-quarter.....	1	8		1	2	6		3	3
Time and one-half.....	164	458	241	73	78	109	34	176	71
Time and one-half for the first 3 or 4 hours then double time.....	94	41	22	2	4			1	1
Double time.....	53	23	6	2	1			2	1
Other overtime rates.....	8	9	10	2	3			3	7
No information or no overtime policy.....	29	100	153	35	20	62	13	65	54
Total.....	352	643	438	116	108	177	47	252	143
Only After Weekly Hours									
Time and one-quarter.....	3	2	1	2		1		2	3
Time and one-half.....	54	156	70	45	39	45	1	73	33
Double time.....		1						1	
Other overtime rates.....	1		5		2	1		1	
Total.....	58	159	76	47	41	47	1	77	36
Sunday									
Straight time.....	1	3	1					1	6
Time and one-quarter.....	2	4	1					4	3
Time and one-half.....	55	266	125	50	61	76	17	96	32
Double time.....	262	321	136	33	36	40	18	65	22
Other overtime rates.....	3	2	10	1	2	2		2	5
No information or no overtime policy.....	87	206	241	79	50	103	13	161	111
Total.....	410	802	514	163	149	224	48	329	179
Statutory Holidays									
Straight time.....	15	86	95	25	16	36	3	43	42
Time and one-quarter.....	3	5	2			3		3	6
Time and one-half.....	71	194	116	57	23	49	6	67	48
Double time.....	252	365	169	35	50	69	24	144	33
Double time and one-half.....	11	59	24	13	35	6	4	16	1
Triple time.....	21	11	4	2	1	3		2	
Other overtime rates.....	12	17	13	5	7	17	3	7	8
No information or no overtime policy.....	25	65	91	26	17	41	8	47	41
Total.....	410	802	514	163	149	224	48	329	179

Non-ferrous Metal Products Industries were in establishments paying overtime only after weekly hours.

Payment for Work on Sundays

Almost one-half of the establishments included in the survey, employing about one-quarter of the workers in the Manufacturing industries, did not report any overtime policy for work on Sunday. This was probably because no work has been done on a Sunday and none is anticipated. Sixty-eight per cent of the workers who were in the establishments reporting an overtime policy for work on Sunday were entitled to receive time and one-half, and 29 per cent were entitled to receive double time.

In only two industries were more than half the workers employed in establishments which paid double time for work on Sunday: Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries, 79 per cent, and Products of Petroleum and Coal, 65 per cent (see chart on p. 1849). Straight time and time and one-quarter for work on Sunday was paid by a small number of establishments, most of which were located in Ontario.

Payment for Work on Statutory Holidays

Thirty-seven per cent of the workers in Canadian manufacturing were in establishments paying double time for work on statutory holidays, 24 per cent were in establishments paying time and one-half, and 17 per cent were in establishments

paying double time and one-half. Triple time was reported paid by 51 establishments employing about two per cent of the employees. Nine per cent of the workers were entitled to straight time only for work on statutory holidays, and a small number were entitled to time and one-quarter. Statutory holidays here include the days when the plant is not operating by reason of Dominion, Provincial or Municipal holidays, or because of religious holidays regularly observed.

The largest group of workers in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta were in establishments paying double time for work on statutory holidays, while the largest group in New Brunswick and British Columbia were in establishments paying time and one-half. In Saskatchewan, 71 per cent of the workers were entitled to receive double time and one-half.

In ten of the major industries the largest proportion of workers were employed in establishments reporting double time for work on statutory holidays, in four of the industries the largest proportion were in establishments reporting time and one-half, and in three the largest proportion were in those reporting double time and one-half. The industry having the largest proportion of its workers entitled to double time on statutory holidays, 84 per cent, is the Products of Petroleum and Coal Industry; and that having the largest proportion entitled to double time and one-half, 47 per cent, is the Electrical Apparatus and Supplies Industry (see chart on p. 1849).

Vacations with Pay

In 1949, more than 99 per cent of the plant workers in the manufacturing industries of Canada were employed in establishments which reported an annual vacation with pay policy for their employees. Ninety-three per cent of these workers were entitled to receive an initial vacation of one week with pay, or an equivalent, generally after a year of employment. Most of the remaining workers were in establishments which gave an initial vacation of two weeks, or the equivalent, usually after a year of employment.

Three-quarters of the employees were working in establishments which gave longer periods of vacation with pay as the worker's term of employment increased. Forty-five per cent of the workers were eligible to receive a maximum vacation of two weeks with pay, or an equivalent, generally after they had been employed five

years; and over 30 per cent were eligible for a maximum of three weeks, or the equivalent, usually after 15, 20 or 25 years of employment. Most of the establishments which reported a maximum vacation of three weeks with pay also gave an intermediate vacation period of two weeks, mainly after five years' service.

Since comparable information on vacations with pay was published⁵ the proportion of workers eligible to receive a maximum vacation of three weeks has increased from 20 per cent to over 30 per cent.

Almost 3,000 establishments, employing more than 55 per cent of the plant workers in manufacturing, reported that their plants

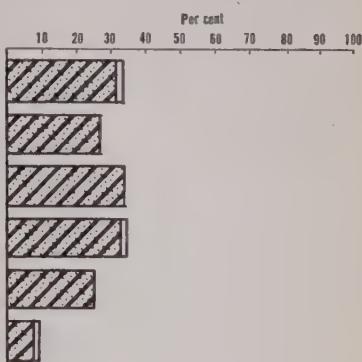
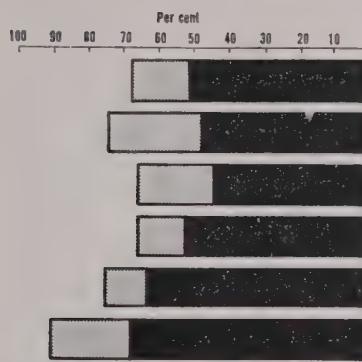
(Continued on p. 1864)

⁵ "Vacations with Pay in Manufacturing Industries, October, 1947", THE LABOUR GAZETTE, April 1949.

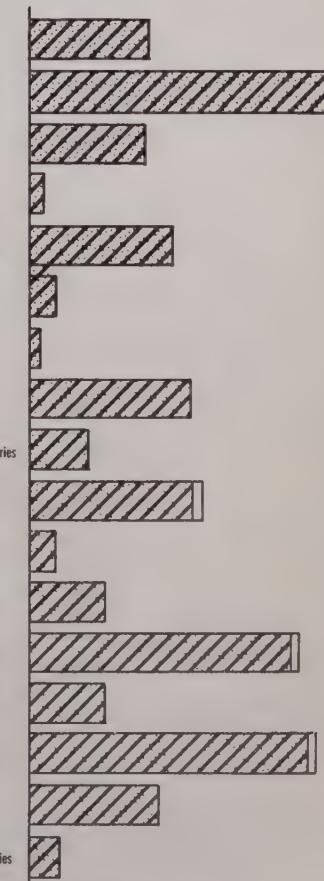
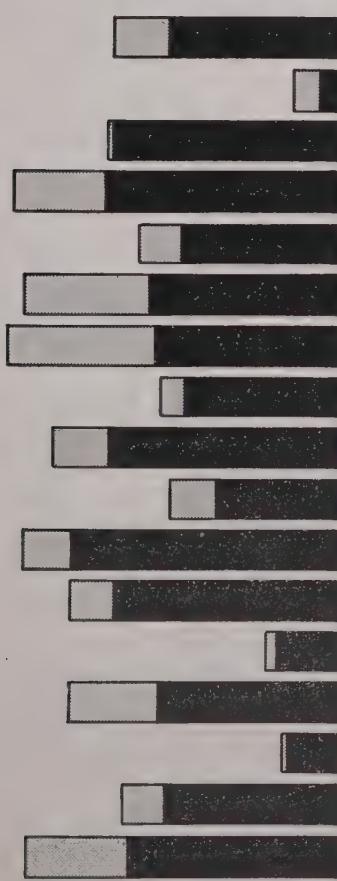
Maximum Vacations with Pay in Manufacturing, October, 1949

Proportion of Workers Becoming Eligible

BY REGION



BY INDUSTRY



1 week
or equivalent

2 weeks
or equivalent

3 weeks
or equivalent

4 weeks

TABLE VIa.—VACATIONS WITH PAY: NUMBER OF WORKERS BY PROVINCE

Manufacturing Industries of Canada, October 1949

Length of Vacation and Service Requirements	Canada (1)	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
INITIAL VACATION										
One Week or Equivalent	661,536	209	16,025	8,189	211,339	347,667	17,149	1,212	11,250	48,496
One Week After:										
No specified service.....	13,257	.....	276	3	5,750	6,461	404	.....	94	269
1 to 5 months.....	14,897	.....	1,198	.....	4,276	9,383	.....	.....	.....	40
6 months.....	36,476	32	1,282	667	12,540	16,702	2,395	561	492	1,805
7 to 11 months.....	11,643	.....	.....	.....	8,150	2,003	293	.....	84	1,113
1 year.....	536,920	177	12,818	7,351	154,091	296,142	13,812	634	10,495	41,400
Other.....	2,399	.....	307	.....	442	575	111	.....	30	934
2 per cent of earnings.....	41,630	.....	76	168	24,709	16,176	102	17	55	327
½ day per month.....	4,314	.....	68	.....	1,381	225	32	.....	.....	2,608
Two Weeks or Equivalent	52,186	95	2,527	2,802	11,598	22,251	2,619	3,745	1,542	4,932
Two Weeks After:										
No specified service.....	4,422	.....	277	.....	1,904	2,176	.....	30	26	9
Less than 1 year.....	5,707	.....	19	1,312	2,461	1,725	.....	112	28	50
1 year.....	35,237	95	2,156	1,490	6,454	14,435	2,619	3,460	1,443	3,010
Other.....	1,059	.....	75	.....	100	665	.....	.....	.....	219
4 per cent of earnings.....	3,010	.....	.....	.....	407	2,496	.....	107	.....	.....
1 day per month.....	2,751	.....	.....	.....	272	754	.....	36	45	1,644
Other Vacation Periods	1,071	.....	.....	.....	112	715	.....	2	.....	242
Total.....	714,793	304	18,552	10,991	223,049	370,633	19,768	4,959	12,792	53,670
MAXIMUM VACATION										
Two Weeks or Equivalent	322,517	32	6,000	3,175	88,666	175,133	9,192	498	7,349	32,472
Two Weeks After:										
Less than 1 year.....	2,134	.....	303	479	980	160	.....	.....	.....	212
1 year.....	19,916	32	151	72	6,005	9,460	1,897	457	743	1,099
2 years.....	30,779	.....	517	287	6,761	8,506	1,853	39	6,537	6,279
3 years.....	31,066	.....	2,503	.....	5,353	18,280	391	.....	39	4,500
5 years.....	207,482	.....	2,618	1,685	60,350	119,142	4,496	2	.....	19,189
6 to 9 years.....	3,078	.....	84	6	1,390	1,467	105	.....	.....	26
10 years.....	10,507	.....	30	654	3,012	6,073	241	.....	.....	497
Other.....	5,486	.....	21	.....	1,651	3,172	49	.....	.....	593
4 per cent of earnings.....	12,018	.....	76	168	3,665	8,053	.....	.....	30	26
1 day per month.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
Three Weeks or Equivalent	219,727	123	6,502	1,484	74,666	123,370	3,846	1,324	4,050	4,287
Three Weeks After:										
No specified service.....	19	.....	.....	.....	343	483	61	79	63	19
Less than 10 years.....	1,040	.....	.....	.....	156	1,953	74	.....	63	6
10 years.....	2,671	.....	54	.....	9,926	14,376	17	403	282	152
15 years.....	29,126	23	431	.....	22,433	44,191	2,785	720	1,102	2,773
20 years.....	(2)75,310	100	765	1,113	25,390	56,160	627	16	2,041	1,162
25 years.....	88,532	.....	5,306	317	.....	.....	.....	.....	541	175
30 years.....	3,257	.....	.....	.....	369	2,635	253	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	(*)8,731	.....	.....	.....	5,873	2,702	29	106	21	.....
6 per cent of earnings.....	11,041	.....	.....	.....	10,171	870	.....	.....	.....	.....
Four Weeks After:	3,833	13	.....	.....	682	2,717	.....	.....	.....	421
10 years.....	70	.....	.....	.....	7	63	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 years.....	3,763	13	.....	.....	675	2,654	.....	.....	.....	421
Other Vacation Periods	1,260	.....	27	6	659	128	132	175	114	19
No Increase Over Initial Vacation:	167,456	136	6,023	6,326	58,376	69,285	6,598	2,962	1,279	16,471
One week or equivalent.....	124,033	41	3,943	3,530	48,525	51,416	4,070	19	309	12,180
Two weeks or equivalent.....	43,252	95	2,080	2,796	9,739	17,812	2,528	2,941	970	4,291
Other vacation periods.....	171	.....	.....	.....	112	57	.....	2	.....	.....
Total.....	714,793	304	18,552	10,991	223,049	370,633	19,768	4,959	12,792	53,670

NOTE: Establishments employing 6,838 plant workers did not report information on vacation with pay.

(1) Includes 75 workers in the Northwest Territories.

(2) Includes 27 establishments reporting a maximum vacation of three weeks after 20 years for men and after 15 years for women.

(3) Most of these workers were in five establishments requiring 21 years of employment.

TABLE VI B.—VACATIONS WITH PAY: NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS BY PROVINCE

Manufacturing Industries of Canada, October 1949

Length of Vacation and Service Requirements	Canada (¹)	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
INITIAL VACATION										
One Week or Equivalent...	5,486	8	119	74	1,505	2,764	240	28	203	545
One Week After:										
No specified service...	190		6	1	63	102	6		5	7
1 to 5 months...	137		2		34	99				2
6 months...	470	1	14	9	133	233	27	18	13	22
7 to 11 months...	40				7	21	2		2	8
1 year...	4,342	7	90	63	1,137	2,190	202	9	180	484
Other...	23		4		6	5	1		1	6
2 per cent of earnings...	234		1	1	110	110	1	1	2	8
½ day per month...	50		2		15	4	1			28
Two Weeks or Equivalent	721	3	34	25	155	231	41	113	48	70
Two Weeks After:										
No specified service...	44		5		17	18		1	2	1
Less than 1 year...	58		1	4	32	16	2	1	1	2
1 year...	567	3	26	21	97	177	41	106	44	51
Other...	10		2		3	4				1
4 per cent of earnings...	16				4	11		1		
1 day per month...	26				2	5		3	1	15
Other Vacation Periods...	11				2	6		1		2
Total...	6,218	11	153	99	1,662	3,001	281	142	251	617
MAXIMUM VACATION										
Two Weeks or Equivalent	2,469	1	44	14	547	1,291	118	18	170	266
Two Weeks After:										
Less than 1 year...	18			1	3	11	1			2
1 year...	289	1	5	2	64	140	17	15	21	24
2 years...	421		5	2	66	129	32	2	147	38
3 years...	273		12		61	151	11		1	37
5 years...	1,219		18	6	302	709	50	1		133
6 to 9 years...	30		1	1	6	19	4			1
10 years...	111		1	1	19	71	4			15
Other...	62		1		13	33	1			14
4 per cent of earnings...	45		1	1	13	28			1	1
1 day per month...	1									1
Three Weeks or Equivalent	730	3	10	6	207	401	26	16	25	35
Three Weeks After:										
No specified service...	1									1
Less than 10 years...	16				6	5	1	1	2	1
10 years...	34			1	6	20	1		3	3
15 years...	122	2	2		37	56	1	2	5	16
20 years...	(2) 221	1	4	3	60	123	11	5	7	7
25 years...	277		4	2	80	168	8	1	7	7
30 years...	15				1	12	2			
Other...	(3) 24				3	11	2	7	1	
6 per cent of earnings...	20				14	6				
Four Weeks After:	14	1			2	9				2
10 years...	2				1	1				
25 years...	12	1			1	8				2
Other Vacation Periods...	24		2	1		6	2	2	3	2
No Increase Over Initial Vacation...	2,981	6	97	78	900	1,294	135	106	53	312
One week or equivalent...	2,329	3	66	54	755	1,090	97	3	11	250
Two weeks or equivalent...	647	3	31	24	143	202	38	102	42	62
Other vacation periods...	5				2	2		1		
Total...	6,218	11	153	99	1,662	3,001	281	142	251	617

NOTE: Information on vacations with pay was not reported by 190 establishments.

(1) Includes one establishment located in the Northwest Territories.

(2) See footnote (2) Table VIa.

(3) See footnote (3) Table VIa.

TABLE VIIa.—VACATIONS WITH PAY: NUMBER OF

Manufacturing Industries of Canada,

Length of Vacation and Service Requirements	All Manufacturing Industries	Food and Beverages	Tobacco and Tobacco Products	Rubber Products	Leather Products	Textile Products (except Clothing)	Clothing (Textile and Fur)	Wood Products	Paper Products
INITIAL VACATION									
One Week or Equivalent	661,536	78,739	8,107	15,064	14,842	54,448	57,298	54,592	55,961
One Week After:									
No specified service.....	13,257	1,015			227	1,086	3,108	988	217
1 to 5 months.....	14,897	1,111		37	1,718	2,693	1,448	967	314
6 months.....	36,476	6,785		24	2,856	2,970	6,298	1,355	763
7 to 11 months.....	11,643	583			323	54	280	525	
1 year.....	536,920	65,563	7,834	14,309	8,851	31,591	39,802	48,192	53,505
Other.....	2,399	245		274			261	225	
2 per cent of earnings.....	41,630	2,545			859	16,036	5,830	2,001	216
½ day per month.....	4,314	892	253	420	8	108	271	336	946
Two Weeks or Equivalent	52,186	11,536		5	6,726	4,762	4,965	973	942
Two Weeks After:									
No specified service.....	4,422	2,052			652	100	864	9	102
Less than 1 year.....	5,707	92			2,550	2,161	241		180
1 year.....	35,237	7,230		5	3,410	524	2,994	835	544
Other.....	1,059	213					390	77	
4 per cent of earnings.....	3,010	107			114	1,977	476		116
1 day per month.....	2,751	1,842						52	
Other Vacation Periods	1,071	236					19	369	
Total.....	714,793	90,511	8,107	15,069	21,568	59,210	62,282	55,934	56,903
MAXIMUM VACATION									
Two Weeks or Equivalent	322,517	35,092	599	9,897	7,926	22,758	29,508	28,936	25,517
Two Weeks After:									
Less than 1 year.....	2,134	212			514	49	84		
1 year.....	19,916	6,481			1,788	1,239	2,612	838	481
2 years.....	30,779	5,615	208		333	719	7,992	1,345	130
3 years.....	31,066	5,970			911	1,271	3,414	660	5,060
5 years.....	207,482	11,574	138	9,720	3,021	16,733	12,338	24,019	18,845
6 to 9 years.....	3,078	22			199	819	81		158
10 years.....	10,507	2,767	253		552	242	999	1,015	645
Other.....	5,486	1,401		177	358	658	730	816	198
4 per cent of earnings.....	12,018	999			250	1,028	1,255	243	
1 day per month.....	51	51							
Three Weeks or Equivalent	219,727	31,644	6,977	4,946	866	24,306	5,126	1,267	26,675
Three Weeks After:									
No specified service.....	19								
Less than 10 years.....	1,040	94			353	2	174	79	
10 years.....	2,671	305					51		
15 years.....	29,126	2,763		1,581	312	4,921	474	58	5,693
20 years.....	(1) 75,310	19,191	5,447	3,365	122	1,590	51	299	19,081
25 years.....	88,532	8,275	1,530			7,903	1,192	747	1,685
30 years.....	3,257	59			79	72	2,281		
Other.....	(2) 8,731	957					456	84	25
6 per cent of earnings.....	11,041					9,818	447		191
Four Weeks After:	3,833	70					38		
10 years.....		70							
25 years.....		3,763					38		
Other Vacation Periods	1,260	262			32	114	462		
No Increase Over Initial Vacation	167,456	23,443	531	226	12,744	12,032	27,148	25,731	4,711
One week or equivalent.....	124,033	13,111	531	221	6,018	7,270	22,215	24,758	3,885
Two weeks or equivalent.....	43,252	10,332		5	6,726	4,762	4,914	973	826
Other vacation periods.....	171						19		
Total.....	714,793	90,511	8,107	15,069	21,568	59,210	62,282	55,934	56,903

NOTE: Establishments employing 6,838 plant workers did not report information on vacations with pay.

(1) See footnote (2) table VIIa.

(2) See footnote (1) table VIIa.

WORKERS BY INDUSTRY

October 1949

Length of Vacation and Service Requirements	Printing Publishing and Allied Industries	Iron and Steel Products	Transportation Equipment	Non-Ferrous Metal Products	Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	Products of Petroleum and Coal	Chemical Products	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
INITIAL VACATION									
One Week or Equivalent	17,293	115,576	76,238	25,433	34,036	17,135	3,566	22,098	11,110
One Week After:									
No specified service.....	349	2,217	3,057	89	298	125	.....	120	361
1 to 5 months.....	230	1,586	2,439	261	696	504	.....	660	323
6 months.....	2,849	2,421	2,495	710	258	228	90	5,512	1,059
7 to 11 months.....	147	406	2,971	457	5,639	.....	.....	234	24
1 year.....	13,361	106,325	56,311	23,455	26,082	14,559	3,476	15,002	8,682
Other.....	111	266	782	.....	.....	.....	.....	212	23
2 per cent of earnings.....	172	2,076	8,031	401	968	1,688	.....	169	638
½ day per month.....	274	279	152	60	95	31	.....	189	.....
Two Weeks or Equivalent	7,013	3,306	1,904	908	136	381	5,386	2,985	258
Two Weeks After:									
No specified service.....	65	183	5	223	58	34	30	45	.....
Less than 1 year.....	165	48	39	77	.....	.....	.....	107	47
1 year.....	6,082	2,950	1,603	608	78	262	5,103	2,798	211
Other.....	160	.....	219	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 per cent of earnings.....	30	125	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....
1 day per month.....	511	.....	38	.....	.....	20	253	35	.....
Other Vacation Periods	2	160	44	112	129	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	24,308	119,042	78,186	26,453	34,301	17,516	8,952	25,083	11,368
MAXIMUM VACATION									
Two Weeks or Equivalent	9,999	41,301	60,248	16,712	6,672	8,835	974	10,871	6,672
Two Weeks After:									
Less than 1 year.....	160	590	50	.....	.....	.....	79	396	.....
1 year.....	1,980	661	1,159	386	301	2	63	1,184	741
2 years.....	976	2,063	1,778	3,529	222	1,487	370	3,245	767
3 years.....	1,746	4,545	1,904	316	721	835	.....	3,293	420
5 years.....	4,428	29,898	47,647	12,077	4,525	5,883	541	2,523	3,572
6 to 9 years.....	14	1,199	310	.....	216	.....	60	.....	.....
10 years.....	588	1,398	406	356	65	547	.....	440	234
Other.....	107	395	398	48	96	4	.....	47	53
4 per cent of earnings.....	552	6,596	.....	.....	526	77	.....	489	.....
1 day per month.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Three Weeks or Equivalent	4,053	55,888	5,055	5,632	25,981	3,610	7,232	9,405	1,064
Three Weeks After:									
No specified service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....
Less than 10 years.....	.....	.....	104	40	.....	.....	17	17	177
10 years.....	147	413	234	302	705	185	.....	181	148
15 years.....	383	1,808	264	.....	919	835	5,777	3,074	264
20 years.....	255	6,744	1,889	736	15,101	643	.....	424	372
25 years.....	2,825	46,401	2,564	4,525	1,740	1,947	1,455	5,640	103
30 years.....	443	294	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,159	.....	50	.....	.....
6 per cent of earnings.....	.....	228	.....	.....	357	.....	.....	.....	.....
Four Weeks After:	3,169	.....	.....	.....	412	.....	144	.....	.....
10 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 years.....	.....	3,169	.....	.....	412	.....	144	.....	.....
Other Vacation Periods	30	105	.....	.....	25	47	.....	183	.....
No Increase Over Initial Vacation	10,226	18,579	12,883	4,109	1,211	5,024	602	4,624	3,632
One week or equivalent.....	3,988	15,581	11,040	3,374	1,100	4,643	72	2,792	3,434
Two weeks or equivalent.....	6,236	2,998	1,805	623	111	381	530	1,832	198
Other vacation periods.....	2	.....	38	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	24,308	119,042	78,186	26,453	34,301	17,516	8,952	25,083	11,368

TABLE VIIb.—VACATIONS WITH PAY: NUMBER OF

Manufacturing Industries of Canada,

Length of Vacation and Service Requirements	All Manufacturing Industries	Food and Beverages	Tobacco and Tobacco Products	Rubber Products	Leather Products	Textile Products (except Clothing)	Clothing (Textile and Fur)	Wood Products	Paper Products
INITIAL VACATION									
One Week or Equivalent	5,486	754	30	30	224	310	743	678	268
One Week After:									
No specified service.....	190	27			10	11	40	20	3
1 to 5 months.....	137	6		1	18	14	28	12	4
6 months.....	470	79		1	23	27	101	28	10
7 to 11 months.....	40	3			4	2	6	5	
1 year.....	4,342	612	29	26	151	215	499	570	246
Other.....	23	3		1			3	3	
2 per cent of earnings.....	234	15			17	37	62	29	3
½ day per month.....	50	9	1	1	1	4	4	11	2
Two Weeks or Equivalent	721	174		1	70	27	85	23	12
Two Weeks After:									
No specified service.....	44	5			9	1	7	1	2
Less than 1 year.....	58	1			28	6	6		1
1 year.....	567	149		1	31	16	67	18	8
Other.....	10	2					1	2	
4 per cent of earnings.....	16	1			2	4	4		1
1 day per month.....	26	16						2	
Other Vacation Periods	11	1					1	2	
Total.....	6,218	929	30	31	294	337	829	703	280
MAXIMUM VACATION									
Two Weeks or Equivalent	2,469	365	4	16	88	137	277	244	153
Two Weeks After:									
Less than 1 year.....	18	2			4	1	2		
1 year.....	289	72			15	13	51	14	5
2 years.....	421	97	2		6	15	77	28	4
3 years.....	273	54			18	11	35	15	26
5 years.....	1,219	100	1	15	33	85	88	168	107
6 to 9 years.....	30	2			2	2	1		2
10 years.....	111	25	1		3	1	2	9	7
Other.....	62	9		1	3	3	9	7	2
4 per cent of earnings.....	45	3			4	6	12	3	
1 day per month.....	1	1							
Three Weeks or Equivalent	730	162	13	8	8	47	27	8	59
Three Weeks After:									
No specified service.....	1								
Less than 10 years.....	16	2			4	1	1	1	
10 years.....	34	4					1		
15 years.....	122	22		2	2	5	4	1	8
20 years.....	(1) 221	72	10	6	1	7	1	1	40
25 years.....	277	47	3			20	8	4	8
30 years.....	15	1			1	1	8		
Other.....	(2) 24	14					2	1	1
6 per cent of earnings.....	20					13	2		2
Four Weeks After:	14	2					1		
10 years.....	2	2							
25 years.....	12						1		
Other Vacation Periods	24	2			1	1	1		
No Increase Over Initial Vacation	2,981	398	13	7	197	152	523	451	68
One week or equivalent.....	2,329	240	13	6	127	125	438	428	57
Two weeks or equivalent.....	647	158		1	70	27	84	23	11
Other vacation periods.....	5						1		
Total.....	6,218	929	30	31	294	337	829	703	280

NOTE: Information on vacations with pay was not reported by 190 establishments.

(1) See footnote (2) Table VIIa.

(2) See footnote (3) Table VIIa.

ESTABLISHMENTS BY INDUSTRY

October 1949

Length of Vacation and Service Requirements	Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	Iron and Steel Pro- ducts	Trans- porta- tion Equip- ment	Non- Ferrous Metal Pro- ducts	Electri- cal Appar- atus and Supplies	Non- Metallic Mineral Pro- ducts	Pro- ducts of Petro- leum and Coal	Chem- ical Pro- ducts	Mis- cel- laneous Manu- fac- turing Indus- tries
INITIAL VACATION									
One Week or Equivalent	307	755	441	146	142	197	27	265	169
One Week After:									
No specified service	11	27	19	3	3	3	6	7	
1 to 5 months	2	15	10	3	5	8	8	3	
6 months	40	29	27	13	5	4	63	18	
7 to 11 months	4	3	2	2	4	4	4	1	
1 year	244	654	366	121	117	160	25	173	134
Other	1	1	4				6	1	
2 per cent of earnings	2	21	9	3	7	21		3	5
½ day per month	3	5	4	1	1	1		2	
Two Weeks or Equivalent	100	39	58	14	6	18	20	64	10
Two Weeks After:									
No specified service	4	2	2	3	2	3	1	2	
Less than 1 year	4	1	2	2				5	2
1 year	83	34	52	9	4	13	18	56	8
Other	4		1						
4 per cent of earnings	1	2				1			
1 day per month	4		1			1	1	1	
Other Vacation Periods	1	1	2	2	1				
Total	408	795	501	162	149	215	47	329	179
MAXIMUM VACATION									
Two Weeks or Equivalent	185	353	212	65	62	87	11	129	81
Two Weeks After:									
Less than 1 year	1	2	2					2	2
1 year	32	10	21	7	4	1	1	30	13
2 years	33	38	44	7	3	19	5	24	19
3 years	31	23	11	2	7	10		23	7
5 years	67	237	108	43	38	49	5	41	34
6 to 9 years	1	12	5		2			1	
10 years	16	19	5	5	2	5		7	4
Other	4	7	11	1	2	1		1	1
4 per cent of earnings		5	5		4	2			1
1 day per month									
Three Weeks or Equivalent	32	103	29	29	50	24	21	100	10
Three Weeks After:									
No specified service								1	
Less than 10 years			3	1				1	2
10 years	2	8	4	2	5	2		5	1
15 years	4	6	4		6	6	17	33	2
20 years	3	24	9	6	25	4		9	3
25 years	21	62	9	19	8	12	4	50	2
30 years	2	1		1					
Other					5			1	
6 per cent of earnings		2		1					
Four Weeks After:			9		1		1		
10 years			9		1				
25 years							1		
Other Vacation Periods	1	1			1	1		15	
No Increase Over Initial Vacation	190	329	260	68	35	103	14	85	88
One week or equivalent	98	295	203	57	30	85	7	41	79
Two weeks or equivalent	91	34	56	9	5	18	7	44	9
Other vacation periods	1		1	2					
Total	408	795	501	162	149	215	47	329	179

were shut down for a summer vacation period. About 1,600 plants, employing 159,000 workers, were shut down for one week, while 1,300 plants, employing 241,000 workers, were shut down for two weeks.

Provincial Legislation

Annual holidays with pay for most workers are provided by statute or under statutory authority in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. In all these provinces except Saskatchewan, a worker is entitled to one week's vacation with pay after a year of employment, and in Alberta he is entitled to a second week's vacation after two years' service. In Saskatchewan, a worker is entitled to two weeks' vacation with pay after a year of employment.

The rate of pay for the vacation is two per cent of annual earnings, or regular weekly pay if on a time basis, in Quebec, two per cent of annual earnings in Ontario, regular pay in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, and one-twenty-sixth of annual earnings in Saskatchewan. A worker who has worked less than a year is entitled, in Quebec, to a half-day for each calendar month of employment and, in Saskatchewan one day for each month. If he terminates his employment during a working year he is entitled to holiday pay, in all provinces but Manitoba, for the time he has been employed.

Vacations by Province

At least 99 per cent of the plant workers in all provinces except the Maritimes were in establishments reporting an annual vacation with pay policy (Tables VIIa and VIIb). Six establishments employing 30 per cent of the workers in Prince Edward Island, 56 establishments employing eight per cent of the workers in Nova Scotia and 47 establishments employing 18 per cent of the workers in New Brunswick either did not give vacations with pay or did not report any such policy.

More than two-thirds of the workers in all the provinces except Saskatchewan were entitled to receive an initial vacation with pay of one week, or an equivalent, usually after a year of employment. In Saskatchewan, almost all of the workers were employed in establishments which gave a vacation of two weeks with pay, or an equivalent, mainly after one year's service.

In general, the period of vacation with pay was increased as the worker's term of employment lengthened. Sixty per cent of the workers in Saskatchewan, however, were in establishments which had only one

vacation period regardless of the length of employment, but in almost all these cases the vacation period was two weeks. Of the workers in establishments reporting a vacation policy, 58 per cent in New Brunswick and 45 per cent in Prince Edward Island maintained their initial annual vacation period of one or two weeks regardless of their length of service with the establishment.

In all of the provinces except Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, more than 30 per cent of the workers were employed in establishments which gave a maximum vacation of two weeks with pay, or an equivalent, generally after five years of employment. In Alberta, however, this two weeks' vacation was usually given after two years' service. The proportion of employees eligible for a maximum vacation of two weeks with pay reached 57 per cent in Alberta and over 60 per cent in British Columbia. In New Brunswick almost 29 per cent of the workers were in establishments giving a maximum vacation of two weeks.

From 30 to 40 per cent of the workers in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, and Alberta were eligible to receive a maximum vacation of three weeks with pay, usually after 20 or 25 years of employment. Most of the establishments reporting a maximum vacation of three weeks also reported giving an intermediate vacation of two weeks, generally after five years of employment.

A small number of workers, most of whom were in Ontario, were eligible to receive a maximum vacation of four weeks with pay after 25 years of employment.

Vacations by Industry

In only two of the 17 industrial groups shown in Tables VIIa and VIIb were more than one per cent of the plant employees in establishments which did not report having a vacation with pay policy. About three per cent of the workers in the Food and Beverages Industry and five per cent in the Wood Products Industry were in establishments which either did not give annual vacations with pay or did not report a vacation policy.

More than two-thirds of the workers in all but one of the manufacturing industries were eligible for an initial vacation of one week with pay, or an equivalent, generally after a year of employment. Forty per cent of the workers engaged in the manufacture of Products of Petroleum

and Coal were eligible for this vacation period, but the remaining 60 per cent were in establishments which gave an initial vacation of two weeks with pay, or an equivalent of one day per month. Thirty-one per cent of the workers in the Leather Products Industry and 29 per cent in the Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries were also eligible to receive an initial vacation of two weeks, mainly after a year of employment.

The initial vacation of one or two weeks with pay was maintained regardless of the duration of employment in establishments employing more than one-quarter of the workers in seven of the manufacturing industries. Fifty-nine per cent of the workers in the Leather Products Industry and forty-two per cent in the Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries maintained their initial vacations, but for the majority of workers in these industries the initial vacation was two weeks with pay.

More than one-third of the workers in all but three of the industries were employed in establishments which gave a maximum vacation of two weeks, or an equivalent. This vacation period was given generally after five years of employment

in all these industries except the Chemical Products Industry, where a two or three-year requirement was more common.

Many of the industries had a large proportion of their employees in establishments which gave a maximum vacation of three weeks, or an equivalent six per cent of earnings, usually after 15, 20 or 25 years. Eighty-six per cent of the workers in the Tobacco and Tobacco Products Industry were eligible to receive a maximum vacation of three weeks after 20 or 25 years, 81 per cent in the Products of Petroleum and Coal Industry were eligible to receive this period of vacation after 15 or 25 years, and 76 per cent of the workers in the Electrical Apparatus and Supplies Industry were reported eligible to receive three weeks with pay, or an equivalent, generally after 20 years. As has been mentioned above, most of the establishments reporting a maximum vacation of three weeks with pay also reported an intermediate vacation of two weeks.

The few workers who were eligible to receive a maximum vacation of four weeks with pay were employed largely in the Iron and Steel Products Industry.

Statutory Holidays

Almost one-half of the plant workers in the manufacturing industries of Canada were employed in establishments which observed eight statutory holidays in 1949. Eighty-three per cent of the workers were in establishments which observed from six to nine holidays. This indicates some increase in the proportion of employees in these groups since 1947, the previous year for which comparable information has been published.⁶ At that time, one-third of the employees were in establishments which reported observing eight statutory holidays and three-quarters were in those which reported observing from six to nine.

Observed statutory holidays, in this article, include those days when the plant is not operating by reason of Dominion, Provincial or Municipal holidays; or because of religious holidays regularly observed by the establishment.

In most of the establishments the workers were paid for some or all of the statutory holidays observed although they did not work on these days. If work was necessary

on the observed holidays the employees generally received a premium payment in addition to their regular rate. Fifteen per cent of the workers were employed in establishments which did not pay for statutory holidays when not worked; and information on payment for statutory holidays was not reported for about one per cent of the workers. In 1947, establishments employing 34 per cent of the workers reported that none of the statutory holidays were paid for if not worked.

Fifty-five per cent of the plant workers were entitled to their regular pay on six to eight statutory holidays observed by the establishments in which they were employed, and 73 per cent were entitled to their pay on three to eight statutory holidays not worked. This information shows a substantial increase in the proportion of employees being paid for statutory holidays when not worked and in the number of holidays for which payment is made. Thirty per cent of the workers were in establishments paying for six, seven or eight statutory holidays in 1947 and 55 per cent were paid for three to eight holidays if not worked.

⁶ "Statutory Holidays in Manufacturing Industries, 1947", The LABOUR GAZETTE, May 1949.

The proportion of workers employed in establishments observing and paying for various numbers of statutory holidays in 1949 is as follows:—

Number of Statutory Holidays	Per Cent of Workers	
	Holidays Observed	Holidays Paid For
None	.3	14.9
1-3	.9	11.8
4	4.2	7.3
5	3.4	4.9
6	9.7	20.6
7	14.1	7.3
8	45.7	27.0
9	13.1	3.1
10	4.2	.8
11	2.4	.6
More than 11	1.6	.4
Other periods	—	.1
No information	.4	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0

Provincial Legislation

Some statutory provision concerning public holidays is made in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Factories in Manitoba and British Columbia must be closed on public holidays unless permission is given for employment.

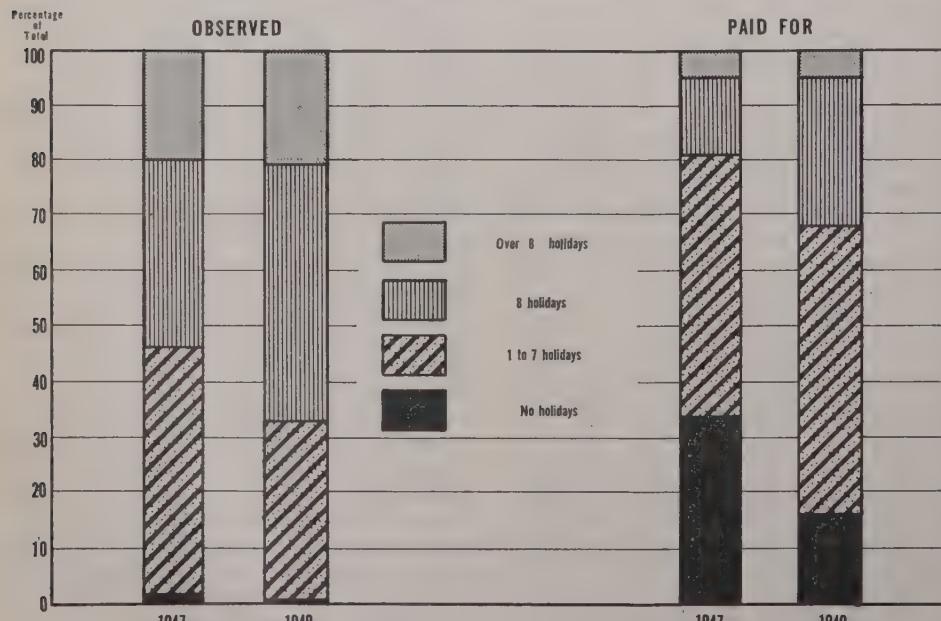
Wages in relation to public holidays are dealt with under minimum wage laws in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In Nova Scotia there can be no deduction from the minimum weekly wage for women because of a holiday. The Quebec General Wage Order 4 has no provision for public holidays, but some special Orders require holidays to be observed or a punitive rate paid.

No employer in Manitoba may require any woman to work on a public holiday unless a permit is obtained from the Minister of Labour; nor may he make any reduction below the minimum weekly rate from the wages of a full-time woman worker who does not work on the holiday. If permission to work on a public holiday is granted, the worker must be paid, in addition to the regular daily rates, a day's pay at not less than the minimum rate; or she must be given a day off without loss of pay within seven days or at some agreed later date.

Full-time workers in Saskatchewan must be paid a full week's wages at the regular weekly rate if they do not work on a public holiday; and if work is required on a holiday they must be paid two and one-half times the regular rate.

In Alberta, no deduction may be made for time not worked on a holiday when the employer's place of business is closed.

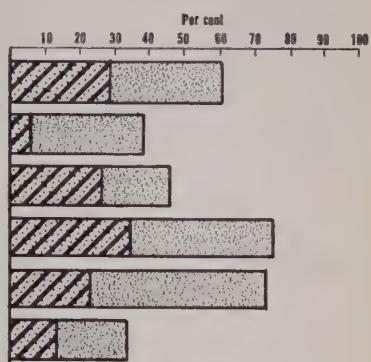
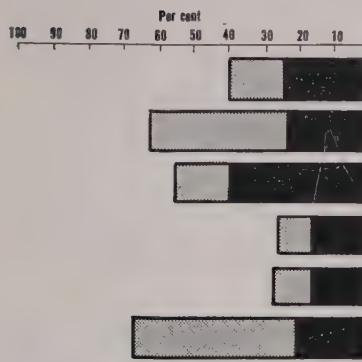
Statutory Holidays Observed and Paid For in Manufacturing, 1947 and 1949 Proportion of Workers



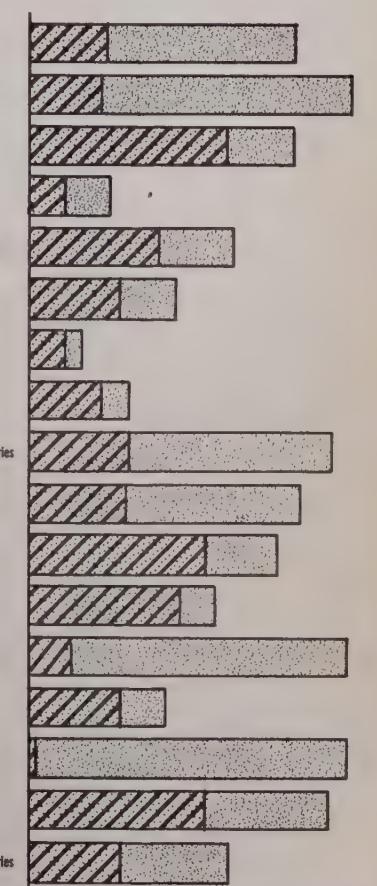
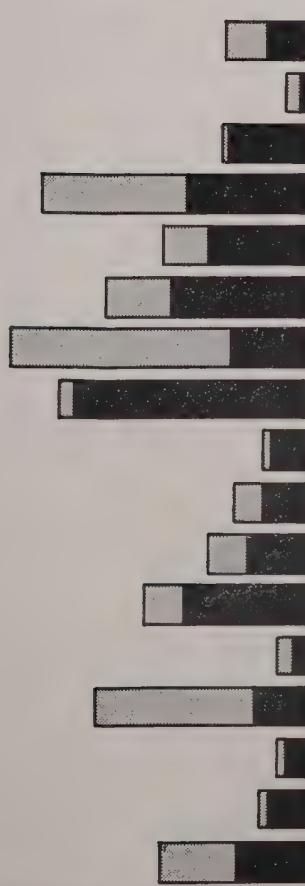
Number of Statutory Holidays Paid For in Manufacturing, October, 1949

Proportion of Workers

BY REGION



BY INDUSTRY



None

1 — 5

6 and 7

Over 7

Statutory Holidays by Province

The number of statutory holidays observed and paid for varied greatly within each of the provinces shown in Tables VIIIa and VIIIb. The largest single group of workers in all of the provinces except New Brunswick and British Columbia were employed in establishments observing eight statutory holidays in 1949. Seven statutory holidays were observed by the largest group of workers in New Brunswick; and nine

holidays by the largest group, almost one-half, in British Columbia.

Some indication of the variation between provinces in the number of statutory holidays observed may be obtained by comparing the proportion of workers in each province receiving less than eight and more than eight statutory holidays with those who receive eight holidays. This distribution, shown at top of next page, does not include those workers for whom no information was reported:—

TABLE VIIIa.—STATUTORY HOLIDAYS OBSERVED AND PAID FOR: NUMBER OF WORKERS BY PROVINCE

Manufacturing Industries of Canada, October 1949

	Canada (¹)	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Colum- bia
Number of Statutory Holidays Observed										
None.....	2,516	.....	114	259	1,277	767	68	.....	.....	31
1-3.....	6,476	32	278	493	2,565	2,805	157	49	69	28
4.....	30,315	.....	813	2,602	16,262	9,832	331	.....	81	394
5.....	24,281	.....	123	1,266	10,690	7,906	308	.....	36	3,952
6.....	69,933	32	709	995	20,258	38,110	1,307	50	1,330	7,142
7.....	102,452	.....	1,851	3,107	36,049	49,947	1,810	186	2,153	7,349
8.....	330,064	284	8,589	1,451	61,246	236,908	7,027	3,348	4,286	6,925
9.....	94,535	17	5,389	2,754	33,605	21,046	2,738	846	2,954	25,111
10.....	29,954	18	1,913	28	18,753	2,142	3,539	92	1,185	2,284
11.....	17,054	23	168	.....	12,376	1,069	2,545	276	68	529
More than 11.....	11,248	.....	45	291	9,905	83	146	112	585	81
No information.....	2,803	29	262	103	1,580	628	.....	.....	83	118
Total.....	721,631	435	20,254	13,349	224,566	371,243	19,976	4,959	12,830	53,944
Number of Statutory Holidays Paid For Although Not Worked										
None.....	107,785	.....	7,385	5,639	33,385	32,267	2,257	76	1,847	24,929
1.....	10,242	22	292	496	2,652	5,455	967	15	98	245
2.....	34,919	.....	446	758	19,722	12,230	1,215	4	66	478
3.....	40,530	10	264	643	27,511	8,887	226	1	424	2,564
4.....	52,422	.....	1,662	2,895	22,985	21,060	1,213	.....	863	1,744
5.....	35,369	.....	139	64	15,246	13,363	808	.....	54	5,695
6.....	148,415	45	454	661	36,274	100,077	3,123	88	1,783	5,910
7.....	52,734	.....	455	400	20,402	27,377	1,777	176	1,369	778
8.....	195,333	241	6,136	824	33,327	140,892	4,977	3,348	3,758	1,830
9.....	22,013	17	2,469	577	2,475	5,677	509	802	1,743	7,669
10.....	5,629	18	75	28	1,706	938	1,852	92	328	592
11.....	4,148	23	12	.....	2,895	4	785	241	68	120
More than 11.....	2,789	.....	45	.....	2,383	60	49	112	140	.....
Miscellaneous periods paid for.....	929	.....	.....	.....	.....	374	140	.....	95	320
No information.....	8,374	59	420	364	3,603	2,582	78	4	194	1,070
Total.....	721,631	435	20,254	13,349	224,566	371,243	19,976	4,959	12,830	53,944

(¹) Includes 75 workers in the Northwest Territories.

Province	Less than eight holidays	Eight statutory holidays	More than eight holidays
Prince Edward Island.....	16%	70%	14%
Nova Scotia	19%	43%	38%
New Brunswick	66%	11%	23%
Quebec	39%	27%	34%
Ontario	30%	69%	1%
Manitoba	20%	35%	45%
Saskatchewan	6%	67%	27%
Alberta	29%	33%	38%
British Columbia	35%	13%	52%

TABLE VIIIB.—STATUTORY HOLIDAYS OBSERVED AND PAID FOR: NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS BY PROVINCE

Manufacturing Industries of Canada, October 1949

	Canada (¹)	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswi- ck	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Number of Statutory Holidays Observed										
None.....	70		7	5	37	16	3			2
1-3.....	138	2	12	11	42	60	2	3	3	3
4.....	145		7	7	70	52	2		2	5
5.....	264		3	13	143	83	7		2	13
6.....	630	1	18	13	192	331	15	3	22	35
7.....	929		23	24	316	423	31	8	38	66
8.....	2,461	10	69	23	317	1,690	78	83	89	105
9.....	988	1	46	42	159	304	48	27	49	311
10.....	358	1	13	1	175	28	49	2	17	72
11.....	169	1	4		77	13	49	13	4	8
More than 11.....	191		2	2	148	4	5	3	25	2
No information.....	62	1	5	5	30	16			2	3
Total.....	6,408	17	209	146	1,706	3,020	289	142	253	625
Number of Statutory Holidays Paid For Although Not Worked										
None.....	1,650		99	66	478	622	49	5	45	286
1.....	173	1	8	10	30	101	16	1	2	4
2.....	310		10	4	126	140	17	1	2	10
3.....	355	1	7	4	195	101	5	1	4	37
4.....	343		11	7	106	177	14		7	21
5.....	320		4	4	139	122	12		2	37
6.....	742	2	9	8	151	478	23	6	35	30
7.....	497		10	4	175	234	30	5	24	15
8.....	1,254	8	22	9	136	844	53	81	72	29
9.....	346	1	14	21	31	113	15	24	31	95
10.....	98	1	3	1	25	11	27	2	6	22
11.....	53	1	1		13	1	20	11	4	2
More than 11.....	55		2		33	3	3	3	11	
Miscellaneous periods paid for.....	16					8	2		1	5
No information.....	196	2	9	8	68	65	3	2	7	32
Total.....	6,408	17	209	146	1,706	3,020	289	142	253	625

(¹) Includes one establishment located in the Northwest Territories.

The distribution of establishments by the number of statutory holidays observed reveals a distribution somewhat similar to that of the workers, except in the provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec. The largest number of establishments in New Brunswick reported observing nine statutory holidays although the largest number of employees were reported in establishments observing seven days. In Quebec, an almost equal number of establishments reported observing seven and eight statutory holidays, but a much larger number of workers were employed in the latter group of establishments.

Many workers were employed in establishments which did not pay for any of

the statutory holidays if these days were not worked. This was particularly the case in British Columbia, where more than 45 per cent of the workers were in establishments which did not pay for statutory holidays not worked. In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia there were also large groups of workers, 42 per cent and 36 per cent respectively, who were not paid for statutory holidays which they did not work.

The largest single group of workers in Prince Edward Island, Ontario and each of the three Prairie Provinces were paid for eight statutory holidays when not worked. The largest group in Quebec received payment for six of the statutory

TABLE IXa.—STATUTORY HOLIDAYS OBSERVED AND
Manufacturing Industries of Canada,

	All Manufacturing Industries	Food and Beverages	Tobacco and Tobacco Products	Rubber Products	Leather Products	Textile Products (except Clothing)	Clothing (Textile and Fur)	Wood Products	Paper Products
Number of Statutory Holidays Observed									
None.....	2,516	458	260	.....	94	39	163	935	.....
1-3.....	6,476	1,164	.....	.....	334	16	1,253	1,675	162
4.....	30,315	1,324	.....	.....	365	383	1,243	1,167	25,092
5.....	24,281	2,998	.....	24	1,258	447	5,459	2,264	5,670
6.....	69,933	5,918	40	159	1,972	7,019	5,855	5,563	9,154
7.....	102,452	11,764	5	2,546	2,840	7,920	9,490	11,979	2,676
8.....	330,064	42,064	3,580	7,025	9,540	23,376	20,645	15,191	10,612
9.....	94,535	16,610	46	2,151	2,198	14,845	7,504	14,295	1,955
10.....	29,954	4,890	715	655	1,657	3,150	4,622	3,796	1,172
11.....	17,054	3,008	3,083	2,089	665	1,068	1,733	655	546
More than 11.....	11,248	1,996	349	420	442	961	4,215	894	23
No information.....	2,803	819	29	.....	267	121	416	376	45
Total.....	721,631	93,013	8,107	15,069	21,632	59,345	62,598	58,790	57,107
Number of Statutory Holidays Paid For Although Not Worked									
None.....	107,785	10,760	383	207	8,652	7,219	11,485	35,811	1,800
1.....	10,242	903	40	70	607	253	1,943	2,670	302
2.....	31,919	1,277	.....	.....	945	6,080	3,590	3,588	2,016
3.....	40,530	1,974	138	5	2,708	7,293	7,880	1,365	2,379
4.....	52,422	3,808	.....	71	763	2,440	3,509	3,009	26,695
5.....	35,369	2,580	.....	3,391	2,823	1,315	8,036	2,310	6,976
6.....	148,415	10,752	1,530	2,395	973	18,122	12,825	3,356	9,890
7.....	52,734	9,516	.....	6,153	1,072	4,137	3,115	2,236	1,691
8.....	195,333	35,406	3,829	2,777	2,233	10,783	5,806	1,614	4,662
9.....	22,013	9,896	43	.....	161	292	1,041	169	564
10.....	5,629	2,570	462	.....	133	44	841	234	.....
11.....	4,148	805	1,400	.....	16	307	336	.....	47
More than 11.....	2,789	715	.....	.....	.....	431	1,230	.....	.....
Miscellaneous periods paid for.....	929	227	.....	.....	.....	109	35	242	.....
No information.....	8,374	1,824	282	.....	546	520	926	2,159	162
Total.....	721,631	93,013	8,107	15,069	21,632	59,345	62,598	58,790	57,107

holidays observed. The following comparison, similar to that shown above, gives an indication of the variation between prov-

inces in the number of statutory holidays for which the workers are paid when they do not work on those days:—

Province	Less than eight holidays paid for	Eight statutory holidays paid for	More than eight holidays paid for
Prince Edward Island.....	20%	65%	15%
Nova Scotia.....	56%	31%	13%
New Brunswick.....	89%	6%	5%
Quebec.....	81%	15%	4%
Ontario.....	60%	38%	2%
Manitoba.....	58%	25%	17%
Saskatchewan.....	7%	68%	25%
Alberta.....	52%	30%	18%
British Columbia.....	80%	4%	16%

PAID FOR: NUMBER OF WORKERS BY INDUSTRY

October 1949

	Printing Publishing and Allied Industries	Iron and Steel Products	Trans- portation Equip- ment	Non- Ferrous Metal Products	Electri- cal Apparatus and Supplies	Non- Metallic Mineral Products	Pro- ducts of Petro- leum and Coal	Chem- ical Pro- ducts	Mis- cel- laneous Manu- fac- turing Indus- tries
Number of Statutory Holidays Observed									
None.....	204	19	101	8	.....	160	9	22	44
1-3.....	273	309	443	474	.....	214	.....	.....	159
4.....	78	140	105	136	.....	237	.....	.....	45
5.....	265	1,173	305	126	55	3,368	188	262	419
6.....	464	8,459	9,987	6,699	353	3,105	205	4,265	716
7.....	4,769	13,929	20,968	2,989	2,077	1,826	162	4,830	1,682
8.....	12,983	84,339	33,752	8,984	30,758	6,634	3,545	11,022	6,014
9.....	2,697	7,702	8,673	6,640	657	890	4,771	2,078	823
10.....	1,265	1,822	2,637	172	.....	809	.....	1,610	982
11.....	1,226	500	679	166	363	219	95	775	184
More than 11.....	125	666	478	37	38	162	.....	156	286
No information.....	44	77	424	32	.....	76	.....	63	14
Total.....	24,393	119,135	78,552	26,463	34,301	17,700	8,975	25,083	11,368
Number of Statutory Holidays Paid For Although Not Worked									
None.....	523	11,552	8,305	3,022	1,624	3,063	162	746	2,471
1.....	807	1,455	265	253	97	203	.....	188	186
2.....	47	3,583	3,328	5,891	.....	1,592	.....	1,826	1,176
3.....	186	1,617	8,931	837	405	3,744	253	565	250
4.....	467	4,430	1,752	2,441	1,120	1,362	77	205	273
5.....	1,177	4,422	446	287	125	746	370	72	293
6.....	1,465	24,521	36,220	10,108	2,363	3,461	30	8,561	1,873
7.....	5,270	7,655	3,153	1,295	1,366	1,114	85	3,909	967
8.....	11,930	58,970	11,911	2,077	27,040	1,991	3,290	7,896	3,118
9.....	1,027	255	3,034	102	64	169	4,645	406	145
10.....	526	99	341	70	.....	.....	.....	199	110
11.....	794	32	118	11	74	19	63	148	25
More than 11.....	11	117	116	22	9	.....	.....	79	12
Miscellaneous periods paid for.....	119	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	163
No information.....	44	427	622	47	14	236	.....	259	306
Total.....	24,393	119,135	78,552	26,463	34,301	17,700	8,975	25,083	11,368

The distribution of establishments according to the number of statutory holidays paid for although not worked is, with but few exceptions, similar to the distribution of workers. In Quebec the largest group of workers were paid for six statutory holidays, but by far the largest single group of establishments, 27 per cent, were those which reported paying for none of the statutory holidays if not worked.

Statutory Holidays by Industry

In all but two of the industrial groups shown in Tables IXa and IXb the largest proportion of plant workers were employed in establishments which reported observing eight statutory holidays in 1949. Fifty-three per cent of the workers in the Prod-

ucts of Petroleum and Coal Industry were in establishments reporting nine observed statutory holidays and 45 per cent in the Paper Products Industry were employed in establishments reporting four observed holidays. The number of statutory holidays observed varied substantially within most of the manufacturing industries. In the Electrical Apparatus and Supplies Industry and the Iron and Steel Products Industry, however, 90 per cent and 70 per cent of the workers respectively were in establishments which observed eight statutory holidays. Thirty-eight per cent of the workers in the Tobacco and Tobacco Products Industry were employed in five establishments which reported observing eleven statutory holidays.

TABLE IXb.—STATUTORY HOLIDAYS OBSERVED AND
Manufacturing Industries

	All Manufacturing Industries	Food and Beverages	To-bacco and To-bacco Products	Rubber Products	Leather Products	Textile Products (except Clothing)	Clothing (Textile and Fur)	Wood Products	Paper Products
Number of Statutory Holidays Observed									
None.....	70	18	3	3	3	3	3	25	.....
1-3.....	138	30	.....	5	1	28	34	3	.....
4.....	145	19	.....	6	6	29	16	48	.....
5.....	264	22	.....	1	14	16	87	39	14
6.....	630	85	1	2	26	44	90	67	37
7.....	929	119	1	7	45	49	113	125	37
8.....	2,464	357	10	12	117	135	250	220	103
9.....	988	195	3	3	44	35	99	149	29
10.....	358	58	3	1	20	28	53	63	7
11.....	169	30	5	4	10	10	27	14	3
More than 11.....	191	32	3	1	8	14	49	20	1
No information.....	62	15	1	.....	4	4	9	10	1
Total.....	6,408	980	30	31	302	345	837	782	283
Number of Statutory Holidays Paid For Although Not Worked									
None.....	1,650	152	7	3	117	75	184	445	28
1.....	173	22	1	1	12	3	28	36	6
2.....	310	33	.....	.....	20	28	41	40	17
3.....	355	14	1	1	29	18	127	22	14
4.....	343	29	.....	2	13	16	59	38	57
5.....	320	23	.....	6	15	16	98	28	23
6.....	742	84	3	8	12	65	86	38	54
7.....	497	84	.....	5	17	25	53	23	25
8.....	1,254	294	11	5	34	63	83	39	48
9.....	346	144	2	.....	12	7	32	6	8
10.....	98	33	2	.....	5	4	12	6	.....
11.....	53	14	1	.....	2	4	5	.....	.....
More than 11.....	55	17	.....	.....	.....	6	9	2	.....
Miscellaneous periods paid for.....	16	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	.....
No information.....	196	34	2	.....	14	14	24	54	3
Total.....	6,408	980	30	31	302	345	837	782	283

The largest group of establishments in all but one of the industries reported observing eight statutory holidays. The exception was the Products of Petroleum and Coal Industry, in which the largest group was reported to be observing nine holidays. Forty-five per cent of the workers in the Paper Products Industry were employed in establishments reporting four observed statutory holidays, but more than twice as many establishments, smaller on the average, reported observing eight holidays.

In only two industries were more than one-quarter of the workers in establishments which did not pay for any of the observed statutory holidays if these were not worked. About 60 per cent of the workers in the Wood Products Industry and

40 per cent in the Leather Products Industry did not receive pay for statutory holidays not worked.

The largest proportion of workers in six of the industrial groups shown in Table IXA received payment for eight statutory holidays if not worked, and in five of the industries the largest proportion were paid for six holidays. Three, four, seven and nine statutory holidays were predominant in one industrial group each. In the two remaining industries, mentioned above, the largest group of employees were not paid for any of the statutory holidays if not worked.

About 80 per cent of the workers in the Electrical Apparatus and Supplies Industry and one-half of the workers in the Iron and

PAID FOR: NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS BY INDUSTRY

of Canada, October 1949

	Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	Iron and Steel Products	Trans- porta- tion Equip- ment	Non- Ferrous Metal Products	Electri- cal Appar- atus and Supplies	Non- Metallic Mineral Products	Pro- ducts of Petro- leum and Coal	Chem- ical Products	Mis- cel- laneous Man- u- fac- turing Indus- tries
Number of Statutory Holidays Observed									
None.....	1	1	5	1		4	1	1	1
1-3.....	2	8	14	2		8			3
4.....	2	5	5	1		5			3
5.....	7	17	5	9	2	15	2	5	9
6.....	12	85	65	19	6	38	2	37	14
7.....	72	112	62	29	24	28	2	73	31
8.....	199	389	191	68	97	81	16	144	75
9.....	71	129	94	21	13	20	23	36	24
10.....	22	29	36	6		9		14	9
11.....	15	10	13	4	4	7	2	8	3
More than 11.....	5	16	19	2	3	4		8	6
No information.....	2	1	5	1		5		3	1
Total.....	410	802	514	163	149	224	48	329	179
Number of Statutory Holidays Paid For Although Not Worked									
None.....	11	230	150	45	21	80	4	35	63
1.....	9	24	9	5	4	5		4	4
2.....	3	53	30	8		14		15	8
3.....	5	21	59	7	4	19	1	7	6
4.....	7	52	21	13	12	16	1	3	4
5.....	28	45	13	9	3	7	3	2	6
6.....	34	137	60	29	18	30	2	64	18
7.....	86	53	24	10	15	13	1	50	13
8.....	176	153	78	23	66	25	14	105	37
9.....	33	17	28	6	2	5	21	19	4
10.....	7	2	14	2				7	4
11.....	7	2	5	1	1	2	1	7	1
More than 11.....	1	3	9	1	2			3	2
Miscellaneous periods paid for.....	1		1					1	3
No information.....	2	10	13	4	1	8		7	6
Total.....	410	802	514	163	149	224	48	329	179

Steel Products Industry were paid for eight observed statutory holidays. In the other industries the number of statutory holidays paid for if not worked varied widely, with no single number of days applying to more than one-half of the employees.

The proportion of establishments which reported making no payment for statutory holidays unless these days were worked was larger than the proportion of workers employed in these establishments. Fifteen per cent of the employees were in 26 per cent of the establishments which paid only for work done on statutory holidays. Nine

Industrial groups reported the largest proportion of establishments in this category, but in only two of these industries were the largest number of workers in these establishments.

The largest group of establishments in five of the industries reported paying for eight observed statutory holidays, and in all but one of these the largest group of workers were in these same establishments. In the Chemical Products Industry, the exception, a slightly larger proportion of workers was reported paid for six observed holidays than for eight.

FULL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At the conclusion of a long and painstaking debate which was characterized by a spirit of co-operation and a willingness to compromise, the United Nations Economic and Social Council recently adopted a resolution designed to provide the framework of an international program against unemployment. The Council's action, which has been hailed as an important step in pursuit of the "full employment" objective contained in the United Nations Charter, is reviewed in the following article.

Resolute determination to avert a recurrence of the mass unemployment of the 1930's was one of the strongest ingredients in world public opinion at the close of World War II. It found expression in the "full employment" policies adopted by many national governments, and, of course, it was reflected at San Francisco when the promotion of "full employment" was written into the United Nations Charter as one of the basic objectives and obligations of all members.

But there was little occasion for undue concern with the problem of unemployment in the first years of the post-war period. The unsatisfied civilian demands of the years of hostilities, augmented by the requirements of European reconstruction, were sufficient to ensure a high level of production and employment. Under these conditions the implications of the Charter's "full employment" pledge were negligible.

It was not until 1949 that the situation changed. A temporary recession in the United States in that year was responsible for a decline in effective world demand. The market for European exports was substantially reduced, problems of currency

exchange multiplied, and unemployment rose to noticeable and even serious proportions on both sides of the Atlantic.

It was not surprising, therefore, to find the Economic and Social Council, at its ninth session, in the summer of 1949, turning to a consideration of remedial action which might be taken. A resolution was passed requesting the Secretary-General to appoint a small group of economists to prepare a report on national and international measures required to achieve full employment. The report was submitted to the Council in February, 1950 (L.G., July, 1950, pp. 994-999); and, at the eleventh session of the Council, which began in Geneva early in July, 1950, the contents of the report provided the basis for a lengthy debate which ended with the passage of a long and comprehensive resolution setting forth the framework of an international program against unemployment.

United Kingdom and United States Draft Resolutions

From the outset of the Council's "full employment" debate, it was apparent that discussion would revolve around the draft

Highlights of UNITED NATIONS "FULL EMPLOYMENT" PROGRAM

Following are the salient features of the international "full employment" program which will become effective if a resolution recently adopted by the Economic and Social Council is approved by the United Nations General Assembly.

1. The Economic and Social Council will hold an annual debate on employment, bringing unemployment problems in all parts of the world under international consideration.
2. Each country will be asked to say how it defines "full employment," and to publish an annual statement of its economic objectives, including, if practicable, a statement of quantitative goals or forecasts relating to employment, production, consumption, investment, etc.
3. Each country will be expected to consider a series of specified techniques for achieving its economic objectives, and to announce and review periodically "the policies, programs and techniques which it intends to pursue."
4. Each country will be asked to consider a series of specified measures for international co-operation towards the maintenance of full employment; and to avoid trade, currency or investment policies which might have an adverse economic effect abroad.
5. Three groups of independent experts will be appointed by the Secretary-General: two to analyze the reports of governments on their progress in achieving economic goals domestically and internationally; and a third to study the special employment problems of underdeveloped countries.

The resolution embodying this program was unanimously approved by the Economic and Social Council on August 16, 1950.

resolutions submitted by the United States and United Kingdom delegations. These resolutions, which were placed before the Council on the opening day of debate, drew the divergent views of the two delegations into sharp focus, and indicated that the adoption of a final resolution acceptable to all parties would require compromise.

The proposals contained in the United Kingdom resolution followed closely the recommendations set forth in the report of the experts—recommendations which, in the view of a number of delegates, were somewhat radical and overly-elaborate. Among other things, the British resolution would have imposed upon each member government an obligation to set quantitative “targets” for maximum unemployment or minimum employment, these targets to be analysed by the Secretary-General “with a view to elucidating the comparative degree of achievement aimed at by each Government”. Member governments would also have been required to submit reports outlining the measures they intended to invoke in the event of rising unemployment, fluctuating price levels or inflation.

With the object of preventing the spread of depression from one country to another, the United Kingdom resolution called for an international agreement whereby each government would undertake, “in the event of a decline in effective demand within its borders”, to maintain an adequate flow of its currency to the rest of the world, “preferably by maintaining imports or alternatively by the provision of additional credits.” A further agreement designed to provide a high and regular flow of capital export for developmental purposes was also proposed. And finally, the resolution called for the appointment of a group of experts to study the problem of unemployment and underemployment in underdeveloped countries.

The draft resolution submitted by the United States was more moderate in tone, shorter in length, and the measures it proposed were less rigid. One of its highlights was a proposal whereby the problem of achieving and maintaining “full and productive employment” and an “equilibrium in balances of payments” would be considered annually by the Economic and Social Council.

The Canadian Position

The first day of debate also saw the submission of a Canadian draft resolution, and on July 18 the head of the Canadian delegation, the Hon. Alphonse Fournier, made a speech in which the position of his delegation was made clear.

After congratulating the experts on the excellent quality of their work, Mr. Fournier commented at some length on the various features of their report. Noting that the experts had concentrated on devising measures to prevent the repetition of the mass unemployment experienced after the crash of 1929, he pointed out that, since that time, the risk of general unemployment had been substantially reduced as a result of considerable progress in the field of economic policy. Governments, he observed, now had much more effective instruments with which to influence their national economies, and their policies were increasingly directed towards the promotion of social welfare, international security, a high level of commercial exchanges and a rapid and healthy economic development. In view of this, Mr. Fournier felt that the experts might reasonably have been expected to include in their report an analysis of inflation, excessive demand and over-employment—problems which, in recent years, have been prevalent in many countries.

Mr. Fournier next turned to a consideration of the measures recommended by the experts for use in the domestic field. His first remarks are officially summarized as follows:—

The principle of fixing employment objectives was most desirable, and Canada had already been following that course of action for several years. The objectives had been set out in a report on income and employment submitted to the Canadian Parliament in 1945.¹ In that document, the Canadian Government had undertaken to maintain a high and stable level of employment and income and, moreover, had described the action it proposed to take with a view to implementing that policy: stimulation of export trade by measures designed to facilitate the recovery of overseas countries and by international co-operation aimed at re-establishing a multilateral system of international trade; encouragement of private investment by means of tax adjustments, by a monetary policy designed to maintain suitable interest rates, and by the grant of credits through government agencies; stabilization of consumption by the distribution of family allowances, unemployment insurance benefits, old-age pensions and other social security payments; maintenance of a fixed price level for agricultural and fishery products, with the object of protecting the income of the primary

¹ This report was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for May, 1945, p. 616.

producers against a sudden sharp slump in prices; and, finally, the direction of public investment in such a way as to reinforce private investment whenever the employment situation made it desirable to increase public investment.

In the field of fiscal policy, the Canadian Government was prepared to accept any deficits caused by its employment and income policy in the event of increased unemployment. On the other hand, the Canadian budget estimates provided for surpluses in periods of full employment and high incomes.

Canada's economic policy was therefore in accordance with the first of the general principles enunciated by the experts.

On the other hand, Mr. Fournier pointed out that Canada could not undertake to establish a maximum percentage of unemployment. Such a target, he explained, was not suitable in countries in which the loss of earnings and underemployment stemming from a decline in the demand for primary products might be just as important as the percentage of actual unemployment. Consequently, the type of objective set up as a guide for economic policy must be left to the decision of individual governments acting in the light of circumstances in their particular economies.

With regard to the international measures recommended by the experts, Mr. Fournier spoke out against the establishment by lending countries of rigid foreign investment targets. He further stated that the Canadian delegation would have difficulty in accepting a recommendation of so specific and automatic a nature as that suggested by the experts in regard to the International Monetary Fund. He did, however, feel that general foreign investment targets were necessary, and also considered it essential to work out methods of realizing these targets. To this end he suggested that member governments should, at the beginning of each year, submit reports describing recent national trends and future prospects in employment, production and trade. These reports, he proposed, should be summarized and commented upon by the Secretary-General, and forwarded to the governments concerned.

With further reference to the question of international movements of capital, the Canadian delegate stated that creditor countries should be urged "in their own interest as well as in that of the world at large", to make every effort to maintain their net capital exports at a high and stable level.

In conclusion, Mr. Fournier associated himself with the desire expressed by other

delegations for the appointment of a "fresh committee of experts" to study the problems of under-employment in the underdeveloped countries.

General statements were made by virtually all other members of the Council, by representatives of the International Labour Organization,¹ the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and the International Monetary Fund, and by Mr. Nicholas Kaldor, a member of the group of experts, who gave his opinion in an individual capacity on the various points raised during the debate.

Although delegations from the Communist countries were not present at the debate, the Communist position in regard to the report of the experts was expressed by Mr. Fischer, a representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions. Unemployment, he stated, was increasing and would continue to increase throughout the capitalist world. The experts, according to Mr. Fischer, had failed to see that unemployment "was a consequence of the increasing poverty of the masses and of the all-embracing profit motive, which dominated the capitalist system . . .".

The Adopted Resolution

After a debate of almost five weeks' duration, the Economic and Social Council finally gave its approval on August 16 to a lengthy resolution, setting forth the basic elements of an international "full employment" program. The passage of the resolution was immediately greeted with warm expressions of satisfaction by the President of the Council (Mr. Hernan Santa Cruz of Chile), and by the representatives of several countries including the United States, France and the United Kingdom.

The resolution's preamble, which is followed by several operative sections each dealing with a particular aspect of the overall problem, is of some significance inasmuch as it contains an expression of the Council's confidence in the democratic process. "Governments", the Council recognizes, "can achieve and maintain full and productive employment in an expanding world economy under conditions ensuring fundamental and economic freedoms to the individual."

Ensuring Regular Systematic Considerations of Employment Problems by the Council.—The first operative section of the resolution gives expression to the Council's decision to place on its agenda each year

¹ The ILO representative informed the Council of the resolution on Action Against Unemployment adopted at the 1950 session of the International Labour Conference (L.G., Aug., 1950, p. 1157).

"the problem of achieving and maintaining full employment with progressively improving levels of production, trade and consumption, and maintenance of or progress toward the achievement of equilibrium in balances of payments."

Encouraging the Adoption of Effective Domestic Full Employment Policies.—To this end, the Council, in the important second section of its resolution, makes a number of proposals. The first of these, which resolved one of the most controversial issues of the debate, "recommends" that each Government:—

- "(a) Publish annually a statement of its economic objectives for the ensuing year or for such longer period as may be appropriate, making special reference to the purposes set out in Articles 55 and 56 of the United Nations Charter, and being accompanied, wherever practicable, by a statement of quantitative goals or forecasts relating to employment, production, consumption, investment or such other pertinent measurable economic factors as may be significant indicators of the trends of its economy;
- (b) Publish as soon and as precisely as is practicable the standard by which it defines the meaning of full employment as a continuing objective of policy, such standard being expressed, wherever possible, in terms either of employment percentages or of absolute numbers of unemployed or in ranges of such percentages or numbers; and thereafter publish such revised standard as may become necessary from time to time".

The Council further recommends that each Government "formulate, announce, and periodically review . . . the policies, programs and techniques which it intends to pursue" for the purpose of achieving its economic objectives. Particular reference is made to the following:—

- "(a) Measures, such as the adaptation of fiscal, credit, monetary, investment, wage and price policies, to promote steady economic expansion;
- (b) Measures to combat recessionary tendencies, such as measures to influence the volume of investment, to increase the flexibility of budget and fiscal policies, and to prevent undue fluctuations in the incomes of primary producers;
- (c) Special corrective measures, whether of a discretionary or of an auto-

matic type, to meet emergency unemployment situations that may arise;

- (d) Measures to avoid inflation and to prevent excessive increases in the price level;
- (e) Measures to promote the geographic and occupational mobility of labour".

Full information concerning national economic trends and developments, and governmental objectives, programs and policies, is to be submitted to the Secretary-General for analysis by the Economic Employment and Development Commission. The Commission is requested to call attention to possible international repercussions of national policies, to formulate "significant problems of international concern" for consideration by the Council, and to recommend appropriate action.

Encouraging Effective International Full Employment Policies.—In this, the third and longest section of the resolution, the Council is mainly concerned with developing the techniques and machinery necessary to prevent the spread of depression and unemployment from one country to another.

In the first place, each Government is advised to intensify its efforts to achieve and maintain equilibrium in its balance of payments, such equilibrium to be characterized by:—

- "(a) Conditions of trade involving, along the lines envisaged in the relevant international agreements; (i) the absence of quantitative restrictions on international trade imposed for balance of payments reasons and of exchange restrictions on current account transactions (as defined in the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund); (ii) a reduced level of other trade barriers; and (iii) a minimum of discrimination in the application of such trade, monetary or investment restrictions as may still exist;
- (b) A level of reserves of convertible currencies and gold which would be sufficient to enable a country to meet normal fluctuations in its receipts of foreign exchange; and
- (c) An increased and stable flow of international investment funds".

With further reference to this question, each Government is advised to furnish the Secretary-General, in reply to a special questionnaire, with "quantitative estimates of the balance of international payments that it hopes to attain by 1954", together

with "a classification of its estimated trade by major commodities important in its foreign trade". Replies are to be analysed and commented upon by a group of three independent experts in a report which is then to be discussed by the Economic, Employment and Development Commission. The Commission will undertake to call attention to major problems and will recommend appropriate action by the Council, and the Council, for its part, will consider the whole matter at its fourteenth session.

In the second place, the Council recommends that Governments:—

- “(a) Achieve and maintain, to the extent feasible, a high level and regular rate of flow of international investment capital for development purposes;
- (b) Strive to prevent lapses in the flow of international investment resulting from or associated with economic recessions; and
- (c) Continue to co-operate in efforts to achieve these results by both national and international measures”.

It also recommends that Governments:—

- “(a) Seek to avoid, in their economic policies and programs, measures which would be likely to have seriously adverse effects on the balance of payments or employment levels of other countries;
- (b) In the event of a domestic recession adopt, to the extent feasible, measures to offset the adverse effects of such recession on the balance of payments or employment levels of other countries; and
- (c) Continue to co-operate in investigating ways and means for preventing domestic recession from spreading to other countries”.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund are urged to take every possible action to aid their member governments in the event of economic recession.

The Secretary-General is asked to appoint a group of three to five independent experts to prepare a report "formulating and analysing alternative practical ways of dealing with the problem of reducing the international impact of recessions that may arise". This report is to be studied by the Economic, Employment and Development Commission and considered by the Council at its fourteenth session.

The resolution also advises Governments, specialized agencies and the Secretary-General to "pursue the action already taken in the field of migration, taking into consideration the importance of facilitating the international mobility of labour for the solution of the problems of full employment".

Facilitating the Council's Further Consideration of the Problem of Unemployment, Particularly in the Less-Developed Countries.—One of the most frequent objections to the report of the original group of experts was that it failed to deal with the problems of underdeveloped, predominantly agricultural countries, and, during the debate, most delegations, including those of the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom, expressed the view that a special study should be undertaken to meet this shortcoming. Accordingly, the Council wrote into its resolution a section in which the Secretary-General is requested to appoint still another group of independent experts, this group to be responsible for the preparation of a report outlining national and international measures to reduce unemployment and under-employment in the underdeveloped areas of the world.

PRESENTATION OF TABLET COMMEMORATES WARTIME WORK OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION AT MCGILL UNIVERSITY

An interesting ceremony was held at McGill University on September 14, 1950, commemorating the wartime stay of the International Labour Organization on the University campus.

In the year 1940, when Nazi Germany overran most of the continent of Europe, the ILO left its headquarters in Switzerland, and found a temporary home in Canada, on premises owned by McGill.

Here the ILO remained until 1948. In that year it returned to Geneva.

In gratitude to McGill for its wartime hospitality, the ILO presented to the University a bronze tablet, which was unveiled on September 14 by the Hon. Milton F. Gregg, Minister of Labour.

Recalling that the purpose of the ILO was "a crusade to raise and equalize the standard of living of people everywhere," Mr. Gregg said that this was never a more lively topic than at the present time.

"No doubt," he continued, "when the foundations of this organization were laid in 1919, on the principle that poverty was a major cause of wars, there must have been many who dubbed it a far-fetched idea.

"However, enough far-sighted men did assemble to write the principles for the Organization which began with the official blessing of world leaders. How farsighted they were we now begin to realize. That Canada was an original member is a reason for pride.

"I am honoured to have a part in this ceremony, by which the International Labour Organization records its gratitude to McGill University—the University which gave it a home during the dark days of the last war.

"Dr. Cyril James, who is with us today, was probably more active than any other person in arranging that the ILO should move to Canada in 1940.

"It is interesting to note that the late Right Hon. Mackenzie King took a great personal interest in this matter, and was responsible for the invitation of the Government."

ILO Representative Recalls Wartime Experiences

In a review of the ILO's stay in Canada, Mr. C. W. Jenks, Assistant Director-General of the ILO, described

some of the problems that had to be overcome, and dwelt on the significance of the episode in the history of the world movement towards a "stable peace of freedom and progress."

"We have come together today," he said, "to record a memorable episode in the history of international co-operation. Here the International Labour Organization kept alive throughout the Second World War the ideal and practice of organized international effort to promote economic and social progress on the basis of political freedom. Ten years after we first came here, almost to the day, Director-General David Morse has asked me to come back once more to express on his behalf the permanent gratitude of the International Labour Organization for all which the people and Government of Canada, the Government of the Province of Quebec, the employers' organizations and the organized labour movement of Canada, the citizens, the press and the printing trade of Montreal, the Royal Bank of Canada, the University of Montreal and especially the Governors, Principal and Faculty of McGill, did to make it possible for the ILO to discharge in a world at war the responsibilities committed to it by its member nations.

"Our debt of gratitude to the Government of Canada is particularly great." It was the prompt response of Mr. Mackenzie King, who had taken a close interest in the work of the International Labour Organization since 1919, which made it possible for John Winant and Edward Phelan to carry out, with the support of the Governments of the free peoples all over the world, the policy laid down by the Governing Body of maintaining the activities of the International Labour Organization throughout the war. To Mr. King, Dr. Skelton and their immediate advisors, the International Labour Organization owes a lasting and immeasurable debt. The full extent of that debt is not always appreciated. What Canada gave the International Labour Organization was not a refuge but a base of operations. We were able to work successfully in Montreal because the Canadian Government recognized from the outset that the functioning of an international organization on belligerent territory in wartime involved unpre-



Honourable Milton F. Gregg, V.C., Minister of Labour, unveils tablet at McGill University, Montreal, to commemorate the establishment of wartime headquarters of the International Labour Organization at the University. Mr. Gregg is shown uncovering the tablet, to the reader's left of the plaque. In the centre, at the right of the plaque, is Principal Cyril F. James, of McGill University. Others in the photograph are: V. C. Phelan, Director of ILO's Canada Branch; L. Mayrand, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, who represented the Minister of External Affairs at the unveiling ceremony; Senator Leon Troclet, of Belgium, Chairman of the Governing Body of the ILO, and C. Wilfred Jenks of Geneva, Assistant Director-General of the ILO.

The wording of the plaque is in both French and English; the English version being as follows:—

"To this campus the International Labour Organization transferred its wartime headquarters in 1940 on the generous invitations of the Government of Canada and McGill University. From here the ILO directed its work of furthering world peace through social justice until 1948. This tablet records the lasting gratitude of the ILO to McGill University."

cedented problems for which appropriate solutions must be found in order to maintain the usefulness of the Organization as an independent international organization retaining the full confidence of its member nations. Special administrative measures involving the co-operation of a wide range of Government departments and notably of the passport control, censorship, foreign exchange, postal and customs authorities, were taken promptly amidst all the pressing pre-occupations of the hour for the purpose of reconciling the functional needs of an

international organization with the security requirements of a belligerent state, and I think I may say that these arrangements operated to the mutual satisfaction of the Canadian Government and the International Labour Organization throughout the war. Certainly they played an essential part in enabling the ILO to continue to do its job. Our appreciation of all that was done has frequently been expressed, Mr. Minister, but this is a particularly appropriate occasion on which to reaffirm it.

"Equally lasting is our debt to McGill University," Mr. Jenks continued. "This University has many just claims to fame, but the hospitality which it accorded in the critical summer of 1940 to the ILO, which in retrospect has been the one major institutional link between the League of Nations and the United Nations phases in the development of world organization, gives McGill a place in the history of international institutions which is altogether unique and upon which the Board of Governors and Principal James may well look back with legitimate pride. In placing on record on this occasion our gratitude for all the help and kindness which we received here, I should like to mention some of those to whom we were particularly indebted, notably Dr. Wilder Penfield who was so largely responsible for our coming here, the Registrar, the Librarian and his whole staff, the faculties of the Departments of Law and Commerce, the Superintendent of Buildings, the authorities of the theological colleges which made additional accommodation available for us, and the Faculty Club and its staff. Without their constant and ungrudging help and cheerful encouragement, the multitude of practical problems which confronted us when we attempted, with very limited resources, to equip the wartime working centre of the ILO as an effective unit, might well have proved insuperable. Our debt to McGill is, moreover, of a continuing character, for before we left Canada we found here some of the ablest of the young recruits who have joined our service since the war and they remain with us as a lasting link with Montreal.

"To the official gratitude of the ILO as an Organization," Mr. Jenks then said, "I should like to add, on behalf of those of us who lived and worked here, a more personal expression of appreciation for the warmth of the welcome which you extended to us. To those of us who worked here during those years, this is a place of proud and poignant memories. We recall with pride how John Winant brought us from neutral Switzerland to belligerent Canada during the Battle of Britain in order to keep open our lines of communication with the free world, and to ensure that the ILO remained an active and worldwide force at the service of the political and social ideals at stake in the war; how Edward Phelan piloted us with uncanny political foresight through the constantly changing problems and dangers of global war, wrote the Declaration of Philadelphia here and laid the foundations for all which the ILO has sought to accomplish in the post-war world; how Oswald Stein and Pierre Waelbroeck

completed lifetimes of loyal service to the ILO in peace and in war and prepared the way for much of what has been and is being done by the organization in the post-war world in the vital fields of social security and manpower; and how preparations were begun here for the subsequent development of the regional activities of the Organization in Asia, in the Near and Middle East and in Latin America, for the establishment of the Industrial Committees, for the intensification of our work in non-metropolitan territories and for the post-war development of our work in the fields of industrial relations, industrial safety and maritime labour. The years we spent here were rich in achievement and in friendships and to all of us our wartime base of operations in Montreal became and remains a home away from home.

"These personal memories mingle with reflections on wider issues which a retrospective glance at those years suggests. At a time when the magnitude of the difficulties confronting the post-war world has become fully apparent and when it is all too clear how much still remains to be done to create the stable peace of freedom and progress which remains the goal of all our efforts, the episode of the wartime activities of the International Labour Organization has assumed a new significance. Whatever the future may hold in store, effective international action to secure peace, protect human rights and promote economic and social well-being remains of crucial importance for the whole future of civilization. The plaque which the International Labour Organization is privileged to present to McGill today acknowledges our debt for the assistance which you gave to us during one critical phase in this age long struggle. We are again passing through a period when no one can predict the future, but come what may we, in the International Labour Organization, will endeavour to continue to deserve the trust and confidence which the freedom loving peoples placed in us during those years."

McGILL PRINCIPAL DESCRIBES INCIDENTS OF ILO TRANSFER

Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill, expressed to the ILO the thanks of the Board of Governors and the Senate of the University.

Referring to the "world-wide prestige" the ILO had enjoyed for more than three decades, Dr. James said: "This university was proud, in a moment of crisis, to aid its work, and none of us who were active in those dark days of 1940 gave thought to the possibility that on a quiet September

afternoon, ten years later, we should meet to record in bronze the actions that were spontaneous efforts on the part of every individual concerned to keep the lamp of freedom burning.

"There was not much opportunity to think of lesser things during the autumn of 1940. Spring had blossomed fair; it was a period of quiescence which restlessly martial spirits called the 'phoney war'. But, on April 9, the Germans had moved into Denmark and Norway. Holland and Belgium were over-run during the month of May, and the invasion of France had forced the British Army back to the beaches of Dunkirk when that month ended. June saw the establishment of the Petain Government at Vichy, with France lost as an ally and Mussolini's Italy enrolled among our enemies, while Russia (the ally of Germany at that time) had moved her armies into Roumania. By the beginning of August, the Western Coast of Europe was in Nazi hands, enemy submarines ravaged the ocean highways and Britain was under assault from the air.

"Hitler is now sprawled over Europe," said Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons, and that penetrating diarist, Francis Neilson, from his eyrie in Mid-Western United States was deeply concerned. 'What must we expect?' he writes on August 18, 1940. 'What tortured hopes can foreshadow the awful end? Each day brings its toll of war, and leaves us crippled in spirit, and with grief so bitter that we fear the coming of night. . . . God keep all brave souls!'

"It is no wonder that, in such an hour, those responsible for the administration of the ILO decided to flee from the constriction of Geneva. It is no wonder that, in such a moment of international chaos, the ILO was short of funds.

"The memory of those days is still fresh, and each of us who remembers them prays devoutly that neither he nor his children's children may have to live through such another climacteric. But the international horizon is not clear. In spite of our fervent hopes, no one of us would like to prophesy at this moment and, in case another hour of crisis may confront us, I should like to set on record the way in which many men, by their own individual efforts, effected that transfer of the ILO Office which we mark today. It is a story that does not lack inspiration. It is worth remembering when people suggest that individual initiative is dead, or capable of being invoked only when there is prospect of profit.

"John Gilbert Winant, whose spirit is surely among us this afternoon, was

Director-General of the ILO in 1940 and, on August 13, he telegraphed to his old Princeton friend, Dr. Wilder Penfield, to ask if the ILO could use McGill University as a mailing address until it found a home. Dr. Penfield telephoned that message to me and, after consulting the Chancellor, the late Sir Edward Beatty, I telegraphed on August 14 to offer the ILO not only a mailing address but a home at McGill University.

"Things moved fast in those days. On August 16 Winant telegraphed his acceptance of the offer and immediately went to Ottawa to discuss the matter with the Hon. Norman McLarty, Minister of Labour, who on August 17 issued an official invitation on behalf of the Canadian Government.

"As a result of the personal initiative of Winant, Beatty and Dr. Penfield, the legal situation was now clear, but the practical task of finding accommodation was still ahead of us.

"On August 19 Sir Montagu Allan offered to lend *Ravenscrag* to McGill University for use by the ILO, but since the University was facing financial problems of its own we could not afford the costs of operation. When Winant came to Montreal, on August 22, all of the available possibilities were explored, and it was finally decided that the ILO would move into the university premises at 3480-3484 University Street. To make this possible, the School of Graduate Nurses had to be moved to the Gymnasium. The premises also required extensive reconstruction, estimated to cost \$25,000, and the ILO had no funds to spare for this purpose.

"On September 4 the Executive and Finance Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Edward Beatty gave careful study to all aspects of the situation and resolved to make these premises available to the ILO. It also resolved to spend \$25,000 in putting them into shape.

"The late P. W. Macfarlane, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds at that time, started work on this task the following day and enlisted the assistance of the Sutherland Construction Company—but several weeks would necessarily have to pass before the buildings could be ready for occupancy. Within four days, however, Dr. Scott Mackenzie, Dr. Howard and Dr. Kilpatrick had offered temporary accommodation in the three Theological Colleges, so that the ILO had a group of homes which it used until it moved into the reconstructed premises on November 11. As our last item in this catalogue of individual contributions, I should record the fact that

when the costs of reconstruction were found to exceed the estimates the contractor immediately offered to forego his fee for the job.

"By 1944 conditions throughout the world had improved to the point where the ILO suggested that it would like to repay to McGill University the \$25,000 that had been spent. Soon after the war, the offices in Montreal were abandoned and the ILO returned to its palace in Geneva. The events that I record here have faded into the realm of memory, and many of those who played so outstanding a part in the transfer of the ILO to the McGill campus are today present only in the rich memories of those who knew, and loved, them.

"This bronze tablet which you have unveiled should recall to us more than an ancient episode of global war. It must remind us of our individual opportunities and responsibilities, by recalling vividly the achievements of those who were the exemplars of our yesterdays. Twenty years before the events that we are commemorat-

ing today, the ILO was dependent on outside help. Mr. E. J. Phelan, in 'Yes and Albert Thomas' records how, in 1920, the first Director-General persuaded the Government of the United Kingdom to lend him office space in London and to advance the funds needed to get the Organization started.

"Let us hope that, if such a problem should arise again, it will be as promptly solved. The quality of our civilization is measured in terms of its efforts to enhance the welfare of ordinary men and women throughout the world. The lamps will indeed have gone out if international organizations like the ILO should cease to function because they have no friends."

Senator Leo Troclet of Belgium, Chairman of the ILO Governing Body, also spoke, and expressed the gratitude of the ILO to Canada. Leon Mayrand, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, spoke on behalf of his department. V. C. Phelan, Director of the Canada Branch of the ILO, introduced the speakers.

ILO COMMITTEE STUDIES WORKING HOURS AND SAFETY IN CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

The Chemical Industries Committee of the International Labour Organization held its second session at Geneva, Switzerland from April 11 to 21, 1950, in the ILO Building, and adopted a series of reports and resolutions concerning problems of the Chemical Industries. The Committee is one of eight tripartite Industrial Committees created for the purpose of giving consideration to the particular and practical problems of the industries concerned. The Committee is responsible to the Governing Body of the ILO. The Chemical Industries Committee was the last industrial committee to be created.

Organization of the Committee

The second meeting was attended by 110 delegates, advisers, observers, and representatives of other international organizations. Of the fifteen States members of the International Labour Organization, of which the Chemical Industries Committee is composed, only China was not represented at the Second Session.

The following fourteen countries sent tripartite delegations: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, India, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States, Sweden, Switzerland.

There were also three observers representative of the German Federal Republic. Observers were also present on behalf of the United Nations, the International Federation of Christian Factory and Transport Workers, and the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The Canadian delegation was composed as follows:—

Government delegates.—S. Picard, Chemical Engineer, Manager, Quebec City local office, National Employment Service, Unemployment Insurance Commission; P. H. Casselman, Labour Economist, Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

Employers' delegates.—W. H. Mueller, Assistant Superintendent, Chemicals Division, Shawinigan Chemicals Ltd., Shawinigan Falls, P.Q.; R. W. Winsor, Assistant General Manager, Chemicals Department, Canadian Industries Limited, Montreal, P.Q.

Workers' delegates.—S. Barrett, Canadian Director, District No. 50 United Mine Workers of America, Toronto, Ontario; F. G. McIlwain, International Representative and Executive Board Member, International Chemical Workers' Union, Sarnia, Ontario.

Mr. J. J. Ricard of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Denmark, and government representative of the Governing Body was Chairman of this session of the Committee. The Committee elected as Vice-Chairmen, Mr. H. Huston, Assistant to the President, American Cyanimid Co., New York, for the employers' group and Mr. H. Christensen, Chief of Section in the Danish Unskilled Workers' Association, Copenhagen, for the workers' group.

Mr. John Price, Chief of Industrial Committees' Section of the ILO was appointed Secretary-General, while Mr. Kurz and Mr. J. P. Despres served as Executive Secretary and Clerk respectively of the Committee.

Agenda

The agenda for the second session of the Committee as determined by the Governing Body of the ILO was as follows:

1. General Report, dealing with particularly:
 - (a) Action taken in the various countries in the light of the resolutions of the First Session.
 - (b) Steps taken by the Office to follow up the studies and enquiries proposed by the Committee.
 - (c) Recent events and developments in the Chemical Industries.
2. Safety and Hygiene in the Chemical Industries.
3. Special aspects of the organization of working hours in the Chemical Industries.

For each of these items a report had been prepared in advance by the International Labour Office.

Procedure

At the beginning of the Session, plenary meetings were held for the purpose of determining procedure and to permit general discussion of the business before the meeting. As a result of general discussion, it was decided to set up subcommittees in order to deal with items two and three of the agenda. A Working Party was created to deal with the matter of the definition of chemical industries, a task which had been started at the First Session in Paris in 1948. On April 12, the second day of the Session, a Steering Committee was created in order to speed up the work of the Chemical Industries Committee and for the purpose of giving overall direction to the Committee.

Safety and Hygiene

The Subcommittee on Safety and Hygiene had before it the report of Safety

and Hygiene in the Chemical Industries, which had been prepared by the Office. At the first meeting of the Subcommittee the representative of the Secretary-General spoke and explained the difficulties which had been met since the First Session of the Chemical Industries Committee in April 1948, in obtaining material on which to base any drafts to put before the Second Session. There was an absence of suitable existing safety codes which might have given guidance in drafting a code of the type then contemplated.

In the opening stages of the discussion in the Subcommittee it was apparent that there was a strong body of opinion which was opposed to the creation of a large detailed code for the Chemical Industries. This opinion was held by many who had long experience in the compilation and administration of law and codes of various kinds dealing with the safety and health of workers in industry. They held these views not merely because of the difficulties in drawing up such a code but because they thought that the production of such a code was not the best way of achieving the objects which the Committee had in mind.

The Government delegates from the United States, France, Belgium and Brazil, among other Government members, as well as many employers' delegates opposed the setting-up of such a safety code for the Chemical Industries. One of the Government members from France thought the proposed code was unnecessary in view of the recent publication of the Model Code On Safety Regulations For Industrial Establishments by the ILO.

Workers' delegates, for the most part, favoured the creation of such a model safety code for the chemical industries. Each of the three groups submitted draft resolutions on the creation of a model code. A Drafting Committee composed of six members was elected to work out a solution. The Drafting Committee set to work and presented a draft resolution to the 6th sitting of the Subcommittee. With some small modifications to the wording, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 72 to 1 in plenary session. In brief, the resolution recommended that the International Labour Office make a thorough study of possible amendments, additions and deletions to the general code in order to give adequate protection to the workers in the Chemical Industries.

A second resolution, one concerning the classification, labelling and establishment of an international mark of protection in the case of dangerous, obnoxious and toxic chemicals was adopted by a vote of 73 to nil in plenary session.

In all, the Subcommittee on Safety and Hygiene held seven sittings.

Definition of Chemical Industries

The Working Party elected to study the definition of chemical industries, adopted as a basis for discussion the definition previously arrived at by the Committee in 1948 and a study made by the Office since that time. Mr. Picard was elected chairman of the Working Party.

The object of the definition and nomenclature was essentially to determine the scope and competence of the Chemical Industries Committee without prejudice to existing national classifications.

Certain products gave rise to discussion and necessitated recourse to a vote for the purpose of deciding whether or not they should be retained in the new nomenclature, but on many products the Working Party was able to reach agreement rapidly, their inclusion being either unopposed or necessitating only slight modification or again requiring only certain clarification in order to avoid misunderstanding. Among the products that gave rise to the discussion were matches, petroleum chemical products, fats and oils other than edible fats and oils, soap, candles and glycerine, industrial alcohol, synthetic rubber and resins.

The item "artificial and organic fibres, but only up to and including manufacture of the filament to its final preparation for weaving and kitting," gave rise to a lengthy discussion. The Governing Body at its 109th session (Geneva, June-July 1949) had taken a decision which resulted in the deletion of this item from the nomenclature. The Employers' representative of the Governing Body expressed the view that the Governing Body had taken this decision after having examined the report of both the Chemical Industries Committee and the Textile Committee, and that the Working Party should not question or discuss this decision of the Governing Body. The Working Party, however, unanimously considered that it was necessary to discuss the question whether or not to request the Governing Body to reconsider this decision. The Working Party reaffirmed the view that the manufacturing of synthetic organic fibre but only up to and including their final preparation for weaving or knitting, was a chemical process and invited the Governing Body to re-examine the matter.

In regard to this question, the Governing Body which met in Geneva in June 1950, subsequent to the Chemical Industries Committee meeting in April 1950, has taken the following decision:—

Concerning the classification of artificial and organic fibres in relation to problems in which both the Chemical Industries Committee and the Textiles Committee would be interested, the Governing Body adopted the following procedure: in cases in which it appears a conclusion is reached by the Textiles Committee which may affect persons engaged in the manufacture of artificial and organic fibres up to and including their final preparation for weaving or knitting, such conclusions will be communicated to the Chemical Industries Committee for its observations, and governments will be informed that this action is being taken.

The Working Party drew up a definition of the Chemical Industries which included a list of 44 groups of chemical products. This resolution was adopted unanimously by 73 to nil at the 5th Plenary Session of the Committee. The Working Party held six sittings.

Organization of Working Hours

The Subcommittee on the Organization of Working Hours in the Chemical Industries appointed by the Committee at its 3rd Plenary Session, on April 13, 1950, was composed of 30 members (10 for each group). The Subcommittee held eight sittings.

The Subcommittee had before it Report III, *Organization of Working Hours in the Chemical Industries*, prepared by the International Labour Office. This report was composed of two essential parts: one, relating to the organization of working hours in the Chemical Industries, and the other to overtime in these industries. Each part contained a list of points proposed by the Office to serve as a possible basis for discussion.

The Subcommittee began at once the discussion of the list of points prepared by the Office together with the various proposals which had been submitted by the Workers' Members. It agreed on the request of the Employers' Members, who felt it desirable to have the opinion of all their members before taking a definite position, to carry out the discussion in two stages—the first, devoted to a general examination of the points one by one; the second, to decisions on these points.

At the conclusion of the first stage, the Subcommittee decided to set up a Working Party to which it referred the list of points established by the Office and the proposals submitted by the various groups. The Working Party was asked to draw together and if possible reconcile the points of view in the light of the opinions expressed and the arguments put forward during the examination of the points and to present proposals upon which a subcommittee might reach a decision.

The question of the competence of the Subcommittee to deal with some of the points suggested by the Office for study in its report became a major aspect in the discussion. The Employers' Members expressed doubt on the desirability of undertaking examination of various points which did not appear to them to fall within the competence of the Subcommittee.

With reference to the use that might be made of the work of the Subcommittee, various Employers' Members expressed the wish that it should not result in regulations of a compulsory nature, such as legislative measures, and stated their preference for solutions resulting from collective bargaining in the form of collective agreements. This point of view was shared by the United Kingdom Government Member, and by the United States and United Kingdom Workers' Members.

A memorandum was addressed to the Governing Body by the Subcommittee in which it was shown that 14 points for discussion (out of 17 suggested by the Office)

were eventually adopted either unanimously or by a majority vote of the Subcommittee.

Two propositions brought forth by the Workers' group, one dealing with the paying of extra rates for unavoidable shift work, and the other limiting the hours of work per day and per week beyond which overtime should be paid, did not reach agreement. Three other proposals submitted by the Workers' group dealing with overtime and restriction of shift work over the weekend were not debated. Two resolutions, the one requesting the Office to undertake a comparative study of day work and of continuous shift work in the Chemical Industries and another relating to vocational training in the chemical industries were adopted unanimously by the Committee in Plenary Session.

Closing of the Session

The work of the Second Session of the Chemical Industries Committee was officially closed at the Committee's 5th plenary sitting on Friday evening, April 21, 1950.

CANADIAN VOCATIONAL TRAINING 1949-50

A total of \$7,321,850 was contributed by the Federal Government to the provinces in the fiscal year 1949-50 for vocational training.

Gross enrolment during the year was 22,043, making a total gross enrolment of 940,783 since the inception of Dominion-Provincial Training in 1937 to March 31, 1950.

The Annual Report on Canadian Vocational Training for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1950, covers the activities of the Training Branch of the Department of Labour, which is responsible for administering the various projects authorized by the Vocational Training Co-ordination Act of 1942.

The various projects are carried on under agreements between the Federal Government and the provinces, which provide for Federal financial assistance in the operation and development of vocational training.

Federal Government Appropriations

The Report shows that the Training Branch administered Federal appropriations to the amount of \$7,321,850 during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1950. This amount was apportioned as follows:—

Youth Training	\$ 410,000
Supervisory Training	22,000
Training of Discharged Members of the Forces.....	500,000
Training of Armed Forces Personnel	500,000
Apprentice Training	480,000
Training of Unemployed Persons.	350,000
Vocational Schools Assistance.....	2,000,000
Vocational School's Capital Expenditures	3,000,000
Replacement of Depreciated Equipment	15,000
Administration	40,850
Advisory Council	4,000
Total	\$7,321,850

Enrolment

Gross enrolment during the year was 22,043, with enrolment in the various divisions as follows:—

Youth Training	5,144
Student Aid	2,741
Supervisory Training	7,042
Training of Discharged Members of the Forces	270
Training of Armed Forces Personnel	656
Apprentice Training	5,022
Training of Unemployed Persons..	1,168
Total	22,043

Youth Training

The main activity under the Youth Training division of the Vocational Training Agreement was student aid. This consisted of financial assistance in the form of a loan, outright grant, or combination of both, given at the discretion of each province to students to make possible continuation of their courses. This division was operative in all provinces except Newfoundland. Apart from Quebec and the four western provinces, at whose request a special section of the schedule provided for assistance to nurses-in-training at hospitals, the plan was restricted to university students registered in a course leading to a degree.

Approximately \$262,757 was given in grants and \$179,805 in loans. Altogether, 2,741 students—1,807 men and 934 women—were assisted in this way: 425 in medicine, 85 in dentistry, 395 in applied science and engineering, and 746 in arts and sciences. Several provinces, it is noted, provided additional assistance solely from provincial funds.

Courses in agriculture and rural home-making again predominated.

Supervisory Training

Quebec was the only province to continue supervisory training in 1949-50. Training was given to supervisors and personnel officials in industry through the media of job instruction, job relations, job methods and job safety institutes and conferences. The number trained under this plan in the year was 7,042.

Training of Discharged Members of the Forces

The training of war veterans was continued but on a much reduced scale. At the end of the fiscal year 264 men and 6 women were in training.

Training of Armed Forces Personnel

A new schedule of the Vocational Training Agreement was authorized by Order in Council on March 29, 1950, to provide for the training of armed forces personnel. It had been operative only in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick. The new schedule has been accepted by all provinces.

No training was carried out for the navy or the air force but training for army personnel was given in CTV schools or under CTV auspices in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick. The total enrolment was 656. The bulk of the training was in driver mechanics; some courses were held for vehicle mechanics, building tradesmen and clerks.

An experimental course in English, with particular reference to trade terminology, was organized at the Three Rivers Technical School for French-speaking army personnel, to enable them to undergo instruction in English in army schools. Forty-seven soldiers were admitted to the first course and the military authorities have requested that a second course be provided upon completion of the first.

Apprentice Training

The principle of pre-employment apprenticeship training which was authorized by Order in Council of December 21, 1948, has now been accepted by all provinces with which there is an apprenticeship agreement. The provinces with which there is no agreement are Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Quebec. Pre-employment classes have been established in Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Saskatchewan did not accept the amendment until late in 1949 and classes had not been opened at the end of the fiscal year. Total enrolment during the year was 5,022.

Training of Unemployed Persons

The training of unemployed persons is carried out under a separate division of the Vocational Training Agreement. Although the division has been accepted by all provinces except Newfoundland, training was carried out only in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Arrangements were made to commence training for unemployed persons in Quebec in April, 1950. Provincial authorities in Ontario and Prince Edward Island did not consider that a need for such training had developed.

Although there has been no great increase in enrolments, steady improvement in courses and arrangements for placing unemployed persons in them is reported. At the close of the year, 280 men and 347 women were in training under the plan. Courses offered included auto body repair, barbering, cabinet making, commercial, cooking, drafting, dressmaking, machine operating, practical nursing, radio, restaurant management, sheet metal work, shoe repair, upholstering, watch repair, woodwork, etc.

Vocational Schools Assistance

The purpose of the Vocational Schools Assistance Agreement is to provide financial assistance for vocational training on the secondary school level. The Minister of Labour was authorized to enter into an agreement with any province, covering a ten year period commencing April 1, 1945. With the signing of an agreement by Newfoundland on February 1, 1950, agreements are now in effect in all provinces. Under the agreements, since April, 1945, 103 buildings were approved for Federal contribution, and at the end of the fiscal year 66 had been completed and were in operation, 14 were under construction, and 23 had not been commenced. Vocational training in one or more fields was introduced in 24 new centres during the year.

Vocational Correspondence Courses.—The Minister of Labour was authorized by Order in Council of March 4, 1950, to enter into an agreement with any province to provide financial assistance in promoting the preparation of new correspondence courses and revision of existing ones. A participating province receiving such assistance

must agree to provide any correspondence course to any person in any other province at the same price charged to its own residents.

Newfoundland.—On February 1, 1950, a Vocational Schools Assistance Agreement was completed between the Federal Government and Newfoundland. The agreement provides for an annual grant of \$10,000, unmatched by the Province, commencing with the fiscal year 1949-50, and continuing for each fiscal year up to 1954-55, inclusive; an annual allotment of \$55,800 to be matched by provincial expenditures of equal amount, over the same period; and an amount of \$292,250, to be matched by provincial contributions of equal amount, for capital expenditures for vocational school buildings and equipment, subject to certain requirements, also over the same period.

Although it had not been possible by the end of the fiscal year to organize any training activities in Newfoundland in conjunction with the provincial authorities, the province has been able to utilize the \$10,000 annual outright grant under the Vocational Schools Assistance Agreement, and also to take up a small portion of the amount which has been made available for operating expenditures under the same agreement.

Vocational Training Advisory Council

The Vocational Training Advisory Council met twice during the year for the purpose of discussing vocational training matters and advising the Minister regarding the training program generally.

This section covers proceedings under two federal statutes, the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act and the Conciliation and Labour Act, involving the administrative services of the Minister of Labour, the Canada Labour Relations Board and the Industrial Relations Branch of the Department.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND CONCILIATION

A fifteen-day extension was allowed during September for the negotiations between the railways and railway labour organizations prescribed by The Maintenance of Railway Operation Act.

Introduction

Following upon the termination of the railway strike on August 30 and the resumption of operations the following day on the railways and their ancillary services, the month of September was quiet and uneventful from the standpoint of labour-management relations and the Industrial Relations Branch of the Department of Labour experienced a welcome breathing spell.

On September 9 the Hon. Milton Gregg, Minister of Labour, received a joint letter from the vice-presidents of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the leaders of the two groups of international and national trade unions involved in the railway dispute, stating that the parties had commenced negotiations looking to a collective agreement, in compliance with the provisions of Section 5 of The Maintenance of Railway Operation Act (L.G., Oct., 1950, p. 1653). The letter added that a situation had intervened which prevented immediate

continuance of the discussions, in that the officers of the trade unions and members of the Joint Negotiating Committees found it necessary and desirable to attend the annual conventions of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the Canadian Congress of Labour. Consequently, the parties had agreed that it would be impractical to give sustained attention to the negotiations within the thirty-day period prescribed by Parliament in The Maintenance of Railway Operation Act, and a joint request was made for a fifteen-day extension of the period for negotiations, during which it was hoped that settlement would be reached.

Consequent upon the request of the parties, an Order in Council was approved on September 11 by the Governor General in Council granting the desired extension.

As reported below in this article, the settlement of three minor disputes was achieved during the month and two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were established.

The following statement concerns the scope and administration of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act and the Conciliation and Labour Act.

Conciliation services under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act and under the Conciliation and Labour Act are provided by the Minister of Labour through the Industrial Relations Branch. The Branch also acts as the administrative arm of the Canada Labour Relations Board under the former Act.

The Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act came into force on September 1, 1948. It revoked the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations, P.C. 1003, which became effective in March, 1944, and repealed the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which had been in force from 1907 until succeeded by the Wartime Regulations in 1944.

Proceedings begun under the Wartime Regulations are continued in so far as the services involved in such proceedings are authorized under the new Act. Likewise, decisions, orders and certifications given by

the Minister of Labour and the Wartime Labour Relations Board are continued in force and effect by the new Act.

The Act applies to industries within Dominion jurisdiction, i.e., navigation, shipping, interprovincial railways, canals, telegraphs, interprovincial and international steamship lines and ferries, aerodromes and air transportation, radio broadcasting stations and works declared by Parliament to be for the general advantage of Canada or two or more of its provinces. Additionally, the Act provides that provincial authorities, if they so desire, may enact similar legislation for application to industries within provincial jurisdiction and make mutually satisfactory arrangements with the Dominion Government for the administration of such legislation.

The Minister of Labour is charged with the administration of the Act and is directly responsible for the appointment of Concilia-

tion Officers, Conciliation Boards, Industrial Inquiry Commissions for the consideration of complaints that the Act has been violated or that a party has failed to bargain collectively, and of applications for consent to prosecute.

The Canada Labour Relations Board is established under the Act as successor to the Wartime Labour Relations Board to administer provisions concerning the certification of bargaining agents, the writing of provisions—for incorporation into collective agreements—fixing a procedure for the final settlement of disputes concerning the meaning or violation of such agreements and the investigation of complaints referred to it by the Minister that a party has failed to bargain collectively and to make every reasonable effort to conclude a collective agreement.

Copies of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act and the Rules of Procedure of the Canada Labour Relations Board are available upon request to the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

Conciliation services are also provided by the Industrial Relations Branch under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act. This statute empowers the Minister of Labour to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing

the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned.

Proceedings under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act are reported below under two headings: (1) Certification and other Proceedings before the Canada Labour Relations Board, and (2) Conciliation and other Proceedings before the Minister of Labour. From time to time, as required, a third article under this section will cover Conciliation Proceedings under the Conciliation and Labour Act.

Industrial Relations Officers of the Department of Labour are stationed at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Fredericton and St. John's, Newfoundland. The territory of two officers resident in Vancouver comprises British Columbia and Alberta; two officers stationed in Winnipeg cover the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario; three officers resident in Toronto confine their activities to Ontario; two officers in Montreal are assigned to the province of Quebec, and two officers resident in Fredericton and St. John's represent the Department in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. The headquarters of the Industrial Relations Branch and the Director of Industrial Relations and staff are situated in Ottawa.

Certification and Other Proceedings Before the Canada Labour Relations Board

The Canada Labour Relations Board met for two days during the month of September. The Board issued one certificate designating a bargaining agent, rejected one application for certification, and ordered one representation vote. During the month the Board received six applications for certification.

Application for Certification Granted

The National Union of Operating Engineers; for a unit of employees of the National Harbours Board comprising operating enginemen and operating engineers employed in the cold storage warehouse refrigeration plant at Montreal Harbour.

Application for Certification Rejected

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the International Association of Machinists, joint applicants, and the Canadian National Railways (L.G., Sept., 1950, p. 1556). (See Reasons for Judgment below.)

Representation Vote Ordered

The Canadian Brotherhood of Seamen and the Western Union Telegraph Com-

pany (L.G., May, 1950, p. 675). The Board ordered the vote following an investigation and a public hearing of the parties concerned.

Applications for Certification Received

1. The Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, on behalf of a unit of employees of National Terminals of Canada Limited, Montreal (Investigating Officer: C. E. Poirier).

2. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers (System Division No. 7), on behalf of a unit of employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company employed in the Communications Department of the Company (Investigating Officer: R. Trépanier).

3. The West Coast Seamen's Union (Canada), on behalf of uncertificated personnel employed on board deep sea dry cargo vessels owned or operated by the Western Canada Steamship Company Limited, Vancouver (Investigating Officer: D. S. Tysoe).

4. The West Coast Seamen's Union (Canada), on behalf of uncertificated personnel employed on board deep sea dry cargo vessels owned or operated by Johnson, Walton Steamships Ltd., Vancouver (Investigating Officer: D. S. Tysoe).

5. The West Coast Seamen's Union (Canada), on behalf of uncertificated personnel employed on board deep sea dry cargo vessels owned or operated by Canadian Union Line Limited, Vancouver (Investigating Officer: D. S. Tysoe).

6. Local No. 882, International Union of Operating Engineers, on behalf of engineers employed by the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation in its steam heating plants at Park Crescent, New Westminster, B.C. (Investigating Officer: D. S. Tysoe).

REASONS FOR JUDGMENT in application for certification affecting

**International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and International Association of Machinists, *Joint Applicants,*
and
Canadian National Railways, *Respondent,*
and
Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, *Intervener.***

The Applicants, two craft unions, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the International Association of Machinists, apply to be jointly certified as bargaining agents for a bargaining unit consisting of electrical workers, artificers, plumbers and marine engineers employed on the two ferry ships operated by Canadian National Railways between Cape Tormentine, N.B., and Port Borden, P.E.I. The employees in the classifications of second, third, and fourth engineers, engine-room artificers and plumbers included in the unit are claimed to be members of the International Association of Machinists. The employees in the classifications of electricians are claimed to be members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The classifications of chief engineer, chief electrician, and electrical engineer have not been included by the Applicant in the proposed bargaining unit on account of their supervisory duties.

At the present time, all of the employees in the proposed unit are represented for collective bargaining purposes by the intervener. The intervener is a party to a collective agreement with the respondent covering these employees and the balance of the engineeroom staff of which they are a part on the two ferry boats.

The joint application is made under the provisions of subsection five of Section seven of the Act. This subsection provides that two or more trade unions claiming to have as members in good standing of the unions a majority of employees in a unit that is appropriate for collective bargaining may join in an application for certification as bargaining agent for the unit.

The applicants submit that the two unions as representing the majority of employees comprising a craft group are entitled to certification as bargaining agent

The Board consisted of Mr. A. H. Brown, Vice-Chairman and Acting Chairman, and Messrs. W. L. Best, A. Deschamps, A. J. Hills, A. R. Mosher, G. Picard and H. Taylor, members.

The Judgment of the Board was delivered by the Vice-Chairman.

for the group under the provisions of Section eight of the Act. The respondent and the intervener base their opposition to the application on the ground that these employees are part of a long-established bargaining unit consisting of the entire engineeroom staff on both boats and represented by the intervener for collective bargaining purposes with the respondent. The intervener argues strongly that the recognition of this small group as a separate bargaining unit would seriously disturb the existing seniority rights which have been established and the opportunities for promotion which are open to employees within the larger unit. The present engineeroom staff unit, which comprises a total of some 82 employees, includes not only the classifications in the proposed bargaining unit but also oilers, firemen, trimmers, and artificers' helpers. Both the intervener and the respondent assert that the established practice of the respondent has been to afford to employees in other classifications in the engineeroom staff the opportunity for promotion into the electrical classifications, which opportunity would be cut off if the smaller bargaining unit were approved. They further contend that under the established practice in the marine industry it is not customary nor is it conducive to efficient operation to segregate for collective bargaining purposes employees comprising the proposed bargaining unit from other employees in the engineeroom staff.

In reply the applicants contend that the ferry boat operations are part of the railway service, and that the electricians on these boats are part of the railway electrician craft group which the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers represents for collective bargaining purposes with the respondent, and that the engineers on the boats are part of the railway machinists craft group which the International Association of Machinists represents for collective bargaining with the respondent. The applicants, therefore, claim the right to bargain jointly for the electricians and the engineer classifications on the two boats.

Section eight of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act reads as follows:—

Where a group of employees of an employer belong to a craft or group exercising technical skills, by reason of which they are distinguishable from the employees as a whole and the majority of the group are members of one trade union pertaining to such craft or other skills, the trade union may apply to the Board subject to the provisions of Section seven of this Act, and shall be entitled to be certified as the bargaining agent of the employees in the group if the group is otherwise appropriate as a unit for collective bargaining.

The purpose of this section is to preserve the identity of craft groups of employees for collective bargaining purposes, and to enable them to be represented for collective bargaining by a union pertaining to their craft.

The Wartime Labour Relations Board (National) in disposing of an application for certification for a craft group made up of bricklayers and apprentices in a steel plant under a section of the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations similar in effect to Section eight of the present Act, certified the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America, a craft union, as bargaining agent for the craft unit, notwithstanding that this group had prior thereto been part of a plant unit which had over a number of years been represented in collective bargaining by an industrial union. In its reasons for decision (reported in DLS 7-678) the Board in that case said:—

The mere fact that this craft group has not had separate representation for collective bargaining purposes in this plant in the past several years does not in itself operate as a bar to recognition at this time as a separate craft bargaining group as provided in Section five, subsection four, of the Regulations.

The same Board in the International Harvester Company case (reported in DLS 7-699) gave effect to an application of the Pattern Makers' Association, a craft union,

for certification as bargaining agent of a unit of pattern workers that had prior thereto been part of a plant unit.

The same Board in the Air Engineers' Society of Canada and Trans-Canada Airlines case (reported in DLS 7-721) was called upon to consider an application for recognition of a separate craft unit for air engineers who were, at the time of the application, part of a larger unit covering all mechanic classifications. The application was opposed by the employer and the International Association of Machinists on the ground that air engineers could not be regarded as a separate craft, but should remain part of the mechanic craft group. The normal line of promotion to other classifications was from the other classifications in the machinists' group. The Board in holding that the group was not a separate craft group appropriate for collective bargaining said:—

The right to such separate recognition as a separate craft group must be determined rather by the nature of the work, skills exercised, and training required in acquiring such skills, and the manner in which the work is performed.

and gave substantial weight to the relationship with and practice of promotion from other mechanic classifications in the same employment.

Applying the principles laid down in those cases, which the Board considers are equally cogent in the application of Section eight of the present Act, this Board is unable to accept as conclusive in the present case the argument put forward by the respondent and the intervener that the application should be rejected because the establishment of a separate unit would interfere with seniority rights and promotional opportunities of other employees established within the present engineroom unit.

On the other hand, the applicants have failed to satisfy this Board that the ferry boats' operations are in fact a part of the railway operations, or that either the marine engineers or the electrical workers are in fact a part of the railway mechanical and electrical craft groups.

The ferry boats are substantially-sized vessels operating in maritime waters between New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The work on these vessels is directed, organized and carried on in a manner substantially in accordance with normal shipping operations, and certainly has no correspondence to railway operations. The classifications in the engineroom and the duties pertaining thereto appear to correspond more closely to those pertaining to normal ships' operations than to railroad operations. It was not established that the

marine engineers were drawn from railway machinist ranks, nor the electricians from the railway electrician ranks, nor that there was any interchange of personnel. In fact, the weight of evidence placed before the Board was to the contrary effect. According to this evidence, the unlicensed electricians have been for the most part promoted from the other classifications in the engineroom, and marine engineers from other sources in the marine industry.

For the reasons mentioned, the Board, in considering the question of the appropriateness of the bargaining unit, concludes that this should be determined in the light of trade union custom and collective bargaining practice in the shipping industry rather than the railway industry. In the shipping industry the unlicensed personnel in the engineroom have been held by the decisions of this Board and the Wartime Labour Relations Board under the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations, to be an appropriate bargaining unit. This is also the practice in the maritime industries in other jurisdictions in so far as the knowledge of this Board extends thereto. It was these considerations which formed the basis of the Board's decision at an earlier date in rejecting an application by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to be certified as bargaining agent for the electrician classifications included in the present application.

The present application, it should be noted, is not an application for certification limited to one craft group, as, for example, marine engineers. The proposed unit includes not only marine engineers and artificers, who are claimed to be a machinist craft group, but also electricians, whom the applicants claim belong to a separate craft, namely the electrical craft.

The Board is of opinion that an applicant cannot rely upon the provisions of Section eight of the Act when certification is sought in respect of a unit extending beyond one craft group. For example, it would not appear to be consistent with either the purpose or the provisions of the section to include several separate crafts, such as bricklayers, carpenters and machinists, in one unit if the applicant wishes to rely on Section eight, since the purpose of the section is to preserve the identity of the individual craft group for collective bargaining purposes, and the section does not by its terms go beyond this purpose.

The applicants rely upon the provisions of Section 7 (5) as authority for the present joint application. This subsection reads as follows:—

Two or more trade unions claiming to have as members in good standing of the said unions a majority of employees in a unit that is appropriate for collective bargaining, may join in an application under this section and the provisions of this Act relating to an application by one union and all matters or things arising therefrom, shall apply in respect of the said application and the said unions as if it were an application by one union.

This provision would no doubt provide authority for two unions pertaining to the same craft in making joint application under Section eight to be certified for a group of employees belonging to that craft. Likewise, a similar application could be made for employees belonging to more than one craft and constituting an appropriate unit, provided that in this latter case it is not intended to rely on Section eight as the basis of certification, and provided further, of course, a majority of employees in the unit considered appropriate support the application.

The provision does not, however, for the reasons given, provide authority to enable applicants to obtain certification on the present application under Section eight.

For the several reasons set forth above, the Board finds the unit to be inappropriate and rejects the application accordingly.

(Sgd.) A. H. BROWN,
Vice-Chairman
and Acting Chairman
for the majority
of the Board.

While not agreeing completely with the reasons given above, in particular that a joint craft unit is inappropriate, I concur in the result.

(Sgd.) W. L. BEST,
Member.

A. G. SMITH, Esq..
R. W. WORRAKER, Esq.,
for the Applicants.

P. E. AYRHART, Esq..
H. H. JOHNSON, Esq..
S. J. LOCKHART, Esq..
J. MOORE, Esq.,
for the Respondent.

ELROY ROBSON, Esq..
F. H. GILLESPIE, Esq.,
R. McALEER, Esq.,
for the Intervener.

Dated at Ottawa, September 6, 1950.

Conciliation and Other Proceedings Before the Minister of Labour

Conciliation Officer Appointed

On September 7, the Minister appointed a Conciliation Officer to deal with a dispute between the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company and the Catholic Syndicate of Garage Employees of the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, Inc. (Conciliation Officer: L. Pepin).

Settlements Facilitated by Conciliation Officers

1. On September 19 the Minister received a report from L. Pepin, Conciliation Officer, indicating the settlement of matters in dispute between the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company and the Catholic Syndicate of Garage Employees of the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, Inc. (see above).

2. On September 25, 1950, the Minister received a report from R. H. Hooper, Conciliation Officer, indicating the settlement of matters in dispute between the Canadian Pacific Transport Company, Limited, affecting employees of the Company in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers (L.G., Aug., 1950, p. 1172).

3. On September 8, 1950, the Minister received a joint telegram from Messrs. H. Chambers, Personnel Officer, British Overseas Airways Corporation, and E. P. Henley, President, Association of Aviation Employees (Federal Labour Union No. 24609), indicating the settlement of matters in dispute between the Company and Union, affecting ground employees of the Company at Gander, Nfld. The settlement was reached following the appointment of H. R. Pettigrove as Conciliation Officer (L.G., Sept., 1950, p. 1556), and before Mr. Pettigrove could make his services available to the parties.

Conciliation Boards Appointed

On September 8, 1950, the Minister appointed two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with disputes between The Canadian Press and the American Newspaper Guild and between Press News Limited and the American Newspaper Guild. The Boards were appointed following receipt of reports from James H. Stitt, Conciliation Officer (L.G., Oct., 1950, p. 1669). Constitution of the Boards had not been completed at the end of the month.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS AND WAGE SCHEDULES

Recent Collective Agreements

A file of collective agreements is maintained in the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour. These are obtained directly from the parties involved and through the Industrial Relations Branch of the Department. A number of those recently received are summarized below.

Agreements made obligatory under the Collective Agreement Act in Quebec and schedules under Industrial Standards Acts, etc., are summarized in separate articles following this.

Logging

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO.—CERTAIN PULP AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND OTHER PULPWOOD CUTTING AND LOGGING OPERATORS AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA (LUMBER AND SAWMILL WORKERS UNION).

Agreements, negotiated jointly but signed by individual companies, to be in effect from August 30, 1950, to August 31, 1951, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. The agreements are similar to the ones previously in effect (L.G., March, 1950, p. 340) with the following changes and additions:—

Vacations with pay: the following provisions have been added—effective September 1, 1950, employees of companies whose woods departments have been operating for 15 years, who have completed 15 years of continuous service will be given 3 weeks vacations with pay. After 3 months of continuous service cooks shall be entitled to 7 days' time off with pay and cookees, chore boys, watchmen, barn bosses, raftsmen and inland waters logmen to 3 days in addition to vacation with pay benefits; such time off to be taken at a time mutually satisfactory to both parties; if, for any reason, such time is not taken employees will receive pay in lieu thereof.

Wage rates for daily-rated employees are increased by 50 cents per day and the rates for cutting pulpwood and fuelwood by 25 cents per single cord. The rate for strip roads is unchanged at one cent per foot for 7-foot road and 1½ cents for 10-foot road. The following provisions have been added; payment will be made for walking distance at the rate of 5 cents per cord for each 500 feet walked in excess of 1½ miles to start of strip; when a man has cut and piled 75 cords of rough pulpwood or 37 cords of peeled pulpwood in any one camp, he will be paid in addition to above rates a bonus of 55 cents per cord for rough wood and 75 cents per cord for peeled wood. The rates for loading and hauling and changing sleighs at spotting grounds, or where unloading is done by mechanical means, are increased and rates are also provided for longer

A 5-year term, a non-contributory Pension Plan, a contributory Insurance Program covering Life, Extra Accident, Sickness and Accident, Physicians' Attendance, Hospitalization and Surgical Operation insurance, a progressive reduction of working hours from 44 to 40 per week and progressive wage increases with a cost-of-living escalator clause are the main features of the collective agreement between General Motors of Canada, Limited, and International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America.

Sick leave with pay under certain conditions is provided in an agreement between Longlac Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd., Terrace Bay, Ont., and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.

Both agreements are summarized below.

hauls; they now range from 90 cents per cord for peeled wood and \$1 for rough wood for haul up to one-quarter mile, up to \$2.95 per cord for peeled wood and \$3.55 for rough wood for haul of 5 miles.

Working conditions: the charge for board and lodging is increased from \$1.65 per calendar day to \$1.75.

Manufacturing

Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

TERRACE BAY, ONT.—LONGLAC PULP AND PAPER COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS, LOCAL 665.

Agreement to be in effect from July 5, 1950, to April 30, 1951, and thereafter from year to year, subject to 30 days' notice.

Union security: all employees eligible for membership in the union shall, as a condition of continued employment, join the union and maintain their membership in good standing. New employees shall join the union within 30 days. When hiring new employees the company shall give preference to union members when competent and desirable members, in the judgment of management, are available.

Hours: 8 per day 6 days a week, a 48-hour week. **Overtime:** time and one-half will be paid for work in excess of 8 hours per day (except when, in the case of tour workers, such work is caused by the absence of employees' partner or by change of shift) and for work on Sunday or the alternative

day off. Double time and one-half shall be paid to employees who work on 4 specified *paid holidays* and whose work is directly related to the resumption of operations after a shut down; employees whose work is not so related shall receive time and one-half for hours worked, and another day off with pay within 30 days or, if this is found impossible, 8 hours' pay in lieu thereof. One additional holiday with 8 hours' pay will be designated through local negotiations. At management's option the mill may operate on such day; if it does operate wages will be paid on a straight time basis.

Vacations with pay: all hourly-paid permanent employees shall be entitled to one week after one year's continuous service and to 2 weeks after 3 years' continuous service.

Wage rates for certain classes: Wood handling and preparation—jack ladder man \$1.05; saw tender, chipperman \$1.13; boat operator, senior \$1.31, junior \$1.16; saw filer \$1.26, stackerman \$1.07; craneman, licensed \$1.50; unlicensed \$1.31; winchman \$1.16, crane helper \$1.13; head conveyor man, knife grinder \$1.26; drumbarker man \$1.10, bark press man \$1.07, chip bin man \$1.06, labourer \$1.05. Pulp conversion—digester cook \$1.40, helper \$1.18; brown stock washer (pulp) \$1.29, evaporator operator \$1.31, caustic operator \$1.33, caustic helper \$1.10, operator lime kiln and gas producer \$1.26, operator lime kiln \$1.20, screen room operator \$1.31, helper \$1.09, sluice knotter men \$1.06, utility men, cleaners \$1.05, bleach operator \$1.45, helpers \$1.13 and \$1.24. Engineering (steam and recovery)—shift engineer \$1.68, firemen \$1.20 and \$1.35, coal handler boiler \$1.10; recovery boiler operator \$1.41, first helper \$1.20, second helper \$1.14; pumping station operator \$1.28, lancer \$1.13, meter man \$1.33. Engineering (maintenance and structural)—electricians, millwrights, mechanics (auto), machinists, pipefitters: head \$1.45 to \$1.54, class A \$1.37 to \$1.45, class B \$1.37, helpers \$1.14 to \$1.20; rigger, mason, pipe coverer \$1.37; blacksmith, sheet metal men, welders \$1.37 to \$1.45; tool room man, truck driver \$1.10; head oiler \$1.45, oiler \$1.20. Service—tractor driver \$1.31, Diesel engineer \$1.39, switchman \$1.18 and \$1.24; bus driver, head pulp labourer, pulp inspector \$1.18; pulp labourer, truck driver, trackman, raw materials unloader \$1.10; warehouse checker \$1.13, labourer \$1.05.

A *shift differential* of 3 cents per hour shall be paid for all hours of work on tour or shift work occupations between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m.

Sick leave with pay: after one year's continuous service an employee may be paid his regular wages for 6 days if he is unable to work for 14 consecutive days because of a non-industrial illness or an off-duty accident.

Employees' Mutual Benefit Policy provides for its members benefits of \$2.50 per day in case of sickness or off-duty accidents and special benefits for the loss of hands, feet, eyes, fingers or toes resulting from off-duty accidental injury and one-half of dental bills up to \$15 annually and one-half of optical bills up to \$10 annually. Dues are \$1.50 per month. *Group Life Insurance:* employees may enrol at time of employment or within 60 days for basic insurance of \$2,000 at 20 cents per month. After 6 months' service they may enrol for additional insurance according to annual earnings at 50 cents per additional thousand. The policy contains the

total disability clause. *Blue Cross Hospital Plan:* all employees are enrolled after approximately 45 days' service at the company's expense. Families may be covered under the semi-private service at employee's expense. *Medical Plan:* as a term of employment employees pay \$1 per month which entitles them to professional services of the local doctors and medicines prescribed by them.

Provision is made for *seniority rights* and *grievance procedure*.

MILLE ROCHES, ONT.—PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED (MILLE ROCHES DIVISION) AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS, LOCAL 218.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1950, to April 30, 1951, and thereafter from year to year, subject to 30 days' notice. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect (L.G., Oct., 1949, p. 1242) with the following changes:

Vacations with pay provisions now provide an additional week to employees after 15 years' service making it 3 weeks in all.

Wage rates for most classifications are increased by 7 cents per hour.

THOROLD, ONT.—PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED (THOROLD DIVISION) AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS, LOCAL 290.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1950, to April 30, 1951, and thereafter from year to year, subject to 30 days' notice. This agreement is similar to the one between Provincial Paper Limited (Mille Roches Division) and the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, summarized above.

Hourly wage rates for certain classes: cookers and washers—pulp runners \$1.08, pulper helpers \$1, washers and screens \$1.05; beaters—beater engineers \$1.38, pulper runners \$1.10 and \$1.12, helpers \$1.05, broke pulper 99 cents, size, bleach, clay \$1.09; machines—machine tenders \$1.40 and \$1.49, back tenders \$1.18 and \$1.27, third hands \$1.09 and \$1.13, fourth hand \$1.04, spare \$1.10, swipe, coreman 99 cents; calenders and winders—calender runners \$1.17, re-winder runners \$1.12, helpers 99 cents; finishing—trimmers \$1.16, finishers, new \$1.07, present personnel \$1.14; sample girl 87 cents, girls 83 cents, shipper \$1.18, trucker 99 cents, stockkeeper \$1.14; millwrights, machinists, mechanics—lathe man \$1.42, class A \$1.37, class B \$1.30, helpers \$1.09 and \$1.17, oiler \$1.10; yard—unloading crew, new 97 cents, present help 98 cents, Clark truck operator \$1.04. The above rates are in most cases 7 cents per hour higher than the previous rates.

GEORGETOWN, ONT.—PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED (GEORGETOWN DIVISION) AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS, LOCAL 481.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1950, to April 30, 1951, and thereafter from year to year, subject to 30 days' notice. This agreement is similar to the one between the Provincial Paper Limited (Mille Roches Division) and the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, summarized above.

Hourly wage rates for certain classes: colour room—colour man \$1.21, mixers \$1.11, strain-

ers, clay mixers \$1.04; coating machines—machine tenders \$1.26, back tenders \$1.21, third hands \$1.06, fourth hands \$1.01 and \$1.06, labourers 97 cents, paster \$1.14, helper 99 cents; calenders and winders—wide calender runners \$1.22, calender runners, embosser runners, brush machine operator \$1.17, winder runners \$1.11; calender helpers, winder helpers \$1, wide calender helpers \$1.01; trimmers—operators \$1.12 to \$1.20; loader, unloader \$1.10; helpers \$1.01, inspector (female) 87 cents; finishing—wrappers (reams) \$1.07, finishers (skids and cases) \$1, sample girls 87 cents, girls 83 cents, tablemen, balermen \$1.01; box shop—case maker \$1.12, helpers \$1.01; millwrights, machinists, mechanics—class A \$1.37, class B \$1.30, helpers \$1.09 and \$1.17, painters class B \$1.17. The above rates represent, in most cases, an increase of 7 cents per hour over the rates previously in effect.

Manufacturing

Metal Products

OSHAWA, ONT.—GENERAL MOTORS OF CANADA LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 222.

Agreement to be in effect from June 12, 1950, to June 11, 1955, and thereafter from year to year, subject to 60 days' notice. The company recognizes the union as the exclusive bargaining agency for its employees with respect to wages, hours and working conditions.

Check-off: the company agrees to deduct from the pay of each employee such sums as may, from time to time, be assessed by the union on its members, excluding any initiation fees and any special assessments which relate to any special union benefit, and remit same to the union. In the event of an unrepudiated illegal strike the company may, at its option, cease to make such deductions.

Hours: 9 per day Monday through Thursday, 8 on Friday, a 44-hour week (except for power house employees). The above hours shall be reduced by one hour per week in each of the years 1951 to 1954 inclusive, such reduction to become effective on June 12 in each year. **Overtime:** time and one-half for work in excess of the regular hours and for work on Saturdays, Sundays and 2 specified holidays; double time for work on 6 specified **paid holidays**. Should any such paid holiday fall on a Saturday or on an employee's regular scheduled day off he shall receive 8 hours' pay at his regular hourly rate. Power house employees shall be paid time and one-half for work in excess of 8 hours per day or 48 hours per week. A 10-minute **rest period** for all employees will be given in the morning and in the afternoon conditional upon the rest period limits being adhered to and production maintained.

Vacations with pay: one week after one year's seniority, 1½ weeks after 3 years', 2 weeks after 5 years' and 3 weeks after 15 years' seniority.

Wage rates, other than group bonus base rates, in effect at the date of this agreement shall be increased by 5 cents per hour and the group bonus base rate by 3 cents per hour. All employees shall receive, by way of improvement factor, a further increase of

3 cents per hour on June 12, 1950, and further increases of 3 cents per hour on June 12 of each of the years 1951 to 1954. In addition, a *cost-of-living allowance* will be granted to all employees on the following basis: beginning with the first pay period on or after June 12, 1950, and at quarterly intervals thereafter to March 12, 1955, the amount of the cost-of-living allowance for any 3 month period will be based on the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' Cost-of-Living Index published in June, 1950, and at quarterly intervals thereafter to March, 1955. For every 1.3 point rise in the index above 164 a one cent per hour increase will be granted. Such adjustment will be made upwards or downwards but in no event will a decline in the index below 164 provide the basis of a reduction in the wage scale. All new men employees shall be paid at the rate of 5 cents per hour less (women and boys 3 cents less) than the standard rate for their respective classifications.

Night shift differential: the present practice of paying a 5 cent premium for night shift work will be continued.

Provision is made for *seniority rights, grievance procedure and an apprenticeship plan.*

PENSION PLAN

A supplemental agreement between the two parties provides for the establishment of a Pension Plan, contingent upon obtaining the approval of the Company's Board of Directors and shareholders not later than December 1, 1950. The Pension Plan may be adopted by any Canadian wholly-owned subsidiary company of General Motors Corporation by appropriate action of its Board of Directors. The effective date of the plan is to be set by the Company, but it shall not be later than December 1, 1950, and it shall continue until the termination of the collective agreement.

Eligibility for Retirement and Amount of Pension—Normal retirement: "An employee who on or after the effective date of the Plan shall have attained age 65, and shall have completed 10 or more years of credited service and who shall cease active service," or "An employee separated from the Company's active employment because of quit, discharge or release on or after January 1, 1950 and prior to the effective date of the Plan, and who at the time of such separation had attained age 65 and who had completed 10 or more years' credited service," or "An employee on lay-off or approved Company leave of absence on the effective date of the Plan and who on that date has completed 10 or more years of credited service and who has neither suffered a break in seniority nor returned to work at the date he reaches age 65, or the effective date of the Plan, whichever is later," shall be entitled to receive a pension the monthly amount of which "shall be \$1.50 for each year of credited service, provided that not more than 30 years of service shall be credited for the purpose of such pension."

Early retirement: "On or after the effective date of the Plan an employee who has attained age 60 but not age 65 and who has completed 10 or more years of credited service may retire at his option, or may be retired at the option of the Company." If retired at his option or discharge for cause such employee "may receive at his election either (i) a pension commencing at age 65

based upon his credited service at the time of early retirement" and determined as in the case of normal retirement "or (ii) a pension commencing at the time of early retirement calculated by reducing the pension determined under sub-paragraph (i) immediately above by 6/10 of 1 per cent for each completed calendar month by which such employee is under the age of 65 at the time of early retirement." An employee retired at the option of the company "shall receive a pension commencing at the time of early retirement based upon his credited service at the time of early retirement, the amount of such pension to be determined" as in the case of normal retirement.

Automatic retirement: "An employee who has attained age 69 on or before January 1, 1952 shall be automatically retired on that date, and thereafter an employee shall be automatically retired on the first day of the month following his 69th birthday." Under certain conditions employees with between 5 and 10 years of credited service who reach the automatic retirement age or date shall receive a monthly pension of \$15.

Total and permanent disability retirement: "An employee with at least 15 years' credited service who . . . becomes totally and permanently disabled after his 50th but prior to his 65th birthday, shall be eligible for a disability pension." The amount of such pension is to be determined as in the case of normal retirement.

Supplementary Pension Benefits: In the case of normal retirement, early retirement at the option of the company, and total and permanent disability retirement the company will provide "until such time as there is a Federal or Provincial Old Age or total and permanent disability benefit other than one provided on a "needs" basis, . . . a supplementary pension of \$10 per month for an employee with 25 or more years of credited service. The monthly supplementary pension for an employee with 10 or more years but less than 25 years' credited service shall be that proportion of \$10 which the employee's credited service bears to 25 years of credited service." Upon enactment of legislation entitling an employee upon retirement to statutory benefits in excess of \$45 per month the supplementary pension shall be reduced by such excess amount. However, the early retirement and disability pension will then be increased from \$1.50 to \$2.60 per month for each year of credited service, not in excess of 30 years, until the pensioner attains age 65 or the age at which he becomes entitled to a statutory benefit. In certain cases where the pensioner receives benefits (workmen's compensation, disability benefits, previous retirement plan of company) provided by premiums, taxes or other payments at the expense of the company, the monthly pension may be reduced by a corresponding amount.

Financing: "The Company shall execute a Trust Agreement with a trustee or trustees selected by the Company to manage and operate the Pension Fund . . . The Company will determine the form and terms of any such Trust Agreement . . . For a period of five (5) years commencing December 1, 1950, the Company shall make such contributions to the trustee or pay such premiums under any insured contract for the purposes of providing pensions under the Plan as shall be required under accepted actuarial prin-

ciples to maintain the Plan and pension or insured fund in a sound condition and shall pay for expenses incident to the operation and management of the Plan. No employee shall be required to make any contributions to the Plan."

Administration: The general administration of the provisions of the Plan shall be vested exclusively in the Company. A Board of Administration shall be established, composed of 4 members, 2 appointed by the Company and 2 by the union. Each member of the Board shall have an alternate. The Company and the union shall mutually agree on an impartial chairman. It will be the responsibility of the members of the Board to work out the procedures to be followed in the administration of the Plan.

Provision is made for *computing credited service* and the *amendment and termination of the Plan*.

INSURANCE PROGRAM

A supplemental agreement between the Company and the union provides for the establishment, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors of the Company, of an Insurance Program either through a self-insured plan or under one or more group insurance policies issued by one or more insurance companies or by arrangement with various Blue Cross or other non-profit plans. The Program is for the hourly-rate employees of all wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary companies of General Motors Corporation, provided that the Board of Directors of the companies decide to participate therein and that at least 75 per cent of the eligible employees have enrolled. The Program shall become effective not later than December 1, 1950, the date to be set by the Company, and it shall continue in effect until the termination of the collective agreement; when effective, it shall terminate all previous group insurance coverages under Company plans.

Administration: The general administration of the Program shall be vested exclusively in the Company. All administrative expenses shall be borne by the Company and it shall determine all administrative procedures which may be required to execute the Program in respect of its employees.

Enrollment: An employee may elect any combination of (a) Life, Extra Accident, Sickness and Accident and Physicians' Attendance Insurance, (b) Blue Cross Hospitalization Insurance and (c) Surgical Operation Insurance, but if he elects the coverages in (a) he must take all the coverages thereunder. The provisions of the Program pertaining to sickness and accident, hospitalization, surgical operation or physicians' attendance insurance shall not apply to employees in provinces having cash sickness benefit laws. Appropriate changes and modifications may be made in their case.

Financing: Employees are required to contribute a specified amount to the Program of Life, Extra Accident, Sickness and Accident and Physicians' Attendance Insurance; the amount, and also the benefits, vary with the employees' base hourly wage rate. The Company will pay the balance of the net cost of the Program over and above the employee contributions. It will also pay any increase in such costs and shall receive any surplus, credits, etc., on any such contracts. The coverage under Hospitalization and Surgical Operation Insurance may include, at the

employee's option, protection for self only, self and spouse, or self and family (spouse and eligible children). The Company will pay one-half the subscription rate for the Blue Cross Plan (semi-private accommodations) and the Physicians' Services Incorporated Plan (for surgical and obstetrical care only) or the equivalent.

COLLINGWOOD, MIDLAND AND PORT ARTHUR, ONT.—THE COLLINGWOOD SHIPYARDS, LIMITED, MIDLAND SHIPYARDS, LIMITED, AND PORT ARTHUR SHIPBUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE INDUSTRIAL UNION OF MARINE AND SHIPBUILDING WORKERS OF CANADA, LOCALS 4, 9 AND 11, RESPECTIVELY, OF THE ONTARIO FEDERATION OF SHIPYARD WORKERS.

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1950, to February 29, 1952, and thereafter from year to year, subject to 60 days' notice. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect (L.G., October, 1949, p. 1244) with the following changes and additions:

Statutory holidays: the number of paid holidays has been increased; from March 1, 1950, to March 1, 1951, employees with 90 days seniority will receive 4 specified paid holidays and from March 1, 1951, to March 1, 1952, 6 paid holidays. Work on 8 specified holidays (including the paid holidays) shall be paid for at double time; work on Armistice Day will be paid for at time and one-half.

Pension plan: the company agrees to carefully survey the possibility of extending the company pension plan to all employees of the yard and to be prepared to negotiate this matter during negotiations in 1952.

Wage rates effective March 1, 1950, were, with a few exceptions, 2 cents per hour higher than the rates previously in effect. Effective August 1, 1950, the wage schedule is revised upward, granting employees a further increase of 3 cents per hour.

Construction

NOVA SCOTIA—THE MASTER BUILDERS OF SYDNEY, GLACE BAY, NEW WATERFORD AND NORTHSIDE AND UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCALS 1588, 1645, 611 AND 2348.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1950, to May 31, 1951. If either party desires to alter the terms of the agreement at its termination 3 months' notice shall be given.

Union security: the employer agrees to hire only union members when available and will give preference to members in good standing; no union member shall be laid off until all non-union men are laid off. If the union is unable to supply the required number of journeymen carpenters upon 2 days' notice non-union men may be employed who will be subject to the rules and regulations of the union. Master carpenters shall have the right to work on their contracts.

Hours: 8 per day Monday through Friday, a 40-hour week. **Overtime:** time and one-half for work in excess of 8 hours per day or 7 hours at shift work. When necessary to work 2 or more shifts, men employed between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. shall be paid 8 hours' pay for 7 hours work. Double time shall be paid for work on Saturday, Sunday and 8 specified holidays.

Minimum hourly wage rates for journeymen carpenters shall be \$1.40 (an increase of 10 cents per hour). Any member of the union working for anyone other than a recognized contractor shall charge 45 cents per hour more than the above rate. Apprentices—first 500 hours 71½ cents, second 500 hours 78 cents, third 1000 hours 85 cents, fourth 1000 hours 95 cents and so on to \$1.26 for eighth 1000 hours. A special rate of wages may be established for an employee who is handicapped. No union member who is regularly employed shall sell his services outside of the scheduled working hours.

Apprentices may be employed in ratio of 1 to 5 journeymen; in regard to hours, overtime and holidays they shall be governed the same as journeymen.

Transportation to be mutually arranged between employer and employee.

Provision is made for *grievance procedure*.

TORONTO, ONT.—THE GENERAL CONTRACTORS SECTION OF THE TORONTO BUILDERS EXCHANGE AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, LOCALS 2 (BRICKLAYERS' UNION) AND 26 (STONEMASONS' UNION).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1950, to April 30, 1952, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Union security: only members of the union shall be employed during the term of the agreement. The union shall give preference in supplying men to members of the Exchange, party to the agreement. No union members shall be allowed to lay brick or cut or lay stone for any employer who employs non-union stonemasons or bricklayers. The union shall be strictly a practical journeymen's union. Any member desirous of engaging in contracting must, before doing so, resign as a member of the union and 12 months must elapse before he can re-enter the union.

Hours: 8 per day Monday through Friday, a 40-hour week. **Overtime** at time and one-half will be paid for all work in excess of regular hours and at double time for all work on Saturdays, Sundays and 8 specified holidays.

Vacation pay shall be at the rate of 4 per cent of wages.

Wage rates for journeymen bricklayers and stonemasons \$1.95 per hour until April 30, 1951, and \$2 per hour thereafter (the previous rate was \$1.80 per hour). If the *cost-of-living* index as determined by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics rises above 165 during the life of this agreement, the wage rate will be increased by 5 cents per hour for each 5 points by which the index exceeds 165. The employer agrees to pay 10 cents per hour extra for fire work. Time and one-seventh will be paid for work on the second and third shifts when such shifts are worked. Employees will receive 2 hours' pay for reporting to the job.

Transportation: on jobs outside Toronto city limits the employers agree to provide free transportation from the city limits to the job and to pay travelling time at the rate of 6 cents per mile.

Apprentices: the minimum rate of wages and conditions for apprentices shall be as stipulated by the Ontario Apprenticeship Board.

Provision is made for the *settling of disputes*.

TORONTO, ONT.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS SECTION OF THE TORONTO BUILDERS EXCHANGE AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, TORONTO AND DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1950, to April 30, 1951, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect (L.G., Oct., 1949, p. 1244) with the following change:—

Minimum hourly wage rates for journeymen carpenters have been increased from \$1.60 to \$1.75 with the provision that if the *cost of living* index, as determined by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, rises above 165 during the lifetime of this agreement, the wage rate will be further increased by 5 cents per hour for each 5 points by which the index exceeds 165.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—GREATER WINNIPEG PLUMBING AND HEATING EMPLOYERS LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD AND UNITED ASSOCIATION OF JOURNEYMAN AND APPRENTICES OF THE PLUMBING AND PIPEFITTING INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, LOCAL 254.

Agreement to be in effect from August 1, 1950, to April 30, 1952, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect (L.G., Sept., 1949, p. 1113) with the following change:—

Wage rates for journeymen are increased from \$1.55 per hour to \$1.65 per hour from August 1, 1950 to July 31, 1951, and to \$1.70 per hour from August 1, 1951, to April 30, 1952. The wage rate for helpers remains unchanged at 95 cents per hour.

EDMONTON, ALTA.—THE EDMONTON MASTER PAINTERS ASSOCIATION AND MEMBERS THEREOF AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 1016.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1950, to December 31, 1951, and thereafter until replaced by a subsequent agreement. The employers will recognize the union as the exclusive bargaining agency for all eligible employees. There shall be no discrimination in the employment of or the laying off of qualified journeymen.

Hours: 8 per day Monday through Friday; a 40-hour week. *Overtime:* time and one-half for hours worked in excess of the standard working hours. On jobs where more than one shift is necessary, all shifts outside of the regular day shift shall receive 8 hours' pay for $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours' work. Double time will be paid for work on Saturdays (after 8 a.m.), Sundays and 7 specified holidays. No work shall be performed on Labour Day.

Minimum hourly wage rates: journeymen painters, decorators or paperhangers \$1.30 from April 1, 1950, to October 31, 1950, and \$1.35 from November 1, 1950, to December 31, 1951; spray painters and swing stage men shall receive 10 cents per hour above the minimum rate for journeymen. The rate for extra hazardous work shall be settled by mutual agreement between the employer and the employee.

Out-of-town jobs: employees on out-of-town jobs shall receive transportation and room and board at \$2 per day; pay at the regular

rate shall be paid while travelling during the regular working day. Where the employees return to their homes daily, transportation shall be provided to the nearest street car or bus stop; travelling time for one way shall be paid for.

Apprentices shall be employed in accordance with the regulations respecting painting and decorating trades under the Apprenticeship Act.

Provision is made for the *settling of disputes*.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—THE BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES EXCHANGE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA (PAINTING AND DECORATING SECTION) AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 138.

Agreement to be in effect from July 3, 1950, to March 31, 1952, and thereafter from year to year, subject to 90 days' notice.

Union security: only members of the union shall be employed. If the union is unable to supply suitable men, the employer shall have the right to employ whomsoever he wishes but men thus employed shall join the union within 30 days from date of employment.

Hours: 8 per day Monday through Friday, a 40-hour week. *Overtime:* time and one-half shall be paid for the first 4 hours worked in excess of the regular hours, double time thereafter and for work on Saturdays, Sundays and 8 specified holidays. No work shall be performed on Labour Day. Night shifts between 4.30 p.m. and 1.30 a.m. will be paid 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work and after 1.30 a.m. time and one-half, except that when building cleaning 8 hours between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. shall constitute a night shift and a night shift bonus of 15 cents per hour shall be paid; any time worked after 8 hours shall be paid for at regular overtime rates.

Vacation pay will be provided as required by Provincial law.

Minimum hourly wage rates: from July 3, 1950, to December 31, 1950,—brush painting and paperhanging \$1.50, spray painting, steamcleaning and sandblasting \$1.60; thereafter, during the remaining operation of the agreement, an additional 5 cents per hour will be paid. Ten cents per hour extra will be paid for all work performed from scaffolds between 60 and 100 feet high and 45 cents per hour extra for work from scaffolds over 100 feet high.

Out-of-town jobs: employees on out-of-town jobs shall receive transportation to and from the job and reasonable living expenses, the latter not to exceed \$60 per month. The regular rate shall be paid for travelling time during regular working hours; no transportation time shall be paid for Saturdays and Sundays. On jobs outside of the Greater Vancouver area or on jobs where camps are maintained where a majority of all the employees on the job request, and it is agreed, 44 hours a week may be worked on straight time. However, in all cities or towns and also where there is a building trades union agreement, the hours of work customarily in those cities or towns, or as specified in the agreement, shall be worked.

Apprentices shall be employed in accordance with the provisions of the British Columbia Apprenticeship Act. All apprentices shall be registered with the union.

Provision is made for *grievance procedure*.

Collective Agreement Act, Quebec*

Recent proceedings under the Collective Agreement Act, Quebec,* include the extension of one new agreement and the amendment of ten others. These include in addition to those summarized below, the amendment of the agreements for barbers and hairdressers at Three Rivers, and for the wholesale fur industry at Montreal.

Requests for the amendment of the agreements for the building trades at Sorel and at Montreal, for the mechanical construction and repair industry at Quebec and for barbers and hairdressers at St. Hyacinthe were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* issue of August 26. Requests for the amendment of the agreements for the building trades at Montreal and for the building materials industry in the province were gazetted September 2, a request for the amendment of the agreement for the barber and hairdressing trades at Montreal was gazetted September 9. A request for a new agreement for bakers, pastry workers and biscuit makers at Quebec and requests for the amendment of the agreements for the fine glove industry in the province and for the building trades at Chicoutimi were gazetted September 16.

Orders in Council were also published approving or amending the constitution and by-laws of certain joint committees and others approving the levy of assessments on the parties.

Manufacturing

Fur and Leather Products

SHOE INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

An Order in Council, dated August 9, and gazetted August 26, extends the term of the previous Orders in Council for this industry (L.G., Jan.-Feb., 1948, p. 50, April, p. 331, Nov., p. 1245; Jan., 1949, p. 65; Jan., 1950, p. 77, and previous issues) to December 1, 1950.

WHOLESALE FUR INDUSTRY, MONTREAL.

An Order in Council, dated August 30, and gazetted September 9, makes obligatory the terms of a new agreement between The Fur Manufacturers' Guild Incorporated and The International Fur and Leather Workers' Union and The Joint Board of the International Fur Workers' Union of Montreal and locals 66 and 67.

Agreement to be in effect from September 9, 1950, to April 30, 1952, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. Agreement covers all employers and/or manufacturers engaged in producing, repairing, re-modelling fur coats, fur garments, fur trimmings, piece plates, strippings, and any apparels or articles made in whole or in part of any type of furs. All signatories represented by The Fur Manufacturers' Guild Inc., as well as all wholesale and retail merchants who, on April 30, 1950, paid an

assessment to the Fur Industry Parity Committee, Wholesale Section of Montreal and all fur merchants, wholesale or retail, who might, following an award of The Chief Conciliator and Arbitrator of the Province, be so classified as to come within the scope of the agreement are also governed by it.

Territorial jurisdiction comprises the Island of Montreal and within a radius of 50 miles of it. (This area is now composed of one zone only instead of two zones as previously.)

Hours: for manufacturers, 8 per day, a 5-day week; for retailers, a 5-day week of 7 hours and 5 hours on Saturday. (Hours are similar to those previously in effect for the area formerly known as zone 1, the Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles, but are now extended to include the area formerly known as zone 11, the balance of the territorial jurisdiction, in which zone a 48-hour week was previously in effect.)

Overtime as previously in effect is payable at time and one-half. Employees are to be paid for 7 holidays; if required to work they shall be paid at double time and one-half.

Minimum weekly wage rates to be in effect from September 1, 1950: cutters \$55.50 and \$65.50, operators (male) \$43 and \$54.50, operators (female) \$33.50 and \$42, finishers (male) \$41 and \$49, finishers (female) \$32.50 and \$40, trimmers \$36.50 and \$43, blockers \$32.50 and \$43, examiners \$37 and \$47, apprentice cutters \$43, lining cutters (or those who cut and sew) \$36.50, lining operators \$31.50, employees engaged in trimming or padding collars \$32.50. (The above rates represent increases ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.90 per week.) Wage rates for apprentices (male or female) from \$15 per week during the first 6 months to \$21 in the fourth 6 months and thereafter the wages of a second class worker. All employees will receive a 5 per cent increase in their weekly wages effective September 1, 1950.

Vacation: one week with pay to employees with at least 6 months' service; 2 weeks with pay for 3 or more years of continuous service with the same employer. (Vacation provisions similar to those formerly in effect.)

* In Quebec, the Collective Agreement Act provides that where a collective agreement has been entered into by an organization of employees and one or more employees or associations of employers, either side may apply to the Provincial Minister of Labour to have the terms of the agreement which concern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, and certain other conditions made binding throughout the province or within a certain district on all employers and employees in the trade or industry covered by the agreement. Notice of such application is published and 30 days are allowed for the filing of objections after which an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, with or without changes as considered advisable by the Minister. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked in the same manner. Each agreement is administered and enforced by a joint committee of the parties. References to the summary of this Act and to amendments to it are given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1949, page 65. Proceedings under this Act and earlier legislation have been noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* monthly since June, 1934.

Provisions governing late starting, work at home and apprenticeship regulations are included in this agreement.

RETAIL FUR INDUSTRY, MONTREAL.

An Order in Council, dated August 9, and gazetted August 26, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (L.G., Aug., 1947, p. 1174; Sept. 1948, p. 992, and previous issues). The agreement as amended is to remain in effect until April 30, 1952, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Hours and overtime: employees reporting late to work by their own fault shall complete the regular number of daily working hours before being entitled to the rate of time and one-half. Employers, may however, keep a female finisher at work on Saturday morning during January and February, at straight time. The regular week of such employee shall not however, exceed 44 hours. When Christmas and New Year's Day fall on Sunday, the following Monday shall be observed as a *paid holiday*. (Regular working hours and overtime rates are similar to those previously in effect.)

Minimum hourly wage rates: cutters \$1.64 and \$1.38, operators \$1.36 and \$1.08, finishers \$1.22 and \$1.02, blockers \$1.07 and 81 cents, female operators and female finishers \$1.02 and 82 cents, female coat closers \$1.02, lining makers (cutting and sewing) 96 cents, finishing forelades and female finishers who distribute work \$1.08. (The above rates represent increases ranging from 1 cent to 11 cents per hour.) Rates for apprentices (male and female) are increased by 3 cents per hour and are as follows: 38 cents per hour during the first 6 months to 63 cents per hour during the first 6 months of the third year; rates for apprentice cutters from 80 cents per hour during the first 6 months of the first year to \$1.30 per hour during the second 6 months of the third year. (Rates for apprentice cutters were previously \$1 per hour during the first 6 months of the first year to \$1.25 per hour during the second 6 months of the third year.) Female lining cutters 90 cents and female lining sewers 80 cents per hour are added classifications.

All employees in service during the week ending September 1, 1950, shall automatically be entitled to a 5 per cent increase on the rates paid the preceding week, as from September 4, 1950.

Textiles and Clothing

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

An Order in Council, dated August 30, and gazetted September 9, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (L.G., Aug., 1947, p. 1174, Sept., p. 1306, Oct., p. 1474; April, 1949, p. 450; June, p. 735, and previous issues).

Statutory holidays: all employees with 3 months' service are entitled to 5 specified paid holidays as formerly in effect. Employees required to work on any of the above holidays shall receive payment at the rate of double time and one-half. The following are exceptions to the above—if an employer has entered into a collective labour agreement with a union representing his employees whereby an alternative arrangement (subject to investigation and examination by the Joint Committee or its duly authorized repre-

sentatives) is given for the payment of statutory holidays (regardless of what statutory holidays are observed), providing for payment in lieu of holidays of a minimum sum equivalent to not less than 5 days' pay at regular rates, then such employer shall not be bound to pay the statutory holidays specified herein; employers manufacturing children's sportswear and children's clothing, and girls' clothing up to 14 years inclusive.

Cost-of-living bonus: effective September 9, 1950, all employers shall pay to their employees a cost-of-living bonus of 18½ cents per hour (previously 15 cents per hour), with the following exceptions—employers who pay a sum equal to 3½ cents per hour for each regular and overtime hour worked by their employees into a social welfare plan shall only be required to pay a cost-of-living bonus of 15 cents per hour; employers in the odd pants and sportswear industry producing, in an amount exceeding 25 per cent of their total production, garments not covered by this agreement, shall pay to their employees a cost-of-living bonus of 12½ cents an hour; employers manufacturing children's sportswear and children's clothing, and girls' clothing (up to 14 years inclusive) shall pay a bonus of 10 cents per hour; any employer, who by virtue of a collective labour agreement with the union representing his employees, has agreed to give a second week's vacation with pay, to all employees with 13 weeks' but less than 2 years of service, may continue to pay a cost-of-living bonus of 11 cents per hour (previously 7½ cents) to beginners who have had no previous experience in this industry until they have completed 13 weeks of employment after which they shall be paid the full bonus of 18½ cents per hour; any employer who by virtue of a collective labour agreement with the union representing his employees who has been paying prior to the effective date of this agreement, an increase of 3½ cents per hour in cost-of-living bonus shall now only be required to pay the present 18½ cents per hour bonus provided herein.

Overtime premiums shall not apply to the special cost-of-living bonus provided herein.

Non-metallic Minerals and Chemicals

PAINT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

An Order in Council, dated August 30, and gazetted September 9, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (L.G., Oct., 1948, p. 1127; Jan. 1950, p. 78).

Hours: 48 per week, except for those employees on continuous operations (boiler house employees and workmen in white lead and linseed and other oil manufacturing) who work 56 hours per week. (Hours remain unchanged from those formerly in effect.)

Overtime: time and one-half is paid for all work over 9 hours in any one day or 48 hours in any week except employees on continuous operations who are paid overtime after 56 hours in a week. Employees are to be paid for 5 specified holidays (an increase of 2) provided they work the first working day following these holidays unless prevented from doing so by sickness. Employees required to work on any of the above holidays shall, in addition, be paid at their regular hourly rates for the hours worked. (Overtime rates are similar to those previously in effect.)

Minimum hourly and weekly wage rates: in paint and lacquer factory—labourers 82 cents; helpers 86 cents; fillers 89 cents; mixers 95 cents; millmen 96 cents and \$1; shaders 98 cents and \$1.02; varnish factory—labourers 82 cents; helper 86 cents; filler 89 cents; thinner man 96 cents; kettlemen \$1 and \$1.05; white lead and dry colour factory—labourer 82 cents; helper 86 cents; grinders 93 cents and 97 cents; pressmen 93 and 96 cents; strikers 97 cents and \$1; receiving, packing and shipping departments—labourer 82 cents; helper 86 cents; packer 89 cents; shipping and stockkeeping clerk 89 cents; general—cooper and mill dresser 89 cents; watchman, fireman and time keeper \$42.50 per week; maintenance men (including carpenter, electrician, plumber, machinist and blacksmith) \$1.07; stationary enginemen fourth class 94 cents, third class \$1.02, second class \$1.14; linseed oil mill—labourer 82 cents; hydraulic press or expeller men 89 cents; maintenance man \$1.07; male employees (under 18 years of age) 60 cents, (18 years of age or over) 82 cents; boys (under 18 years of age) 60 cents; female employees—helpers 60 cents, labellers 65 cents, operators and fillers 70 cents. Charge hands will be paid 5 cents per hour more than the minimum rate established in this agreement for their classification. (Rates shown above represent increase ranging from 8 to 22 cents per hour and the weekly rate represents an increase of \$7.75 per week over those rates formerly in effect.)

Vacation: one week with pay after one year's service, 2 weeks with pay after 3 years. (Vacation provisions remain unchanged from those previously in effect.)

Construction

BUILDING TRADES, MONTREAL.

An Order in Council, dated August 30, and gazetted September 9, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (L.G., June, 1950, p. 874, Oct., p. 1679) by the addition of special provisions governing the trade of *asbestos insulation mechanic*.

Hours: 8 per day, 40-hours per week (a reduction of 4 hours per week).

Overtime provisions are similar to those presently in effect for other building trades at Montreal with the exception of the following: for the above trade, as previously in effect, the rate of double time shall be paid only after midnight.

Minimum hourly wage rates for asbestos insulation mechanics are increased by 10 cents per hour to \$1.55; junior mechanics (previously fourth year apprentices) now receive \$1.20 per hour instead of \$1.10 as formerly in effect. Apprentices' rates from 77 cents during the first year to \$1.05 in the third year. (Rates for apprentices in the second and third years are increased by 5 cents per hour; the rate during the first year remains unchanged.) Foremen's rates are also increased by 10 cents per hour.

Another Order in Council, dated September 6, and gazetted September 16, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (L.G., June, 1950, p. 874, Oct., p. 1679).

Plumbers

Cost-of-living bonus: to the minimum rates of \$1.55 for journeymen and \$1.11 for junior mechanics, a cost of living bonus of 3 cents

per hour, effective from September 16, 1950, shall be paid to the following categories of employees—journeymen in plumbing, heating and pipe work, pipe welder, junior mechanics and apprentices. The cost of living bonus will not be paid for any hours exceeding the standard work week of 40 hours or to those employees whose hourly rate is already equal to or exceeds \$1.58 for journeymen of the above trades and \$1.14 for junior mechanics.

BUILDING TRADES, CHICOUTIMI.

An Order in Council, dated August 30, and gazetted September 16, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (L.G., Jan., 1948, p. 51, April, p. 334, Aug., p. 872; Aug., 1949, p. 987; Aug., 1950, p. 1185, and previous issues).

Minimum hourly wage rates in the structural iron industry, for steam generation mechanics and construction boiler-makers: structural iron erector (or demolition) and welder (all categories), construction boiler-maker, steam generation mechanic and erector, welder shall be paid a minimum of \$1.50 per hour, structural iron painter \$1.40, construction boiler-makers', erectors', welder's and steam generation mechanic's helpers \$1.10; workers installing stokers in furnaces with a horizontal heating surface of 20 feet or less \$1.20 and their helpers 95 cents per hour. (The above rates represent increases ranging from 10 cents to 15 cents per hour.) Wage rates for apprentices (structural iron) from 70 per cent of the journeyman's rate in the first year to 85 per cent in second year; apprentices (steam generation mechanics and construction boiler-maker) from 60 per cent of the journeyman's rate in the first year to 90 per cent in the fourth year. (Previously rates for apprentices of the above trades were from 50 per cent of the journeymen's rate in the first year to 85 per cent in the second year.)

BUILDING TRADES, COUNTIES OF DRUMMOND, ARTHABASKA AND NICOLET.

An Order in Council, dated August 30, and gazetted September 16, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry applicable to the *structural iron industry, steam generation mechanics and construction boilermakers* (L.G., Aug., 1948, p. 872; May, 1949, p. 605; July, 1950, p. 1053). Another amendment to this agreement was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* issue of June 25, 1949.

Minimum hourly wage rates for classifications covered by this section of the agreement are similar to those shown above for the same classifications in the building trades at Chicoutimi. Rate increases range from 16 cents to 30 cents per hour. Wage rates for apprentices (structural iron) 70 per cent of the journeymen's rate in the first year to 85 per cent in the second year are similar to those previously in effect; apprentices (steam generation mechanics and construction boiler-makers) 60 per cent of the journeymen's rate in the first year to 90 per cent in the fourth year. (Rates for this class of apprentice were previously similar to the rate shown above for apprentices—structural iron.) The classification welder mentioned in this amendment is additional to those previously covered by the agreement affecting this area.

BUILDING TRADES, HULL.

An Order in Council, dated August 30, and gazetted September 16, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry applicable to the *structural iron industry, steam generation mechanics and construction boiler-makers* (L.G., Jan., 1950, p. 78, April, p. 517).

Minimum hourly wage rates and their comparative increases over those previously in effect for the classification covered by this section of the agreement are similar to those shown above for the same classifications in the building trades at Chicoutimi.

BUILDING TRADES, JOLIETTE.

An Order in Council, dated August 30, and gazetted September 16, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry applicable to the *structural iron industry, steam generation mechanics and construction boiler-makers* (L.G., Aug., 1947, p. 1175; June, 1948, p. 620; June, 1949, p. 736; July, 1950, p. 1053, and previous issues). Another amendment to this agreement was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* issue of June 25, 1949.

Minimum hourly wage rates are similar to those shown above for the same class of employee in the building trades at Chicoutimi. (Rate increases for this area range from 26 cents to 40 cents per hour over those previously in effect.) Rates for all apprentices of the above trades which were formerly 50 per cent of the journeymen's rate in the first year to 75 per cent in the second year are now as follows: apprentice (structural iron) 70 per cent in the first year to 85 per cent in the second year; apprentices (steam generation mechanics and construction boiler-makers) 60 per cent of the journeymen's rate in the first year to 90 per cent in the fourth year.

BUILDING TRADES, ST. HYACINTHE.

An Order in Council, dated August 30, and gazetted September 16, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry applicable to the *structural iron industry, steam generation mechanics and construction boiler-makers* (L.G., July, 1947, p. 1002, Sept., p. 1308; May, 1948, p. 488; Oct., 1949, p. 1247; Feb., 1950, p. 209, Aug., p. 1185, Oct., p. 1679 and previous issues).

Minimum hourly wage rates are similar to those shown above for the same class of employee in the building trades at Chicoutimi. (The range of wage rate increases over those previously in effect are the same in this area as shown above for the building trades at Joliette.) Wage rates for apprentices of the above trades which were formerly 50 per cent of the journeymen's rate in the first year to 85 per cent in the second year are now as follows: apprentice (structural iron) 70 per cent of the journeyman's rate in the first year to 85 per cent in the second year; apprentice (steam generation mechanic and construction boiler-maker) 60 per cent of the journeyman's rate in the first year to 90 per cent in the fourth year.

BUILDING TRADES, ST. JOHN AND IBERVILLE.

An Order in Council, dated August 30, and gazetted September 16, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry applicable to the *structural iron industry, steam generation mechanics and construction boiler-makers* (L.G., April, 1947, p. 544; Jan.-Feb., 1948, p. 51, June, p. 621, Nov., p. 1247, Dec.,

p. 1241; July, 1950, p. 1053). Another amendment to this agreement was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* issue of June 25, 1949.

Minimum hourly wage rates are similar in all cases to those shown above for this class of employee in the building trades at Chicoutimi. (The rates shown remain unchanged from those previously in effect in this area.)

BUILDING TRADES, SHERBROOKE.

An Order in Council, dated August 30, and gazetted September 16, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry applicable to the *structural iron industry, steam generation mechanics and construction boiler-makers* (L.G., Nov., 1947, p. 1661; Dec., 1948, p. 1421; Feb., 1949, p. 178; Feb., 1950, p. 209). Another amendment to this agreement was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* issue of February 11, 1950.

Minimum hourly wage rates are similar to those shown above for this class of employee in the building trades at Chicoutimi. (The range of wage rate increases in this area over those formerly in effect are the same for tradesmen as those shown above under building trades at Joliette.) Conditions governing wage rates for apprentices are similar to those shown above at St. Hyacinthe.

BUILDING TRADES, SOREL.

An Order in Council, dated August 30, and gazetted September 16, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry applicable to the *structural iron industry, steam generation mechanics and construction boiler-makers* (L.G., April, 1947, p. 544, Dec., p. 1804; Jan.-Feb., 1948, p. 51; Jan. 1950, p. 78, Oct., p. 1679, and previous issues).

Minimum hourly wage rates are similar to those shown above for the same class of employee in the building trades at Chicoutimi. (The range of wage increases in this area over those previously in effect are the same as those shown above for the building trades at Joliette.) Conditions governing wage rates of apprentices are similar to those shown above at St. Hyacinthe.

BUILDING TRADES, ST. JÉRÔME.

An Order in Council, dated August 30, and gazetted September 16, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry applicable to the *structural iron industry, steam generation mechanics and construction boiler-makers* (L.G., Aug., 1948, p. 873; Dec., 1949, p. 1559; May, 1950, p. 694, Oct., p. 1680).

Minimum hourly wage rates are similar to those shown above for the same class of employee in the building trades at Chicoutimi. (The range of wage rate increases in this area over those formerly in effect are the same as those shown above at Chicoutimi.) Wage rates for apprentices previously indicated as 70 per cent of the journeymen's rates in the first year to 85 per cent in the second year are now as follows: apprentices (structural iron) 70 per cent in the first year to 85 per cent in the second year; apprentices (steam generation mechanics and construction boiler-makers) from 60 per cent of the journeymen's rate in the first year to 90 per cent in the second year.

BUILDING TRADES, THREE RIVERS.

An Order in Council, dated August 30, and gazetted September 16, amends the previous

Orders in Council for this industry applicable to the *structural iron industry, steam generation mechanics and construction boiler-makers* (L.G., March, 1947, p. 370, Nov., p. 1661; Jan., 1948, p. 51, Aug., p. 873; Sept., 1949, p. 1116; Feb., 1950, p. 209, and previous issues). Other amendments correcting and amending this agreement were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* issues of September 17, 1949 and July 29, 1950.

Minimum hourly wage rates are similar to those shown above for the same class of employee in the building trades at Chicoutimi. (The range of wage rate increases over those previously in effect are the same in this area as shown above for the building trades at Joliette.) Conditions governing wage rates of apprentices are similar to those shown above at St. Hyacinthe.

Another Order in Council, dated September 6, and gazetted September 16, amends the

previous Orders in Council for this industry (L.G., March, 1947, p. 370, Nov., p. 1661; Jan., 1948, p. 51, Aug., p. 873; Sept., 1949, p. 1116; Feb., 1950, p. 209, and previous issues). This amendment shall remain in force until June 1, 1951, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Minimum hourly wage rates: should the official cost of living index, as established by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, attain 168 points the hourly rate of all employees of zone 1 governed by this agreement, excepting apprentices, shall automatically be increased by 5 cents. Such increase, however, shall come into force only on the Monday following the publication of a notice to that effect by either one of the contracting parties to the collective agreement rendered obligatory by the present agreement in *Le Nouvelliste* and the *St. Maurice Valley Chronicle*.

Industrial Standards Acts, Etc.

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan

Recent proceedings under the Industrial Standards Acts, etc.* include seven new schedules and the amendment of one other, all summarized below.

NOVA SCOTIA

Construction

BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND TILE SETTERS, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.

An Order in Council, dated July 14, and gazetted August 2, makes binding the terms of a new schedule for bricklayers, masons and tile setters at Halifax and Dartmouth, to be in effect until and including April 30, 1951.

The terms of this schedule are similar to those previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* issue of December, 1949, with the following exceptions:—

Overtime: time and one-half for work done during the 4-hour period immediately following the regular working-day and for work on Saturday morning; double time for all other work and for work on Sundays and specified holidays. (Previously the rate of time and one-half mentioned only in respect of Saturday morning.)

Minimum hourly wage rates for apprentices from 45 per cent of journeymen's rates during the first 1000 hours to 80 per cent in the eighth 1000 hours (exclusive of vacation pay of journeymen). (Rates for apprentices were previously 66½ cents per hour during the first 1000 hours to \$1.16 in the eighth 1000 hours, these rates included 3 cents per hour in lieu of vacation with pay.)

Vacation: apprentices shall now receive 3 cents per hour in addition to percentages of journeymen's rates (exclusive of vacation pay) in place of vacation with pay for all regular hours worked.

Apprenticeship regulations are included in this schedule.

CARPENTERS, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.

An Order in Council, dated July 14, and gazetted August 2, makes binding the terms of a new schedule for carpenters at Halifax and Dartmouth, to be in effect until and including April 30, 1951.

The terms of this schedule are similar to those previously in effect and published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* issue of December, 1949. The wage rate remains at \$1.26 which includes 3 cents per hour in lieu of vacation pay; regular hours are 40 per week.

PAINTERS, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.

An Order in Council, dated July 14, and gazetted August 2, makes binding the terms of a new schedule for painters at Halifax and Dartmouth, to be in effect until and including April 30, 1951.

The terms of this schedule are similar to those which were formerly in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* issue of August, 1949. The wage rate remains at \$1.10 for brush painters and \$1.20 for spray-gun painter (these rates inclusive of 3 cents per hour in lieu of vacation with pay). Regular hours are 40 per week.

* In six provinces—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers and employees in any (or specified) industries, the provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him, call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council in all zones designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. References to the summaries of these Acts and to amendments to them are given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April 1950, page 518.

PLASTERERS, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.

An Order in Council, dated July 14, and gazetted August 2, makes binding the terms of a new schedule for plasterers at Halifax and Dartmouth, to be in effect until and including April 30, 1951.

The terms of this schedule are similar to those which were previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE issue of December, 1949, with the exception of the following:—

Vacation: apprentices to receive 3 cents per hour in addition to regular rates in lieu of vacation with pay during the regular hours of work.

Provisions covering apprenticeship regulations are included in this schedule.

PLUMBERS, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.

An Order in Council, dated July 14, and gazetted August 2, makes binding the terms of a new schedule for plumbers and steamfitters at Halifax and Dartmouth, to be in effect until and including April 30, 1951.

The terms of this schedule are similar to those which were formerly in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE issue of December, 1949 with the exception of the following:—

Vacation: apprentices to receive 3 cents per hour in addition to regular rates in lieu of vacation with pay during the regular hours of work.

Provisions covering apprenticeship regulations are included in this schedule.

BUILDING LABOURERS, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.

An Order in Council, dated July 14, and gazetted August 2, makes binding the terms of a new schedule for labourers at Halifax and Dartmouth, to be in effect until and including April 30, 1951.

The provisions of this schedule are similar to those formerly in effect and published in

the LABOUR GAZETTE issue of December, 1949. The wage rate remains at 81 cents per hour; regular hours are 48 per week.

ONTARIO

Construction

SHEET METAL INDUSTRY, OTTAWA.

An Order in Council, dated August 31, and gazetted September 16, makes binding the terms of a new schedule for sheet metal workers at Ottawa, to be in effect from September 26, 1950, "during pleasure".

Hours: 8 per day, Monday through Friday, a 40-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half for work performed during the 4-hour period immediately following the regular working-day Monday through Friday and for emergency work performed between 8 a.m. and 12 noon on Saturday; double time for all other work, and for work on Sundays and 8 specified holidays.

Minimum hourly wage rates: \$1.57 per hour (an increase of 17 cents per hour over those formerly in effect). Employees working on *night shift* shall receive 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work. The Advisory Committee may fix a lower minimum rate for handicapped workers.

SASKATCHEWAN

Construction

CARPENTERS, MOOSE JAW.

An Order in Council, dated June 15, and gazetted June 23, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (L.G., Nov., 1947, p. 1663; June, 1948, p. 622).

Minimum hourly wage rates: effective July 4, 1950, minimum wage rates for carpenters are increased from \$1.30 to \$1.40 per hour.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government has the purpose of ensuring that all government contracts contain provisions to secure the payment of wages generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out.

There are two sets of conditions applicable to government contracts, those which apply to building and construction work, and those which apply to contracts for the manufacture of various classes of government supplies and equipment.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts in the first group, is to obtain from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classifications of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of the contract.

Fair wages schedules are not issued in respect of contracts for supplies and equipment. Contracts in this group are awarded in accordance with a policy which provides that wage rates must equal those current in the district.

A more detailed account of the Dominion Government's Fair Wages Policy is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, 1946, p. 932.

Schedules Prepared and Contracts Awarded During August

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition.*

During the month of August the Department of Labour prepared 241 fair wages schedules for inclusion in building and construction contracts proposed to be undertaken by various departments of the Government of Canada in different parts of the Dominion.

During the same period a total of 151 construction contracts was awarded by the various Government departments. Particulars of these contracts appear in the accompanying table.

Copies of the relevant wages schedules are available to trade unions or other *bona fide* interested parties, on request.

The labour conditions of each of the contracts listed under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than eight per day and forty-four per week, provide that "where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than forty-four per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister of Labour and then only subject to the payment of overtime rates as specified by the Minister of Labour", and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are "*minimum rates only*" and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors and subcontractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where, during the continuance of the work such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation, by agreements between employers and employees in the district or by changes in prevailing rates".

(2) *Contracts for the Manufacture of Supplies and Equipment.*

Contracts for supplies and equipment were awarded as follows, under the policy that wage rates must equal those current in the district:—

Department	No. of contracts	Aggregate amount
Canadian Commercial Corporation	8,570	\$12,066,846.79
Post Office	11	29,348.34
Public Works	3	19,013.00
R.C.M.P.	3	28,341.00

CONTRACTS CONTAINING FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES AWARDED DURING AUGUST

Location	Nature of Contract	Name of Contractor	Amount of Contract	Date of Wages Schedule
Canadian Commercial Corporation				
Dartmouth, N.S.	Construction of Laboratory and Administration Building, Foundation Maritime Ltd., Halifax, N.S.	\$ 661,838 00	April 28, 1950	
Halifax, N.S.	Naval Research Establishment, renewal of flooring, etc.	13,810 00	May 1, 1950	
Garrison Barracks, Hammond Plains, N.S.	Installation of permanent foundation, renewal of flooring, etc.	33,433 00	Jan. 6, 1950	
Chathams, N.B.	Construction of new R.C. Signals Receiving Station.	31,630 00	Aug. 31, 1950	
Quebec, P.Q.	Repairs to asphalt roads, R.C.A.F. Station.	6,810 60	Aug. 23, 1950	
Connaught Barracks, Brantford, Ont.	Installation of kitchen equipment and cantearia system.	General Steel Wares Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.		
Camp Borden, Ont.	Alterations to heating system at Armoury.	Mardo Construction Ltd., Halifax, N.S.		
Camp Borden, Ont.	Rehabilitation of Building No. 70, R.C.A.F. Station.	Diamond Construction Co. Ltd., Fredericton, N.B.		
Clinton, Ont.	Exterior painting of all buildings at R.C.A.F. Station.	Richard & Whiffen Ltd., Brantford, Ont.		
Hagersville, Ont.	Exterior and seeding, Married Quarters Area, R.C.A.F. Station.	John W. Bavington, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.		
London, Ont.	Interior painting of hangars and building, R.C.A.F. Station.	John W. Bavington, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.		
Long Branch, Ont.	Exterior painting of buildings, R.C.A.F. Station.	W. D. McBride, London, Ont.		
Petawawa, Ont.	Reconstruction and repair of safety screens at Small Arms F. D. Howie Construction Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	W. D. McBride, London, Ont.		
Mount Hope, Ont.	Interior painting of miscellaneous buildings, R.C.A.F. Station.	John St. Clair Painting & Decorating Co., Stoney Creek, Ont.		
Ottawa, Ont.	Construction of Electronic Laboratory (phase 1), Montreal Road.	Doran Construction Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.		
Trenton, Ont.	Interior painting of buildings, R.C.A.F. station, Victoria Alf. Grodde, Ottawa, Ont.	4,181 00	June 8, 1950	
Trenton, Ont.	Construction of permanent two-company barrack block at Petawawa Military Camp.	M. Sullivan & Son, Ltd., Amherst, Ont.		
Trenton, Ont.	Repairs to roads, runways, taxi strips, and parade square, R.C.A.F. Station.	O'Leary's, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.		
Toronto, Ont.	Alterations and extension to heating system, Fort York Armoury.	Reg. H. Steen, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.		
Toronto, Ont.	Interior painting of buildings at No. 6 Repair Depot, R.C.A.F. Station.	National Painting & Decorating, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.		
Trenton, Ont.	Repairs to concrete aprons at No. 6 Repair Depot, R.C.A.F. Station.	H. J. McFarland Construction Co., Ltd., Victoria, Ont.		
Trenton, Ont.	Construction of runway, R.C.A.F. Station.	H. J. McFarland Construction Co., Ltd., Victoria, Ont.		
Trenton, Ont.	Exterior painting of buildings, R.C.A.F. Station.	Brothman Painting Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.		
Gimli, Man.	Resurfacing of roads and parking lots, T.A.C. Group, Head-quarters, R.C.A.F. Station.	H. J. McFarland Construction Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.		
Winnipeg, Man.	Replacing and repainting of brickwork, Fort Osborne Barracks.	Maple Leaf Construction, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.		
Calgary, Alta.	Interior and exterior painting of miscellaneous buildings, No. 10 Repair Depot, R.C.A.F. Station.	Fraser Construction Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.		
Calgary, Alta.	Exterior painting of 74 miscellaneous buildings at Sarcee Camp and Rifle Range.	Beale Decorating Co., Calgary, Alta.		
Edmonton, Alta.	Exterior painting of hangar building, R.C.A.F. Station.	Walter McKenzie, Calgary, Alta.		
Namao, Alta.	Construction of booster pumphouse and 12" pipeline, R.C.A.F. Station.	Seaboard Advertising Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.		
Abbotsford, B.C.	Exterior painting of buildings, R.C.A.F. Station.	Dominion Construction & Aralingham Lumber, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.		
Duncan, B.C.	Construction of I.M. Relay Station, for R.C.C.S.	Boardman Advertising Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.		
Mount Prevost, B.C.	Erection of two lookout towers.	Cowichan Housing, Ltd., Duncan, B.C.		
Patricia Bay, B.C.	Repairs to hangar trusses, R.C.A.F. Station.	Parfitt Construction Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.		
Whitehorse, Y.T.	Replacement of wood stove water main with east iron line.	A. F. Byers Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.		
R.C.A.F. Station.	Northern Construction Company & J. W. Stewart, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.	8,000 00	Aug. 21, 1950	
		50,211 00	Sept. 13, 1950	

CONTRACTS CONTAINING FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES AWARDED DURING AUGUST

Location	Nature of Contract	Name of Contractor	Amount of Contract	Date of Wages Schedule
Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation				
Debert, N.S.	Construction of 15 houses with water, sewer, electrical services and roads and driveways.	Annapolis Valley Construction Ltd., Truro, N.S.	\$ 119,117	62 June 28, 1950
Greenwood, N.S.	Installation of sewer and water service.	Terminal Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	48,121	90 May 1, 1950
Greenwood, N.B.	Painting of 100 aluminum clothes-line poles.	Terminal Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	1,300	90 * 20,969 00
Halifax, N.S.	Landscapeing 66 lots.	Rosehill Nurseries, Ltd., Brantford, Ont.	5,310 00	Mar. 6, 1950
Chatham, N.B.	Completion of painting of 100 houses.	Eastern Woodworkers, Ltd., New Glasgow, N.S.	4,690 00	*
Ajax, Ont.	Construction of 100 front door combinations, masonite fire doors, insulation baffles, etc.	Smith Doors, Toronto, Ont.		
Ajax, Ont.	Construction of roads and walks.	Griffith & Crane Construction Co., Jordan, Ont.	34,790	96 July 24, 1950
Camp Borden, Ont.	Construction of power distribution system, street lighting, etc.	Ainsworth Electric Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	18,229 00	July 23, 1950
Camp Borden, Ont.	Construction of roads, base course and surfacing.	Brennan Painting Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.	68,485 40	July 24, 1950
Centralia, Ont.	Construction of power distribution system, street lighting, fire alarm circuit, etc.	Stanley G. Brookes, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	33,900 00	July 6, 1950
Centralia, Ont.	Construction of pipe porch railings.	Union Plumbing & Heating Co., Union, Ont.	1,400 00	*
Clinton, Ont.	Installation of pipe porch railings.	Union Plumbing & Heating Co., Union, Ont.	1,172 50	*
Cobourg, Ont.	Completion of deficiencies.	George F. Turner, Cobourg, Ont.	3,063 00	*
Deep River, Ont.	Construction of 2-room addition to high school, 2-bay addition to commercial centre and 1 service garage.	M. Sullivan & Son, Ltd., Ayr, Ont.	93,490 00	July 6, 1950
Fort William, Ont.	Landscapeing 100 houses.	William Lamke, Fort William, Ont.	10,300 00	*
Galt, Ont.	Construction of concrete housewalks.	White Construction Co., Brantford, Ont.	1,740 00	*
Hamilton, Ont.	Landscapeing 117 houses.	Rosehill Nurseries Ltd., Brantford, Ont.	16,611 00	*
Kingston, Ont.	Exterior painting 88 houses.	I. W. Havelin, Ottawa, Ont.	6,066 00	Mar. 23, 1950
Long Branch, Ont.	Construction and installation of septic tanks and tile bed.	Bruce Desautel Contracting Co., Windsor, Ont.	30,638 75	June 22, 1950
Meaford, Ont.	Elimination of deficiencies.	Geo. C. E. Grant & Sons, Meaford, Ont.	1,660 00	*
Newmarket, Ont.	Excavation for head office building.	Ajax Repair & Construction, Toronto, Ont.	1,510 00	*
Ottawa, Ont.	Construction of roads, base course and surfacing.	Valley Construction Co., Ottawa, Ont.	3,500 00	July 21, 1950
Petawawa, Ont.	Construction of 18 classroom school.	H. J. McFarland Construction Co., Ltd., Picton, Ont.	56,822 50	June 30, 1950
Petawawa, Ont.	Construction of sewers and watermain for 300 houses.	M. Sullivan & Son, Ltd., Ayr, Ont.	525,662 00	July 11, 1950
Rockcliffe, Ont.	Exterior painting of 549 houses.	Lightfoot Bros. Construction Co., Picton, Ont.	16,619 95	July 20, 1950
St. Catharines, Ont.	Eliminating deficiencies.	John St. Clair Painting & Decorating Co., Hamilton, Ont.	31,059 00	July 20, 1950
Sarnia, Ont.	Construction of power distribution system, street lighting, fire alarm circuits, etc.	Tripp Contracting Co., Sarnia, Ont.	2,652 15	*
Trenton, Ont.	Construction of roads and driveways for 186 houses.	Demers Electric, Ltd., Windsor, Ont.	48,500 00	July 21, 1950
Trenton, Ont.	Construction of underdrainage.	R. A. Blyth, Toronto, Ont.	32,822 90	July 21, 1950
Trenton, Ont.	Construction of 13 classroom school.	Holderott Construction Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ont.	7,332 00	July 11, 1950
Welland, Ont.	Replacing wooden house walks.	Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	531,540 00	July 11, 1950
Windsor, Ont.	Installation of concrete walks.	Ed. Russell & Son, Welland, Ont.	1,522 00	*
Woodstock, Ont.	Installation of fire stops, front door combinations, caulking, bumper strips, etc.	Sterling Construction Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.	5,950 00	*
Rivers, Man.	Construction of 100 houses.	Carl Henry, Gads Hill, Ont.	4,098 00	
St. Vital, Man.	Construction of concrete sidewalks.	Shoquist Construction, Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask.	790,251 00	July 14, 1950
		Claydon Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.	8,074 63	*

Shilo, Man.	Construction of gravel roadways, driveways and asphalt walks.	Universal Construction Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.	67,525 00	July 12, 1950
Kamsack, Sask.	Installation of services from sewer and water mains to property line.	Town of Kamsack, Kamsack, Sask.	2,129 72	*
Weyburn, Sask.	Landscape 50 houses.	W. C. Dooley, Medicine Hat, Alta.	7,334 00	*
Calgary, Alta.	Grading and levelling of streets.	Crusihanks Construction Co., Calgary, Alta.	2,825 25	*
Calgary, Alta.	Construction of power and lighting services, project 1-49.	Hume & Rumble, Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.	9,896 40	Aug. 8, 1950
Calgary, Alta.	Construction of power and lighting services, project 2-49.	Hume & Rumble, Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.	37,693 00	Aug. 8, 1950
Edmonton, Alta.	Construction of 163 houses.	Shoquist Construction (Western) Ltd., Calgary, Alta.	765,435 00	July 20, 1950
Edmonton, Alta.	Construction of 136 houses.	Shoquist-Wicklund Construction, Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.	935,881 80	July 21, 1950
Edmonton, Alta.	Surveying.	Underwood & McLellan, Saskatoon, Sask.	1,950 00	*
Edmonton, Alta.	Extending housewalks to city street walks.	Stevens Contractors, Edmonton, Alta.	1,260 00	*
Edmonton, Alta.	Construction of 250 houses.	Bird Construction Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.	1,773,732 00	July 6, 1950
Edmonton, Alta.	Surveying, etc.	Butterfield & Hughes, Victoria, B.C.	1,659 31	*
Edmonton, Alta.	Installation of street lighting.	City of Pentiction, Pentiction, B.C.	1,555 76	*
Edmonton, Alta.	Construction of asphalt street sidewalks.	Interior Contracting Co., Ltd., Penticton, B.C.	8,267 00	July 10, 1950
Edmonton, Alta.	Construction of asphalt sidewalks.	Construction & Supply Co., Deep Cove, B.C.	3,528 40	*
Edmonton, Alta.	Installation of sewer and water services.	Christian & Allen, Ladner, B.C.	16,480 47	*
Edmonton, Alta.	Grading and shaping boulevards.	Monarch Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.	6,487 38	*
Edmonton, Alta.	Surveying, laying out subdivision, etc.	Underhill & Underhill, Vancouver, B.C.	1,785 28	*
Victoria, B.C.	Ploughing, spreading, clearing and grading boulevards.	D. M. Browne, Victoria, B.C.	4,141 30	*

National Harbours Board

Saint John Harbour, N.B.	Dredging deep water berths.	Saint John Dry Dock Co., Ltd., East Saint John, N.B.	79,200 00	July 3, 1950
Montreal Harbour, P.Q.	Resurfacing and repairing roadway at Sections 26, 27 and 30.	Dubuc Construction and Paving, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	6,425 00	July 3, 1950
Vancouver Harbour, B.C.	Renewal of portion of 8" water main, Granville Island.	G. W. Ledingham & Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.	8,648 00	June 19, 1950
Vancouver Harbour, B.C.	Dredging at No. 3 Jetty.	Mackenzie Barge & Derrick Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.	10,080 00	*

Department of Public Works

Fortune, Nfld.	Improvements to wharf and breakwater.	Concrete Products (Newfoundland), Ltd., St. John's, Nfld.	54,920 10	May 31, 1950
Halifax, N.S.	Installation of automatic sprinklers and supervisory fire alarm system, Annex for Class 6 Patients, Camp Hill Hospital.	Maritime Automatic Sprinkler, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.	12,900 00	June 9, 1950
Lower Wedgeport, N.S.	Construction of a breakwater.	Bathine & Taylor, Yarmouth, N.S.	29,550 00	May 31, 1950
Bathurst, N.B.	Alterations, repairs and painting to Public Building.	Bayside Construction Co., Ltd., Campbelton, N.B.	17,930 00	June 21, 1950
Bonaventure, P.Q.	Wharf repairs.	J. Antonio Dufour, St. Alexis de Matacopia, P.Q.	15,512 12	May 12, 1950
Carterton, P.Q.	Wharf improvements.	Victor LeBlanc, St. Charles de Caplan, P.Q.	48,900 00	May 25, 1950
Cross Point, P.Q.	Repairs to flooring on the east and west wings of the wharf.	Captain J. Romeo Allard, Cross Point, P.Q.	11,532 25	June 23, 1950
Katenvale (Little Magog Lake), P.Q.	Construction of a wharf.	Hector Langlois, Magog, P.Q.	9,637 00	May 13, 1950
Laizou, P.Q.	Cleaning, scraping and painting - Rolling Caisson Entrance.	Davey Shipbuilding & Repairing Co., Ltd., Laizou, P.Q.	14,300 00	Sept. 16, 1950
Montreal, P.Q.	Gate, Lorne Dry Dock.	J. F. Shea & Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	63,926 00	July 17, 1950
Petit Cap, P.Q.	Addition to Postal Station, Notre Dame de Grace.	Emile Cloutier & Charles H. Nadeau & Sons, Ltd., Port Daniel Station, P.Q.	38,290 50	June 3, 1950
Ste. Anne de Sorel, P.Q.	Breakwater extension.	Laurent Lachapelle, Sorel, P.Q.	38,647 00	June 19, 1950
Westmount, P.Q.	Reconstruction of two breakwaters.	Wilfrid D. St. Cyr, Montreal, P.Q.	12,180 00	Aug. 15, 1950
R.C.M.P. Quarters.	Additions and alterations to lavatory and shower rooms.	Orval Easton, Freeman, Ont.	44,063 00	July 14, 1950
Burlington, Ont.	Additions and alterations, Public Building.			

CONTRACTS CONTAINING FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES AWARDED DURING AUGUST

Location	Name of Contract	Name of Contractor	Amount of Contract	Date of Wages Schedule
Department of Public Works				
Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.	Harbour improvements and dredging the channel at the mouth of the McKellar River.	Canadian Dredge & Dock Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	1,224,177 00	July 4, 1950
Goderich, Ont.	Repairs to harbour works.	Canadian Dredge & Dock Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	172,752 00	June 19, 1950
London, Ont.	Landscaping development, roads and parking areas, Westminster Hospital.	T. J. Branton & Co., Ltd., London, Ont.	45,983 72	June 27, 1950
Montreal River (Mowatt's Landing) Ont.	Wharf replacement.	Thos. McDonald, Kirkland Lake, Ont.	14,625 00	June 7, 1950
Ottawa, Ont.	Alterations and improvements to the Carpenter and Painter Workshop, Experimental Farm.	George A. Crain & Sons, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	6,302 00	June 21, 1950
Ottawa, Ont.	Income Tax accommodation, Temporary Buildings 9 and 6.	Henri Dagenais, Ottawa, Ont.	7,136 00	July 21, 1950
Ottawa, Ont.	Alterations to Queen's Building.	Tazzart Construction, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	12,288 41	June 27, 1950
Ottawa, Ont.	Construction of storage building for the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Uplands Airport.	M. J. Sulpher & Sons, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	116,710 00	July 12, 1950
Ottawa, Ont.	Installation of new boiler, etc., Central Heating Plant, Booth Street.	Edge, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	59,989 00	July 17, 1950
Ottawa, Ont.	Installation of a ventilation system, 45 Spencer Street.	McLeman Plumbing & Heating, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	5,850 00	July 24, 1950
Ottawa, Ont.	Alterations and improvements to the Non-Metallic Laboratory of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Booth Street.	S. E. Fairley & Son, Ottawa, Ont.	8,716 00	July 28, 1950
Ottawa, Ont.	Construction of a storage building, Tunney's Park Development.	Thomas Fuller Construction Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	450,980 00	July 5, 1950
Ottawa, Ont.	Repairs and alterations to plumbing system, Parliament Buildings, Centre Block.	Wilfrid D. St. Cyr, Hill, P.Q.	22,518 00	July 25, 1950
Sandfield, Ont.	Construction of a wharf.	L. R. Brown & Co., Ltd., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	7,113 00	June 3, 1950
Toronto, Ont.	Alterations to 10-16 Front Street, West for Department of National Revenue, Income Tax Division.	Evan S. Martin, Toronto, Ont.	18,200 00	July 28, 1950
Boissevain, Man.	Addition and alterations to the Public Building.	Wyatt Construction Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.	33,944 00	July 19, 1950
Eston, Sask.	Erection of Dominion Public Building.	Shorquist Construction, Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask.	76,500 00	July 25, 1950
Indian Head, Sask.	Construction of an office and laboratory building.	Bird Construction Co., Saskatoon, Sask.	72,655 00	May 26, 1950
Ituna, Sask.	Erection of a Dominion Public Building.	Piggott Construction Co., Saskatoon, Sask.	74,880 00	July 12, 1950
Regina, Sask.	Further extension to piping layout and tunnel.	Pool Construction Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask.	150,468 00	June 30, 1950
Edmonton, Alta.	Barracks.	I. W. Mould & Son, Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.	8,166 51	Nov. 21, 1950
Kamloops, B.C.	Installations of water services, etc., Charles Camsell Hospital.	Carr & Son, Kamloops, B.C.	11,500 00	Aug. 3, 1950
Port Alberni, B.C.	Alterations, improvements, general repairs and painting, Public Building.	Western Bridge & Steel Fabricators, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.	62,266 92	Mar. 15, 1950
Victoria, B.C.	Erecting in place a 5-ton travelling, electrically operated hammerhead crane for the Assembly Wharf.	C. J. McDowell Plumbing & Heating, Ltd., Victoria, B.C.	6,387 00	July 13, 1950
Drum Head, N.S.	Installation of new boiler and stoker, Public Building.	J. P. Porter Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	7,500 00	*
	Removal of outer 100 feet of the old wharf.			

Glace Bay, N.S.	Dredging.....	J. P. Porter Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	37,820 00]
Goat Lake, Squid Cove, N.S.	Dredging.....	M. D. Rawdung, Liverpool, N.S.	16,329 50]
Point Sapin, N.B.	Dredging.....	Price Construction, Ltd., Moncton, N.B.	10,976 00]
Bonaventure, P.Q.	Dredging.....	Dimock & McLellan Reed, New Richmond West, P.Q.	31,000 00]
Riviere des Mille Iles, P.Q.	Dredging.....	Delorimont Construction Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	30,865 00]
Ste. Anne de Sorel, P.Q.	Dredging.....	Royalmont Construction Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	39,461 25]
Beaverton, Ont.	Dredging.....	McNamara Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	8,800 00]
Burlington, Ont.	Dredging.....	McNamara Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	34,852 10
Michipicoten, Ont.	Dredging.....	McNamara Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	188,087 50
Watterways, Alta.	Dredging.....	Standard Iron & Engineering Works, Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.	25,900 00]
	see to attend the Mackenzie River and N.W.T. Dredge.		*

Department of Resources and Development

Jasper National Park, Alta.	Installation of plumbing and heating services in quonset hut garage building and quonset hut stores building.....	Western Construction & Lumber Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.	16,981 65]
Radium Hot Springs, B.C.	Construction of bathtubs and swimming pool.....	Standard Gravel & Surfacing Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.	19,500 00]
Field, B.C.	Construction of intake reservoir and headworks.....	Standard Interior Contracting Co., Ltd., Penetanguishene, Ont.	70,990 70
	supply and distribution system and a sewer system.....		May 19, 1950
Fort Simpson, N.W.T.	Erection of one prefabricated one-room school house and one North American Buildings, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.	30,447 90	Aug. 16, 1950
	prefabricated teacher's residence.		

Department of Transport

Goose Airport, Labdr.	Construction of concrete parking area.....	Terminal Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	16,205 40
Sydney, N.S.	Removal of week of vessel Penair	W. N. Macdonald, Sydney, N.S.	July 6, 1950
Armstrong, Ont.	Additional airport development	Roads Resurfacing Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.	13,000 00
Parry Sound, Ont.	Construction of oil/water marine dock	McNamara Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	7,385 00
Welland, Ont.	Erection of splash guards, Bridge No. 13, Welland Canal	The Standard Steel Construction Co., Wolland, Ont.	13,500 00
Alexo, Alta.	Construction of radio range building, remote control and Robert Nelson Contracting Co., Vancouver, B.C.		5,248 75
	dwellings.		June 26, 1960
			102,540 00
			April 21, 1950

*The labour conditions of these contracts contain the General Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour not in excess of 8 per day and 44 per week, and also empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any question which may arise with regard thereto.

LABOUR LAW

Labour Legislation Enacted by the Twenty-first Parliament of Canada 1949-50

Parliament paved the way for constitutional amendment, provided for supplementary unemployment insurance benefits in the months of low employment, and dealt, in an emergency session, with the railway strike.

The main enactments of interest to labour of the first three sessions of the Twenty-first Parliament were the steps taken to make possible amendment of the Canadian constitution by Canada, important amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act, and the enactment of the Maintenance of Railway Operation Act at the third (special) session.

FIRST SESSION

The first session of the Twenty-first Parliament opened on September 15, 1949 and prorogued on December 10, 1949.

B.N.A. Act Amendment

Parliament at this session took steps to abolish what the Minister of Justice described as "two badges of colonialism"—first the need to petition the United Kingdom parliament to pass a United Kingdom statute to amend the Canadian constitution, and second the ultimate determination of Canadian statute and other laws by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, a United Kingdom court.

A resolution to ask the United Kingdom Parliament to amend the B.N.A. Act was adopted by the House of Commons October 27 and by the Senate November 9. Following this petition the United Kingdom Parliament on December 16 passed the British North America (No. 2) Act, 1949 by which the Parliament of Canada was given power to amend the constitution of Canada except as regards matters coming within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the provinces, and particularly as regards schools or the use of the English or French language. Another respect in which the Constitution may not be amended by Parliament is the requirement that there shall be a session of Parliament at least once a year, and an election every five years except "in time of real or apprehended war, invasion or insurrection" on a two-thirds vote of the House.

Supreme Court Act Amendment

Appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council were abolished by an amend-

ment to the Supreme Court Act. This amendment makes the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada final and conclusive in all cases in and for Canada. The amendment was proclaimed in force December 23, 1949. It does not preclude appeals to the Privy Council in respect to a judgment pronounced in a judicial proceeding commenced prior to the coming into force of the Act.

Bankruptcy Act

A general revision and consolidation of the Bankruptcy Act, prepared and introduced in the Senate, was also passed at this session and proclaimed in force July 1, 1950. In introducing the Bill in the House of Commons the Minister of Justice reviewed the history of bankruptcy legislation by the Federal Parliament. The subject of bankruptcy and insolvency comes under federal jurisdiction, and the first Dominion Act was passed in 1869, "An Act Respecting Insolvency", applying only to traders. In 1875 the law was revised and consolidated and made applicable to the new as well as the original provinces. This Act did not work out satisfactorily, and was repealed in 1880. There was no general bankruptcy law until 1919, when Parliament passed the Bankruptcy Act, modelled on the English statute of 1914. This Act had been amended from time to time since 1919.

The new Act, besides aiming at improvement in drafting and arrangement of sections, and providing a simpler method of administration of small estates, clarifies the question of priorities to be accorded different classes of claims when distributing the debtor's assets.

As before, wages or salaries for services rendered during the three months next preceding the bankruptcy are a preferred claim. They now rank after funeral expenses in the case of a deceased bankrupt, the costs of administration and the levy under the Act to cover supervision costs. The amount of the preferred claim for wages or salaries is now further limited to five hundred dollars, but a creditor whose claim is not completely satisfied because of this restriction

is entitled to rank as an unsecured creditor for the balance due him. In the case of a travelling salesman, the preferred claim may be increased to the extent of three hundred dollars to cover disbursements properly incurred by him in connection with the bankrupt's business. Indebtedness under a Workmen's Compensation Act, along with indebtedness under the Unemployment Insurance Act or the Income Tax Act, are preferred claims, following municipal taxes and rent. Claims resulting from injuries to employees not covered by a Workmen's Compensation Act are also preferred claims, "but only to the extent of moneys received from persons or companies guaranteeing the bankrupt against damages resulting from such injuries". Other claims of the Crown constitute the last preferred claim.

Housing

An Act to amend the National Housing Act, 1944, contained four major changes as well as minor amendments.

One change effects a reduction of the down payment from people who wish to own their houses. The basic joint loan will now provide for 80 per cent of the lending value of the house to be built, for a term not exceeding thirty years. The Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation is authorized to make an additional one-sixth loan where the sale price or cost of the house is fair and reasonable in the opinion of the Corporation. This extra loan will be secured by the same mortgage or hypothec and under the same conditions as the joint loan.

Another new provision enables the Federal Government to join with the provinces in desirable housing developments of all forms, including assembly of land as well as house construction. Costs, profits and losses will be shared on the basis of 75 per cent by the Federal Government and 25 per cent by the province.

The amount of loan allowed by the Act for home extension and home improvement was increased by 25 per cent.

The definition of "co-operative housing project" was changed to include "a housing project built by a co-operative association incorporated under the laws of Canada or of any province". The basic loan extended to co-operative housing projects is fixed at 80 per cent of the lending value, and may be secured by a blanket mortgage, and an additional one-sixth loan may be made, if after completion, the ownership of the project is to remain in the co-operative association.

Workmen's Compensation

An amendment to the Government Employees Compensation Act resulted from the passing of a Workmen's Compensation Act in Prince Edward Island in 1949. The Government Employees Compensation Act provides that when a Federal government employee suffers personal injury or death as a result of an accident or an industrial disease arising out of and in the course of his employment, he is to be compensated according to the rates of the Workmen's Compensation Act in the province where he is employed. Since Prince Edward Island had no workmen's compensation act until 1949, the Government Employees Compensation Act provided that the rate of compensation for a Government employee working in Prince Edward Island should be in accordance with the law of New Brunswick. Parliament amended the Act by repealing this section, since after the passing of the Prince Edward Island Act, it was no longer necessary to make a special case of Government employees in that Province.

Combines Investigation

An Act to amend the Combines Investigation Act made changes designed to facilitate enforcement of the Act and related Criminal Code provisions concerning undue monopolistic trade restrictions and unlawful combinations in restraint of trade. The amendment authorizes the Attorney-General of Canada to institute and conduct any prosecution or other proceedings under the Act or under sections 498 and 498A of the Criminal Code, as well as the attorney general of a province, as formerly. A second change effected by the amendment is that corporations are to be tried by a judge without a jury in combines prosecutions. An individual can still elect jury or non-jury trial. An employee acting in connection with his employer's business will now be presumed to have authority so as to act unless it is proved otherwise.

Pension Fund Societies

The Pension Fund Societies Act was amended to extend the benefits of the Act to the employees of subsidiary companies as well as employees of a parent company. The amendment will enable one pension fund society to administer a pension fund for the employees of a parent company and the employees of its several subsidiaries.

Bills not Passed

Four private members' Bills dealt with matters of interest to labour. Bill 5 proposed to declare the meat packing industry

to be works for the general advantage of Canada with a view to making that part of the meat packing industry which carries on operations in two or more provinces subject to the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act. After considerable discussion of the Bill the motion for second reading was defeated 172 to 10.

Bill 60 sought to repeal Sections 43 to 46 inclusive of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act dealing with enforcement, and to substitute a new Section 43, providing that any employer or trade union may apply to the Board for an order that a provision of the Act has been violated. The amendment would give the Board power, after investigation, to issue an order indicating the precise nature of the violation, and it would be the duty of the Chief Executive Officer of the Board to file it in the Magistrate's Court of the jurisdiction in which the violation took place, for enforcement of the penalties.

Bill 61 sought to amend the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act by adding a new subsection to provide for the voluntary revocable check-off of union dues.

Bill 199 was a proposal to amend the Criminal Code by adding a section which would make it unlawful for an employer to discriminate against any person in respect to employment because of his "race, colour, creed, religion, ethnic or national origin or ancestry". These last three Bills did not get beyond first reading.

SECOND SESSION

The second session opened on February 16, 1950 and prorogued on June 30, 1950.

The main labour enactment of the winter session was the amendment to the Unemployment Insurance Act providing for supplementary benefits during the winter months. Several changes were made in other Acts affecting labour and a resolution for approval of the I.L.O. Employment Service Convention was endorsed.

Unemployment Insurance

Supplementary Benefits.—A new section, Part II A, 87A-87F, was added to the Unemployment Insurance Act. Under this new legislation, supplementary benefits were provided for certain unemployed workers during the winter months. The four classes eligible and the length of time for which they may receive benefits are described in detail in a previous issue (L.G., 1950, p. 532). They include insured workers who had exhausted their benefits or who had not yet built up a sufficient number of contributions to qualify, as well as workers in employment recently brought under the

Act or to come under by April 1, 1950. In 1950 these benefits were payable in respect of unemployment in the period from February 28 to April 15. In subsequent years the Act provides that these benefits may be paid for unemployment in the period between January 1 and March 31. The rates of supplementary benefits are approximately 80 per cent of the regular benefits, and range from \$3.30 to \$14.70 weekly.

New Contribution Rates.—To finance these additional benefits, changes were made in the contributions required, effective July 3, 1950. Formerly there were nine rates of contribution related to the weekly earnings of the employee. These classes have now been reduced to six by grouping some classes together, and a higher class has been added. Formerly the employer contributed at a higher rate than the employee in the case of all employees earning less than \$15 a week. The rates of contribution for employer and employee are now equal in all cases, and vary from 18 cents a week from both employer and employee in respect to persons earning less than \$9 a week to 54 cents a week in respect to persons earning \$48 or more a week. A provision which required the employer to pay both his own and the employee's contribution for employees under 16 years of age or earning less than 90 cents a day has been repealed. Any workers in insurable employment in these classes will now pay their own contributions, and insured workers under 16 years of age will now be eligible for benefit if they otherwise qualify. Since the Government contributes to the fund one-fifth of the combined contributions of employers and employees, the increase in contribution rate will also mean a larger regular Government contribution. Besides this, Section 87 provides for a special Government contribution to guarantee the fund against loss through payment of supplementary benefits up to March 31, 1952.

Changes in eligibility.—The first statutory condition for receipt of benefit, having to do with the required number of contributions, has also been altered, effective August 1, 1950. As before, to be eligible for benefit the applicant must have made 180 contributions during the previous two years. In addition, he must have made 60 contributions in the year preceding, or 45 contributions in the six months preceding, the date of the claim. These two periods may be extended for the same reasons as the two-year period may be extended under the Act.

Regular Benefits.—The method of determining daily benefit is the same as before

the amendment; for example, for a claimant without a dependent, 34 times the average of the 180 most recent daily contributions. However the amendment provides that in computing the average daily contribution one cent shall be deducted from each daily contribution paid by the insured person after July 1, 1950, to help pay for the supplementary benefits described above.

It is also provided that the higher rate of benefit for persons contributing at the new nine-cent contribution rate shall not be paid until after July 1, 1951. Then a new maximum weekly benefit of \$16.20 for a claimant without a dependent or \$21 with a dependent, will be possible.

Changes in non-compensable day rule, waiting days, and permissible earnings.—An amendment to the non-compensable day rule will have the effect of encouraging a claimant to accept short periods of employment. Before the amendment, the first day of unemployment in any claim week was non-compensable unless it followed or was in a complete week of unemployment. The rule now is that the first day of unemployment in any period of unemployment will be non-compensable unless it follows a period of employment of 3 days or less. If a person is working short time, that is on a regular schedule of less than the normal working days per week, the first day of unemployment in any period of unemployment is still non-compensable in every case.

In addition, the number of non-compensable waiting days (i.e. the first days of unemployment in any benefit year) has been reduced from 9 to 8.

A claimant is now allowed \$2.00 a day permissible spare-time earnings instead of \$1.50 as formerly without impairing his right to benefit.

Increased coverage.—The coverage of the Act was widened by raising the insurable limit for salaried employees from \$3,120 to \$4,800 a year. Employees paid by the hour, by the day, or by the piece, as formerly, are insured irrespective of the amount of the earnings. From April 1, 1950, logging and lumbering in all parts of Canada were brought under the coverage of the Act by order in council (P.C. 474 of February 23, 1950). Lumbering and logging in British Columbia had previously been under the Act, and some operations in other areas.

Power to make regulations determining benefits to married women.—Section 38 of the Act was amended to enable the Unemployment Insurance Commission to make

regulations in regard to the determination of benefit for married women. Where it appears to the Commission that benefit rights under the Act applied to married women result in anomalies in relation to the benefit of other classes of insured persons, additional conditions may be imposed or the amount or period of benefit may be restricted.

Other changes.—Minor amendments cover a variety of matters. Section 20 was amended to place the obligation for paying contributions upon prime employers as well as the person who actually pays the wages. The payment of travelling and other expenses is now allowed to a person whom the Commission or the Umpire has requested to attend a hearing. The Section providing for the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee was changed to permit a maximum of eight members instead of six. One member representing railway employees and one representing railway companies have been added to the Committee since this enactment (L.G. 1950, p. 792).

Employment Service Convention

A motion for approval of ILO Convention 88, the Employment Service Convention, 1948, was moved by the Minister of Labour and approved by the House May 29, and by the Senate June 2. In introducing the motion, the Minister stated that no new legislation was required to implement this Convention, as existing law and practice already had established in Canada standards at least as high as those set out in the Convention. The Convention provides that each member state ratifying it shall maintain a free public employment service, consisting of a national system of employment offices under the jurisdiction of a national authority. The employment service is to assist workers to find suitable employment and to assist employers to find suitable workers on a voluntary basis, providing vocational guidance for particular categories such as young persons and handicapped persons. It is to facilitate the transfer of workers to areas with suitable employment opportunities, to collect and make available information on the employment situation, assist in social and economic planning to ensure a favourable employment situation and co-operate in the administration of unemployment insurance. Co-operation of employers and workers is to be secured through national, regional and local advisory committees. The resolution was followed by an Order in Council (P.C. 3451 of July 19, 1950) ratifying the Convention.

Grain Elevators "Works for the General Advantage of Canada"

An amendment to the Canada Grain Act declares all grain elevators to be works for the general advantage of Canada. This is no change in principle from the section declaring grain elevators to be works for the general advantage of Canada which was first enacted in 1925, but in the 1925 enactment, elevators were individually listed in Schedule Four. The list had become inaccurate and incomplete. The Schedule has now been repealed and the following substituted: "All elevators in Canada heretofore or hereafter constructed are hereby declared to be works for the general advantage of Canada". One effect of declaring a work to be for the general advantage of Canada is that such works are subject to the provisions of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act.

Canada Shipping Act

Changes were made in the Canada Shipping Act to bring the Act into compliance with the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1948 and its Regulations. This is a new safety Convention replacing an earlier one of 1929 (L.G., 1934, p. 629).

An amendment was also made to Part III concerning seamen by the addition of Section 276A. The new section requires that whenever a ship arrives at a Commonwealth port or a port in which there is a consular officer, for a stay of over 48 hours, the ship's documents relating to the agreement with the crew and indenture of apprentices must be delivered to the consular or customs officer by the master of the ship. The documents are kept during the ship's stay and, at a reasonable time before its departure, are to be remitted with a certificate endorsed on the agreement with the crew indicating the time the documents were received and the time they were returned to the ship's master. If it appears to the consular or customs officer that the Act has been violated, he is required to make a statement to that effect on the agreement with the crew, and forthwith report his statement and all the information in his possession to the Minister of Transport. A master who fails to comply with this section is subject to penalty, and the burden of proof that the section has not been violated is on the master.

Part VI (Pilotage) was also amended to make possible the amalgamation of pension

funds for pilots. The former section excluded pilots from the district of Quebec. The rate of contribution is to be mutually agreed upon between the pilots and the pilotage authority, and if not agreed upon, shall be fixed by the Minister, and in any case shall not be less than 5 per cent of the pilot's earnings.

The superannuation, retirement and annuity funds in pilotage districts for which the Minister is the pilotage authority, except in any pilotage district which with the approval of the Governor in Council may so elect, are to be administered by the Ministers of Transport and Finance. The administration of the pilotage fund created by an early Act of 1849 is vested in the pilotage authority of the district of Quebec, to be carried out in conformity with the requirements set out in the Canada Shipping Act. These changes in Part VI will come into force on proclamation.

Taxing of Employees Profit Sharing Plans

An amendment to the Income Tax Act added a new section, 71A, dealing with employees profit sharing plans. The Act did not previously provide for the manner in which employees profit sharing plans are to be taxed. The new section defines employees profit sharing plan and provides that the amount allocated to an employee's credit will be taxable in the year of allocation and the amount paid into such a plan by the employer will be deductible in computing his income. The payments will accordingly not be taxable on receipt by the employees unless it can be shown that they were not previously taxed.

Other Enactments

The Regulations Act, which will come into force on proclamation, provides a uniform system of publishing regulations and laying them before Parliament. It applies to all orders or regulations for the contravention of which a penalty of fine or imprisonment is prescribed by or under an Act of Parliament. The new Act requires that every regulation shall be published in English and French in the *Canada Gazette* within thirty days after it is made, and laid before Parliament within fifteen days after it is published in the *Canada Gazette* or, if Parliament is not then in session, within fifteen days after the commencement of the next ensuing session thereof. The Governor in Council may by regulation exempt any regulation or class of regulations from being published and tabled, but any such exempting order

must itself be published and tabled. A Schedule to the Regulations Act will repeal provisions of existing laws that are in conflict with the new Act.

An Act to amend the Continuation of Transitional Measures Act, 1947 provides that the Act shall expire on April 30, 1951.

Transfer of Administration of Compensation Acts

Early in the session the Prime Minister tabled two orders made under the Rearrangement and Transfer of Duties Act. P.C. 744 of February 17, 1950 transferred from the Department of Transport to the Department of Labour the administration of the Merchant Seamen Compensation Act and P.C. 6470 of December 22, 1949 transferred the functions of the Minister of Transport under the Government Employees Compensation Act to the Minister of Labour.

Bills not Passed

Three bills to amend the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act were introduced by private members during the second session but all were defeated on second reading.

Bill 3, which is similar to a measure introduced at the first session, sought to add a provision to the Act for the voluntary revocable check-off of union dues. This proposed measure was defeated by a vote of 98 to 45.

Bill 6, also introduced at the previous session, would have amended the federal labour law by expanding the powers of the Labour Relations Board in respect to the enforcement of penalties. This Bill was put to a vote and defeated by a count of 104 to 12.

By a vote of 147 to 14, Bill 10 failed to pass second reading. This measure would have given the Labour Relations Board power to make an order requiring an employer to reinstate any employee discharged contrary to the Act and to pay such employee the monetary loss sustained.

THIRD (SPECIAL) SESSION

Railway Legislation

The third (special) session opened on August 24 and adjourned on September 15. The reason for the special session was the railway strike, and the first enactment was the Maintenance of Railway Operation Act. The text of the Act and a summary of the circumstances leading to its passing appeared in the October issue (p. 1638). Briefly, the Act required that railway oper-

ations be resumed within forty-eight hours after the commencement of the Act. It provided for a provisional increase of four cents per hour to each rate of wages established by each collective agreement to which the Act applied, and the terms and conditions of these agreements were made effective until a new collective agreement has been entered into or, failing agreement, an arbitration award has fixed new terms. If an agreement is not reached within 30 days, provision is made for the appointment by the Governor in Council of an arbitrator to decide all matters not agreed upon. The 30-day period could be extended by Order in Council, and was on September 11 extended for an additional 15 days by P.C. 4385.

Defence Measures

The session next passed measures to increase appropriations for national defence and three Acts arising out of the preparedness program.

Veterans Benefits.—The Canadian Forces Act, 1950, amended the National Defence Act to authorize the establishment and maintenance of active service forces where considered desirable in consequence of any action undertaken by Canada under the United Nations Charter, the North Atlantic Treaty or any other similar instrument. Before the amendment the National Defence Act provided for the placing of the forces on active service only in an emergency, emergency being defined as "war, invasion, riot or insurrection, real or apprehended". Another clause enables the Governor in Council, by regulation, to extend the benefits of veterans legislation applicable to veterans of the Second World War, to veterans of any force designated as a special force. The statutes providing such benefits include Part IV of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940 and the Reinstate in Civil Employment Act, 1946. The Canadian Forces Act was made retroactive to July 5, 1950 and section seven (the clause providing for veterans' benefits) will expire on the last day of the first session of Parliament in 1951. In speaking on the Bill the Minister of National Defence stated that this legislation was intended to give temporary authority to deal with cases that might arise until the question of veterans' benefits could be dealt with more fully at the next session.

Power to control materials and services essential for defence.—The main purpose of the Essential Material (Defence) Act is to give the Governor in Council the power to designate materials and services as essential for defence purposes, and to

control the production, processing, distribution, acquisition, disposition or use of these materials and services when deemed necessary.

Regulations may be made under this Act to exercise control over production of essential materials by requiring production or processing of such materials in the manner directed, and by requiring that these materials be given priority in their production. The supply of essential materials, and the manner in which they may be acquired or disposed of, may also be made subject to regulation.

Orders may regulate the extent and conditions of supply of essential services, which are defined to include distribution of power and such other services as may be designated as essential for production, storage or distribution of essential materials. These orders may restrict and control the use of essential services by means of permits.

The maximum price for essential materials or essential services may be fixed by determining the selling price or the mark-up price and terms of sale. Information respecting essential materials or essential services may be required by order.

Orders made under this Act must be published forthwith in the *Canada Gazette* and laid before Parliament ten days after

their publication in the *Canada Gazette*, if Parliament is then in session, and if not within ten days of the commencement of the next session.

The date of expiry of the Act is fixed at July 31, 1952, but the Governor in Council may order it to expire at an earlier date; upon presentation of addresses by the Senate and the House of Commons to the Governor General praying the Act to be continued in force, the Governor in Council may order the Act to be continued in force for a further period.

The Act is administered by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Consumer Credit.—The Consumer Credit (Temporary Provisions) Act gives the Governor in Council authority to make regulations applicable to the retail sale of consumer goods for the purpose of restricting consumer credit. These regulations may apply to the sales made under conditional contract or under charge account, to the repayment of loans secured on consumer goods, or to loans obtained for the purpose of buying consumer goods.

The requirements for the publication of regulations and the duration of the Act are the same as noted above in the Essential Materials (Defence) Act.

Recent Regulations Under Dominion and Provincial Legislation

A higher minimum wage has been established for women in New Brunswick factories, shops, offices and other workplaces. ¶In Quebec new regulations to safeguard the health of workers in industrial camps have been issued. ¶New rules of procedure have been made for the Ontario Labour Relations Board under the 1950 Act. ¶Further exemptions are permitted under the Alberta Labour Act.

DOMINION

Canadian Forces Act

The Reinforcement in Civil Employment Act has been made applicable, by an Order in Council under authority of the Canadian Forces Act (P.C. 4614) gazetted October 11, to all persons enrolled for the purpose of serving in the special forces of the Royal Canadian Navy, the Canadian Army and the Royal Canadian Air Force and to all officers and men of the reserve units of these forces.

Employers of such persons are required to reinstall them in employment at the termination of their service in the special force under conditions not less favourable to them than those which would have been applicable had they remained in their

employment. The Act further provides that the right to reinstatement shall be subject to established rules of seniority in the employer's establishment with retention of seniority rights during the employee's period of service with the special force, and that in determining pension rights or other benefits, service in the special force shall be counted as service with the employer.

Under the Canadian Forces Act (L.G., Nov., 1950, p. 1919) the Governor in Council is authorized, by regulation, to extend the benefits of veterans legislation applicable to veterans of the Second World War to veterans of any special force established in consequence of action undertaken by Canada under the United Nations Charter the North Atlantic Treaty or any other similar instrument.

PROVINCIAL

Alberta Labour Act

Five Orders of the Board of Industrial Relations have been revised to exclude certain classes of workers from all, or a part of, their provisions by an Order in Council (1080-50) of August 23, gazetted August 31.

Trucking Industry

A new Hours of Work and Minimum Wage Order (No. 20), which consolidates two previous Orders, continues to exempt truck drivers and their helpers or swampers who work outside of any city from the 8 and 48-hour limits fixed by the Act and from the overtime provisions of Male Minimum Wage Order 1 (L.G., 1947, p. 843), and permits an exemption from the limits imposed on the hours of persons working on split shifts.

Workers covered by this Order may be employed on a straight-time basis up to 10 hours in a day, or in a shift, and 50 hours in a week but their hours must be confined within the twelve immediately following commencement of work. The new Order does not limit, however, the hours within which split shifts may be worked if the employer furnishes his employees, free of charge, with sleeping accommodation approved by the Board of Industrial Relations.

All truck drivers, helpers and swampers must be allowed at least eight consecutive hours of rest after completing a day's shift. Previously, this requirement only applied to those who had worked for 10 hours.

An employee is deemed to be on duty from the time he is required to report until he is relieved from work and all responsibility for work.

The earlier Orders, Nos. 3 and 4 (L.G., 1947, p. 1333), are now rescinded.

Split Shifts

Two new Hours of Work Orders (Nos. 19 and 21) exempt employees in summer resorts, and provincial and national parks between June 1 and September 30 of each year from the requirement laid down in two earlier Orders of the Board that the hours of a person working on a split shift must be confined within 12 hours after commencing work if he is employed in a town or village of less than 2,000 population, or within 10 hours in the remainder of the Province.

The earlier Orders (No. 35, 1946, and No. 1, 1947) are now rescinded.

Holidays with Pay

The general Holidays with Pay Order (No. 5) has been amended to exclude from

its provisions bond and stock salesmen registered under the Securities Act. The Order requires that most workers in the Province must be given an annual vacation equal to one-half day with regular pay for every 23 days of actual work with a maximum of one week. After two or more years' employment, one day with regular pay for every 23 days of actual work must be given, with a maximum of two weeks (L.G., 1949, p. 1439).

Other classes exempted from the Order are coal miners, construction workers, real estate agents and commercial travellers working exclusively on a commission basis, workers employed temporarily for eight hours or less in a week, farm labourers and domestic servants.

Alberta Nursing Aides Act

Revised regulations governing nurses aides issued on July 25, gazetted August 15 (O.C. 940-50), reduce the minimum age for applicants in training from 18 to 17½ years, the upper age limit remaining at 40 years. As before, applicants must have Grade 9 standing or its equivalent and submit satisfactory health certificates.

The length of the training period which an applicant must undergo to become eligible for a certificate as a nursing aide remains at 40 weeks. The schedule of classes, however, has been rearranged to provide for a longer period of instruction at the training school and less practical nursing.

The applicant is now required to take a 15 weeks' course (formerly 12) at the training school followed by two 10-week periods of practical experience at two approved institutions and a final 5 weeks' course at the school for review and examination. Under the earlier regulations the practical experience had to be acquired in three 8-week periods at three approved institutions and the final period of school training was four weeks.

The earlier regulations are now rescinded (L.G., 1947, p. 1334).

British Columbia Hospital Insurance Act

By an Order in Council of September 9, gazetted September 21, a new section was added to the general regulations under the Act authorizing the Hospital Insurance Commissioner to make an agreement with any person, other than a civil servant, to act as a local representative of the Hospital Insurance Service for the purpose of collecting premiums, taking applications for registration and other duties which the Commissioner may prescribe. The amount

of remuneration for such work is to be determined by mutual agreement and paid out of the Hospital Insurance Fund.

British Columbia

Male and Female Minimum Wage Act

Persons employed in mail delivery are no longer exempt from the application of the Minimum Wage Order (No. 9) covering drivers, swamplers or helpers employed in the transport of goods by motor vehicles of over 1,000 pounds (L.G., 1948, p. 1135; 1949, p. 185). This amendment was made by an Order (9B) of the Board of Industrial Relations on August 8, gazetted August 17.

New Brunswick Minimum Wage Act

A general Order, effective September 1, covering most women workers in the Province fixes a higher minimum rate of 35 cents an hour for a 48-hour week or less. This new regulation replaces two earlier Orders—a general order for women (L.G., 1950, p. 87) and a special order covering wholesale and retail stores (L.G., 1948, p. 1137), both of which established a minimum rate of \$14.40 a week. The new weekly rate calculated on the basis of the higher hourly minimum set by the new Order is \$16.80, the same as that fixed in Ontario for women employed in the larger cities.

Exempted from the Order are women employed in hospitals, nursing homes, religious, charitable or educational institutions, apprentices, persons employed in a confidential capacity, in domestic service, agriculture or by the Crown. Women working in hotels, restaurants and other places of public accommodation where meals are served are covered by a separate Order (L.G., 1948, p. 492).

Overtime in excess of 48 hours a week must be paid for at the rate of 50 cents an hour instead of 45 cents as formerly.

The Order does not fix a rate for part-time workers who work less than 30 hours a week. The earlier Orders required that these workers be paid at least 30 cents an hour.

Newfoundland Shops Act

Two new areas—Stephenville-St. George's and Clarenville-George's Brook—were proclaimed shop-closing areas on August 14 and August 29, respectively, gazetted August 22 and September 19. The Shops Act, 1940 authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to proclaim any area a shop-closing area, whereupon the schedule of days and hours of closing shops attached to the Act will apply (L.G., 1949, p. 392).

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is also authorized under the Act to amend the schedule of holidays in respect of any shop-closing area. Ten additional holidays have been proclaimed for the Clarenville-George's Brook Shop-Closing Area and eight more have been added in the Stephenville-St. George's area.

The list of holidays in effect in the Bell Island Shop-Closing Area was amended by proclamation on August 14, gazetted August 22. Bell Island was designated a shop-closing area in 1940.

Ontario Labour Relations Act

New rules of practice and procedure under the Ontario Labour Relations Act, 1950, which was proclaimed in force September 1, were approved on September 7 (O.Reg. 202/50), gazetted September 23. The rules of procedure under the 1948 Labour Relations Act are rescinded (L.G., 1949, p. 186).

The rules relate to those matters which fall within the administrative jurisdiction of the Board. As a result of wider powers given to the Board under the 1950 Act, rules are now laid down governing application by the parties to the Board for conciliation services, applications for consent to prosecute parties alleged to have committed offences under the Act and declarations that a strike or lockout is illegal. The powers to deal with requests for conciliation services and to grant or deny applications to prosecute were formerly held by the Minister of Labour.

In other respects, the rules are similar to those made under the 1948 Act regarding the procedure for making application for the granting or the revocation of certification as bargaining agent, the serving of a notice of a hearing and the taking of representation votes.

In conducting representation votes, however, the registrar, appointed under the Act, is now given power to direct the interested parties to refrain from propaganda and electioneering during and for 72 hours before the day of the vote and to give any directions he deems necessary for disposing of improperly marked ballots and ballots of persons whose eligibility to vote has been challenged or is in doubt.

Quebec Public Health Act

New regulations to safeguard the health of persons employed in industrial camps which were issued on August 30 (O.C. 958), gazetted September 16, replace all earlier regulations (L.G., 1924, p. 354). Minimum standards are set out with respect to location, construction of buildings, water supply, drainage, garbage disposal, toilets, camp

equipment, etc., and require cooks to be medically examined before entering employment. The rules governing drainage and water supply do not apply to camps situated within the limits of a city, town or village connected with an aqueduct or sewer system.

"Industrial camps" are defined in the regulations as "all temporary or permanent installations, including the outhouses, which the employer organizes to house the persons employed by him in lumbering or mining operations, railroad or highway construction, the building of dams and other similar undertakings, in saw-mills and pulp and paper mills, whether they be permanent camps, permanent summer camps or temporary camps".

The Director of Industrial Hygiene must be notified at least three weeks before a camp is constructed or re-opened. All camp buildings must, wherever possible, be situated in a dry, sunny place at least 150 feet from the high water level of a lake or stream and at least 100 feet from all refuse, stables and other domestic animal enclosures.

The drinking-water supply must be situated at least 150 feet from the camp, free from any source of contamination. The distance of a spring, which is situated at a much higher level than the camp buildings, or of a tube well, is left to the discretion of the Director of Industrial Hygiene. A covered water reservoir, equipped with tap, must be available to the workers and the common drinking cup is forbidden.

Dormitories must be supplied with a water-tight sink with at least one basin for every five workers and an adequate supply of hot water. The regulations require the employer to supply each worker with a single bed with springs, and a clean mattress and pillow, in good condition, which have been disinfected. Clean, disinfected bed-clothes in good condition must be furnished to each worker for his exclusive personal use and must be washed at least once a month. If flannel or other sheets are supplied in addition to woollen blankets, the latter need only be washed at the opening of each working season.

A room with window, entirely separate from the kitchen, must be provided for women residing in a camp, and a separate dwelling provided for women with children.

A laundry room, equipped with a boiler

of sufficient capacity to supply hot water for the washing of personal clothing, must be furnished. Such room may also serve as a bathroom or a special room may be provided for this purpose. In either case, suitable tubs must be installed. A clothes drier of approved design must be installed in every camp.

No cook or assistant cook may be employed in a camp unless he is able to furnish a medical certificate showing that he has been examined within the previous three months and is free from any contagious or communicable disease. He must also produce a certificate showing that he has been successfully vaccinated against smallpox within the previous seven years.

All food must be protected during transportation and stored properly in the camp to prevent contamination by flies, vermin and dusts, a pantry of approved construction to be installed for perishable foods. The inspector may prohibit the use of kitchen utensils which are not properly washed and kept in good condition.

All floors must be damp swept daily and washed at least once a week. All openings must be screened. Proper space for clothing and personal belongings must also be provided.

Inspectors of the Department of Health must be permitted at any time to inspect all buildings and equipment connected with a camp.

Additional rules are set out for the construction of tents which are permitted in permanent summer camps from May 15 to October 1 and in temporary camps operated for not more than 15 days in any one place.

Penalties are provided for violations of the regulations.

Saskatchewan Social Aid Act

To enable a child on whose behalf a mother's allowance is paid to become better qualified for employment, the Mothers' Allowance regulations (L.G., 1949, p. 456) have been amended to provide that after September 1, 1950, when a child reaches 16 and continues to attend school, the allowance may be paid until the completion of Grade XII, or until the age of 18. Previously, when a child reached his sixteenth birthday during the school year and continued to attend school, the allowance was paid only to the end of the school year.

The amendment was made on August 18, gazetted August 25 (O.C. 1462/50).

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Selected Decisions of Umpire Under the Unemployment Insurance Act

Digest of selected decisions in appeals heard by the Umpire under the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act; published in two series (1) Benefit cases, designated CU-B, and (2) Coverage cases, CU-C.

Held that the claimant, who was on a roll of jurors but did not serve as such, was unemployed and available for work within the meaning of the Act on the days he had to present himself at the Court.—CU-B 559 (April 5, 1950).

MATERIAL FACTS OF CASE:

The claimant, while in receipt of unemployment insurance benefit, informed the local office of the Commission by telephone on October 4, 1949, that he was on the roll of jurors for the term of the criminal assizes in Rouyn, P.Q., commencing October 5, 1949. He reported at the local office on his regular call days, viz: October 6, 13 and 20 but did not state on the unemployment register the days he had been requested to attend the Court.

On October 26, 1949, the Registrar of the Court informed the local office as follows:—

(The claimant) has not been called yet to be a juror although he did present himself on the dates fixed by the court namely October 5, 6, 11, 12, 13 and 25, 1949.

He has received \$5 for October 13 and for the other days he has received a half-day allowance of \$2.50 per day each day.

According to the submissions the claimant did not receive the moneys referred to above until October 25, 1949.

The insurance officer pursuant to Section 55 (2) (a) of the Act referred the case to a court of referees in order that they decide whether the claimant was unemployed and available for work on the days he reported to the Court for jury duty.

The court of referees, after having heard the claimant and two representatives of the local office, unanimously found that on the days in question he had been unemployed and available for work. In that connection, they stated in part:—

The court of referees is of the opinion that the amount received as a juror is not a remuneration nor a profit and that the duty as a juror is a duty which is the responsibility of each citizen summoned by the crown whether willing or not to

assist as a juror and this cannot be considered as a contract of service.

Concerning the availability of the claimant, he was an accountant and if work had been offered during the period he was obliged to report to the Superior Court, he could have accepted this employment for the afternoons and the evenings; therefore, the court is of the opinion that the claimant was available for work.

From the decision of the court of referees, the insurance officer appealed to the Umpire on the following grounds:—

The evidence on file indicates that the claimant, whose name appeared on the roll of jurymen for the term of criminal assizes in Rouyn beginning October 5, 1949, was summoned to appear in court on October 5, 6, 11, 12, 13 and 25, 1949 and that, on those dates, he was in court for at least the whole forenoon; his attendance brought him a minimum remuneration of \$2.50 a day.

The insurance officer is of the opinion that the claimant, on the days on which he appeared in court could not be available for work, if we consider that he could not seek employment and that, if some had been offered to him, he could not have accepted it.

The British jurisprudence however seems to be to the contrary (Cf. BU-63-64-65).

It can be argued that if employment could have been offered to this claimant and he had requested the Court's permission to be relieved from Jury duty I am satisfied that he would have been permitted to accept the employment.

DECISION:

The insurance officer in his appeal to me does not seem to differ with the unanimous finding of the court of referees that the claimant was unemployed on the days he presented himself to the Superior Court for jury duty. I also agree with that finding.

The insurance officer, however, in the second paragraph of his submission to me argues that the claimant, on those days, could not be available for work.

The question of the claimant's availability on the days he so attended the Court is entirely a question of fact which has to be determined in the light of the claimant's intention towards accepting employment which might have been offered to him during that period, of the measures he took in order that any opportunity of employment would be immediately brought to his attention and of whether or not he would have been prevented from accepting at once suitable employment.

The claimant's willingness to take employment as well as the fact that he reported to the local office is not disputed by the insurance officer and, in the last paragraph of his appeal, he states that he is satisfied that the Court would have relieved the claimant from duty had work been offered to him.

Furthermore, it was only after having thoroughly examined the claimant and two representatives of the local office that the court of referees came to the unanimous conclusion that the claimant was available for work on the days in question.

Under the circumstances, I consider that their finding should not be disturbed and the appeal is dismissed.

**Held that the claimant was not unemployed nor available for work on the days he was engaged in forest fire-fighting.—
CU-B 615 (September 7, 1950).**

MATERIAL FACTS OF CASE:

The claimant, while in receipt of benefit, was drafted by the Quebec Department of Lands and Forests for forest fire-fighting and performed such duty from May 19, 1950 to May 25, 1950. His rate of remuneration was 50 cents an hour if he brought his own food or 40 cents an hour if food was provided for him. He was on duty from 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. and subject to call for the overnight shift.

Pursuant to Section 55 (2) (a) of the Act, the insurance officer referred to a court of referees the question as to whether the claimant was unemployed and available for work within the meaning of the Act on the days he was engaged in forest fire-fighting.

The court of referees rendered a unanimous decision which reads in part:—

It was proved by the Assistant District Chief of the Provincial Department of Lands and Forests, that any person between the age of 18 and 55 is obliged, if drafted, to fight forest fires under penalty of a fine of \$200 or failing that of imprisonment for three months. The wages paid are low, 50 cents if the person drafted supplies his own meals.

The court is of the opinion that such work does not constitute a contract of service within the meaning of the Unemployment Insurance Act and is, also of the opinion, following (the) evidence (of the Assistant District Chief of the Provincial Department of Lands and Forests), that it would have been possible for the claimant if he would have received an offer of employment, to be exempted of fire-fighting work and under the circumstances the court considers that the claimant was unemployed and that he was also available for work.

The insurance officer appealed to the Umpire stating in part:—

The court was of the opinion that drafting for fire-fighting is not a labour contract within the meaning of the Unemployment Insurance Act and accordingly while a man is fulfilling a public duty to his country, he is still in a state of unemployment.

It is submitted that this man, who received an hourly rate of wages for the work performed by him, can be compared to unemployed Reserve Army personnel who attend training camps and who are not entitled to benefit during the period of such attendance at camp when they are deemed to be employed.

DECISION:

The claimant's participation in forest fire-fighting does not appear to have had all the requisites which constitute a contract of service.

It is my opinion, however, that he followed an occupation within the meaning of Section 29 (1) (b) of the Act and that that occupation did not come within the exception mentioned in (i) and (ii) thereof.

Section 29 (1) (b) reads as follows:—

29 (1). "An insured person shall be deemed not to be unemployed

(b) on any day on which, notwithstanding that his employment has terminated, he is following an occupation from which he derives remuneration or profit unless

(i) that occupation could ordinarily be followed by him in addition to, and outside the ordinary working hours of, his usual employment, and

(ii) the remuneration or profit received therefrom for that day does not exceed one dollar and fifty cents or, where the remuneration or profit is payable or is earned in respect of a period

longer than a day, the daily average of the remuneration or profit does not exceed that amount.

The claimant, therefore, was not entitled to Unemployment Insurance benefit while engaged in forest fire-fighting.

As to the claimant's availability for work during that period, it is significant to note that according to form UIC 493A, he was on duty at least eleven hours a day. Furthermore it would seem from the testimony of the representative of the

Provincial Department of Lands and Forests that it would be only under exceptional circumstances that a person engaged in forest fire-fighting would be released therefrom.

The insurance officer in his submission to me might have rightly compared the claimant's case to that of "unemployed Reserve Army personnel who attend training camps". However a case relative to such personnel has never been before the Umpire for decision.

The appeal is allowed.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, August, 1950*

During the month of August, 1950, a total of 61,545 initial and renewal claims were filed at local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. This represents an increase of 40 per cent over the July figure of 43,929 claims, as compared with an increase of about 22 per cent over the 50,291 claims filed in August, 1949. The more than seasonal increase in claims in August, 1950, was likely due to lay-offs of non-striking workers in industries which experienced a curtailment of operations due to the nation-wide railway strike in the latter part of August.

All provinces except Prince Edward Island showed an increase in the number of initial and renewal claims filed in August over July. The largest percentage increases were registered, in order of descending magnitude, in Nova Scotia (154 per cent), Saskatchewan (135 per cent), Manitoba (101 per cent), Alberta (86 per cent), and Ontario (40 per cent).

Ordinary claimants on the live register on the last working day of the month increased from 92,520 in July to 98,930 in August (the August, 1949, total was 80,813). The relatively small increase in ordinary claimants on the live register on the last working day of the month, in comparison with the large increase in claims filed over the previous month, can probably be explained by the fact that the railway strike was over just prior to the last working day of the month.

Of the total number of persons on the live register in August, 74,402 or 67 per cent were on the register seven days or more, as compared with 84,575 or 80 per cent in July. A higher percentage of females (34 per cent) than males (25 per cent) was on the live register 73 days or more.

Initial and renewal claims handled at adjudicating centres numbered 46,232 in August. Of these, 35,743 were allowed and 10,489 were disallowed or disqualified.

Chief reasons for non-entitlement to benefit were: "insufficient contributions" 4,094 cases, "voluntarily left employment" 3,723 cases, and "not employed" 1,678 cases.

Persons commencing benefit on initial and renewal claims numbered 30,628 in August as compared with 30,945 in July, and 34,422 in August, 1949. The lack of any increase in new beneficiaries between July and August, a time in which claims filed increased sharply, is probably due to the fact that persons filing claims during the railway strike became re-employed before completion of their waiting period.

During the month of August, \$4,412,992 in benefit were paid in respect of 1,925,184 days as compared with \$4,726,614 and 2,053,009 days for July, and \$3,717,000 and 1,650,997 days for August, 1949.

For the week of August 26 to September 1, 67,303 persons received \$886,221 in respect of 387,366 days, as compared with 76,840 persons, \$1,022,377 and 444,583 days for the week of July 29 to August 4, and 62,705 persons, \$813,027 and 361,497 days for the week August 13 to 19, 1949. Average duration of benefit for the week of August 26 to September 1 was the same (5.8 days) as for the week of July 29 to August 4, while the average amount of benefit paid during these weeks was \$13.17 and \$13.31 respectively.

Insurance Registrations

Reports received from local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission for the month ending August 31, 1950, showed that insurance books were issued to 3,644,839 employees, who had made contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund at one time or another since April 1, 1950—an increase of 132,450 since July 31, 1950.

As at August 31, 1950, 240,277 employers were registered, representing an increase of 1,612 since July 31, 1950.

* See Tables E-1 to E-7.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION'S NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

In reviewing the fiscal year 1949-50, the Unemployment Insurance Commission notes that it was one of "remarkable contrasts." Canada, in the twelve-month period under review, achieved the highest level of employment in its history, and also encountered the most serious unemployment since the organization was established.

During the summer of 1950, the Commission reports, Canada's total labour force rose to approximately 5,200,000, while during the winter the numbers of persons seeking employment, exclusive of those applying for supplementary benefit, exceeded 375,000. "Obviously", the Report observes, "one condition has an important bearing on the other. When the labour force increases there will be a corresponding increase in unemployed if conditions producing unemployment develop".

The Report points out that from November, 1949, until nearly the end of March, figures of unemployment increased, and that although it was the period of seasonal unemployment there were other factors which were not entirely seasonal in their nature. Uncertainties respecting international trade, currency, devaluation, industrial disputes in the United States and Canada resulting in curtailment of essential supplies, as well as adverse weather conditions, all resulted in slowing up certain industries.

The situation was such that during the 1950 session of Parliament provision was made for amending the Unemployment Insurance Act so as to provide for payment of supplementary benefit to persons who had exhausted or were unable to qualify for ordinary benefit.

During the winter of 1949-50, when figures of unplaced applicants were showing a marked increase, the Commission initiated a campaign designed to assist in stimulating employment. The basic idea was that a great deal of work, such as interior painting and decorating, repairing, etc. frequently held up until the spring, could be done in winter. A large number of jobs were provided through the campaign and in this way, the report says, difficult periods for many workers were bridged over until the spring brought increased employment opportunities.

Amendments to Unemployment Insurance Act

In addition to making provision for payment of supplementary benefit, other amendments which received the approval of Parliament provided for a number of important changes with reference to coverage, contributions and benefit. Effective on proclamation, the ceiling for insurability is raised from \$3,120 to \$4,800 a year, bringing within the scope of the Act an estimated additional 75,000 persons. The number of contribution classes is reduced from nine to six, payments by employers and employees are equalized throughout all classes, and an additional higher class of contributions is added, in keeping with the raising of the ceiling for insurability, and a higher rate of benefit to persons contributing in the new class. The Commission was also empowered to make special regulations prescribing the conditions under which benefit may be paid to married women (L.G., April, 1950, p. 532).

Seasonal Regulations

Seasonal regulations applying to certain industries which have a pronounced and regularly recurring off-season were modified in several respects.

Regulations were also made extending the provisions of the seasonal regulations to employment in lumbering and logging in all parts of Canada other than British Columbia when contributions became payable in that industry at April 1, 1950.

Unemployment Insurance Fund

At March 31, 1949, the balance in the unemployment insurance fund was \$529,535,437.38. During the fiscal year 1949-50 revenue from contributions by employers, employees and the government totalled \$124,526,748.14. Miscellaneous revenue (interest on investments, etc.) increased the total revenue to \$138,935,737.27. Benefit paid (including supplementary benefit for

March of \$818,065.89) totalled \$85,824,202.13, leaving a net balance at March 31, 1950, of \$582,646,972.52.

The amount paid out in benefit was almost \$36,000,000 over the total for 1948-49. The increase was due to the higher amount of unemployment in the winter, as compared with the previous year, and the fact that more claimants had become entitled to the maximum benefit payable under the new rates which came into effect for the first time in October, 1948. The average daily rate of benefit payable in 1949-50, excluding supplementary benefit, was \$2.34 as compared with an average rate of \$2.09 in 1948-49.

Costs of Administration

Administrative costs of the Unemployment Insurance Commission during the fiscal year amounted to \$20,385,981.70. The total for the previous fiscal year was \$18,965,130.67, an increase of \$1,420,851.03. Increased salaries and higher rents accounted for the major portion of the increase. The amount of commission paid to the Post Office Department also increased.

In considering the cost of administering the Commission organization, the report says, "there is sometimes a tendency to forget that a considerable part of this cost results from operation of the National Employment Service. This service is given free of charge to employers and to all workers who require it whether they have previously been insured or not.

"It is impossible to determine the value of the National Employment Service in terms of dollars and cents. Not only is it of great importance and value to the unemployed worker, but it is also a time, money and worry saver to the employer. That this is becoming more evident to employers in Canada is demonstrated by the fact that they are turning to the National Employment Service for their employment needs. Some of the large organizations do their entire hiring through the Commission organization."

In addition to the National Employment Service, a certain amount of the administrative cost must be charged up against the cost of administering unemployment assistance in the new province of Newfoundland. A further administrative obligation arises out of the payment of supplementary benefits as provided in the recent amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act.

Operations of Employment Offices

During the year 1,928,090 applications were registered at local employment offices,

and 1,019,045 vacancies were notified. Placements in regular and casual employment effected totalled 685,103; of these 466,980 were male and 218,123 female. Placements in the previous year totalled 700,818.

Placement of Displaced Persons

The work of placing European displaced persons continued throughout 1949-50 but at a slower tempo due to a decline in employers' requests for immigrant labour. Since the inception of the immigration-labour program 38,582 displaced persons have been admitted to Canada. At the end of the year only 200 unplaced immigrants remained in reception hostels, indicating the success of the government's program as well as of the placement task accomplished.

Movement of Farm Labour

Group movements of workers within Canada for the harvesting of farm crops, under Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Agreements, between June and October resulted in the transfer of approximately 4,600 workers.

The Employment Service also took part in international transfers of sugar beet planters and harvester, potato pickers and tobacco workers.

Placement of Handicapped Workers

Employment suitable to their physical capacities was found for approximately 11,300 handicapped workers through the special placement facilities provided by the Employment Service. Of this number some 8,200 were men and 3,100 women. More than 4,000 of the males were disabled ex-service men, while 79 disabled ex-service women were among the females placed.

Executive and Professional Employment

Improved organized and directed employer relations activities, supplemented by increased publicity, brought about greater use of facilities provided by the employment service for employers seeking workers and workers seeking jobs in the technical, scientific and professional fields, it is reported.

Inquiries from persons in other countries seeking information in regard to employment opportunities in the various professions in Canada also increased in number. The officer of the Commission in charge of executive and professional placement work was appointed recruiting officer in Canada for the United Nations Organization and two campaigns were conducted to obtain staff for that organization.

Activities on behalf of university students were expanded. In the previous report it was noted that placement offices, staffed by Employment Service personnel, had been established at the Universities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. During the year under review, by request, similar offices were organized on the campuses at Laval University and the University of Montreal, and skilled Employment Service staff members assigned to assist the offices at Toronto and McGill Universities and the University of British Columbia, operated by those institutions. At some of the other Canadian universities a part-time service was given by Employment Service personnel.

Unemployment Assistance in Newfoundland

In accordance with the terms of union, it was agreed that the Government of Canada would pay unemployment assistance to persons resident in Newfoundland who were unemployed at the date of union (April 1, 1949), or who lost their employment within two years thereafter, provided they had been engaged in insurable employment but were not yet qualified for unemployment insurance benefit.

Claims for unemployment assistance are handled through local offices of the Commission in the same manner as claims for benefit, but payment is made by subventions from the Treasury and not out of the unemployment insurance fund.

Appeals to Umpire

During the year the Umpire handed down 129 decisions—benefit cases 126 and coverage cases 3. The Commission also reported that a number of oral hearings were held at which officers of various interested unions and officials of the Commission, as well as claimants and their legal counsels, were present.

Enforcement

At both head office and regional levels, the legal branch is making a determined effort to ensure more complete and effective enforcement, the report states. In the interests of establishing uniformity in enforcement procedure, the Legal Adviser inspected legal branches in all regional offices of the Commission during the autumn of 1949. A new method for reporting benefit frauds, which has been under study for some months, it is anticipated, will result in increased efficiency.

A total of 22,834 investigations of claimants was conducted by district investigators of the legal branch as compared with 19,263 in the previous year—an increase of 18 per cent.

The most decided increase occurred in prosecutions against employers for failure to pay contributions on behalf of insurable employees. In the fiscal year 1948-49, 69 prosecutions of this type were undertaken, whereas in the fiscal year 1949-50 there were 270. This represents an increase of almost 300 per cent.

There was also an appreciable increase in the number of prosecutions against claimants. In 1948-49, 594 prosecutions of this type were undertaken, whereas in the fiscal year 1949-50, 751 benefit prosecutions were instituted. This is an increase of 26 per cent over the previous year.

In the overall picture 1,101 prosecutions of all types were commenced in the fiscal year 1949-50, representing an increase of 54 per cent over the fiscal year 1948-49 when 714 prosecutions of all types were commenced, 810 convictions registered, 12 actions dismissed, and 31 cases withdrawn. On March 31, 1950, 366 cases were awaiting hearings in the various courts across the country.

Employment Committees

The National Employment Committee, advisory body to the Commission, held four regular quarterly meetings during the year.

Some 500 meetings were held by the 80 local committees established to advise and assist local office managers, and 45 by the five regional advisory groups, it is reported. Activities of the regional and local committees resulted in submission to the central body of considerable employment data, as well as proposals for alleviation of unemployment in various parts of the country through inauguration of work projects and other means. When endorsed by the national committee and approved by the Commission such suggestions were referred to the appropriate government authorities.

Employment of older workers, private employment agencies, assistance to technically qualified displaced persons, apprenticeship, vocational guidance and employment of youth, were some of the subjects which received the attention of committees during the year.

Administration

At the end of March, 1950, from five regional administrative offices the Unemployment Insurance Commission operated 181 local offices located in the principal cities and towns from coast to coast. In addition, full-time service was given to the public at 37 branch offices located principally in centres of population near, and under the supervision of, local offices.

Itinerant, or regular part-time service, was also extended from various local offices at 71 other cities or towns. Agencies were maintained at two places.

The extension of the Employment Service to Newfoundland upon the entry of the tenth province to Canada was accomplished speedily and without serious difficulties, it is reported. The island's industry and workers are served by three local offices, and employment activities have been integrated with those in other provinces in the Commission's Atlantic region.

During the fiscal year certain increases in staff were necessitated by the opening of offices in Newfoundland and by the volume of insurance and employment work being handled by the Commission's offices

throughout Canada. On March 31, 1950, the number of regular employees stood at 7,070.

The extension of the clearance facilities to the overseas office in London, established in 1948 to enable Canadian employers to seek workers in Britain, has proved successful. Through the London office many British craftsmen possessing skills relatively scarce in this country have found employment in Canadian industry. A service has also been rendered by the London office to Britons planning to emigrate to Canada, by supplying information on employment prospects and working conditions in this country.

The personnel of the Commission remained unchanged during the year.

An analysis of the current employment situation prepared by the Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour, on the basis of returns from the National Employment Service, reports from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and other official information.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1950

September was a month of unusually high activity in the labour market. In contrast to the same period last year when the loss of some foreign markets due to exchange difficulties was causing considerable uncertainty in the economy as a whole, a note of optimism now prevails in nearly every industry. Several have already benefited from new defence contracts received recently, notably the aircraft industry which was operating well below capacity last year. Strong seasonal activity superimposed upon this basic expansion has meant a steady drain upon the current labour supply.

The labour market was more active during September than at any time since the first post-war years. Seasonal activity was reaching its peak in agriculture, food processing, construction, and transportation; defence preparations were stimulating employment in manufacturing and the logging industry was preparing for a heavy cut this fall. The generally buoyant state of the labour market during the late summer and fall months was indicated by the continued decline in applications on hand at National Employment Service offices during September. At September 28, applications on file had fallen to 133,100, almost 8,000 less than at the same time last year, and there were more jobs registered than at any time since 1947.

The greatest activity was in the unskilled labour market. It is estimated that there are about 300,000 workers in Canada who work as the season demands in agriculture, fishing, construction and logging. During September, the demand for these workers overlaps and logging industries vie with agriculture and construction for the same supply of labour. This year, the competition was even keener, since harvesting operations have been delayed in Western Canada. At the same time that application files in Ontario were being combed to find workers for the Prairie harvest, the logging industry was attracting help by high wages and offers of longer employment. Workers were not only being drawn from agriculture but from construction and mining.

Nevertheless, the working force in logging had not reached its peak by the end of September. Unfilled vacancies at National Employment Service offices, which probably represent the smaller part of the demand for woods workers, totalled more than 17,000 at September 28.

Although the focal point of recent demand has been the unskilled seasonal worker, labour shortages have appeared in other fields. Shortages of skilled and semi-skilled men in construction and in some metal-working trades have appeared; auto mechanics were still scarce and the lack of female help persisted in the domestic service field. Seasonal developments will not greatly change this situation and in some cases, as in metal-working, demand may increase in the coming months as more orders are placed for defence projects.

Regional Analysis

The continued improvement in employment conditions in **Newfoundland** during September was based largely on the optimistic outlook for the newsprint industry. About twice last year's number of workers were engaged in pulp cutting and pulp and paper mills were continuing to operate at capacity. In an effort to fill orders totalling one million tons of iron ore before the end of the shipping season, mining activity on Bell Island moved towards peak proportions. Work for trans-

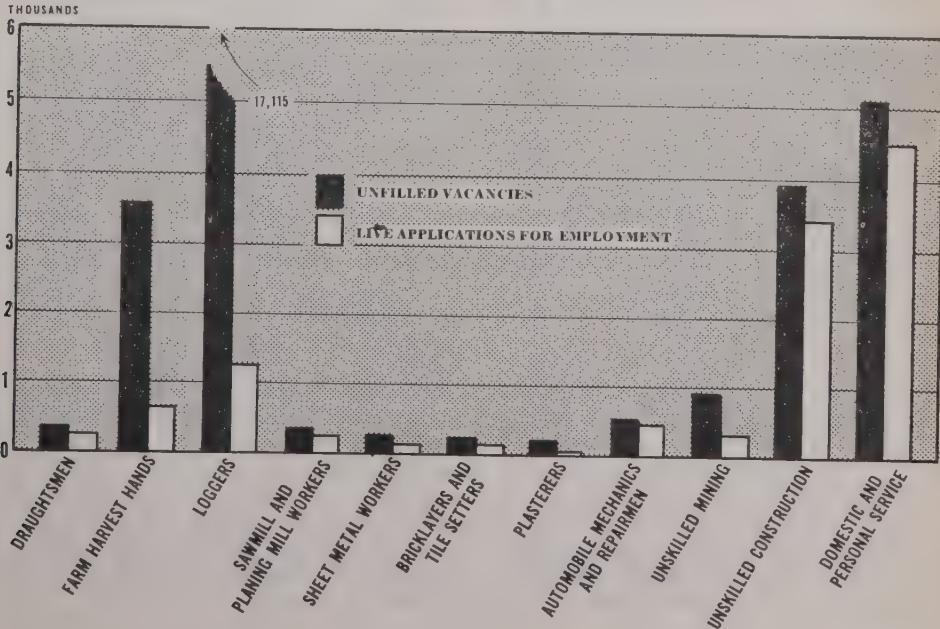
portation and dock workers had increased with the rising volume of imports for the Christmas trade and heavy shipments to the outports prior to the freeze-up. Fishing, building and road construction and railway maintenance also kept many workers occupied. Registrations at National Employment Service offices declined 1,100 during the month, to total 5,500 at September 28.

Features of the still improving employment situation in the **Maritime** provinces during September were the continuing high level of construction activity in many areas; movements of harvest workers into Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Maine potato fields and Annapolis Valley orchards; and increases in pulp and lumber cutting activity in Northern New Brunswick. The strong demand for harvest help retarded the expansion of woods employment and the supply of woods workers is expected to remain below requirements until the harvest season ends. Coal mining employment continued at a high level as steps were taken to further increase coal output. While growing shortages of materials make the future plans of steel plants uncertain, their activity has been generally well maintained so far. Shipbuilding has expanded somewhat in Halifax.

Live job applications on file with National Employment Service offices in the Maritimes at the end of September totalled 16,500, only slightly lower than at the end

SELECTED OCCUPATIONS WHERE VACANCIES EXCEED APPLICATIONS

September 28, 1950



of August but over 2,000 below the total a year ago. Registrations at most local offices varied only slightly over the month, but the decline relative to last year appears to have taken place in the smaller areas, while data from most of the larger centres show slight increases over 1949.

Some temporary labour shortages had developed in the **Quebec** region during September, particularly among unskilled workers. Total applications on hand at employment offices dropped by about 3,000 during the month to total 42,700 at September 28. This was 1,300 less than last year at this time; male applicants had declined by 6,600, but the number of women registered had risen by 5,300. Heavy hiring for the logging camps, which coincided in many instances with agricultural labour requirements, have taxed the available supply of male workers. Sufficient farm help was available, however, to harvest the better-than-average crop this year. By the middle of September, workers were moving into the State of Maine for potato picking; about 1,200 were involved in the organized movement this year. Another 1,150 men left Quebec to help with the Prairie harvest. Farm workers were also being absorbed in large numbers in the woods. It was estimated that 35,200 were already employed in the major pulp and paper companies in Quebec at October 7, and about 11,900 others were required. The greatest demand was in the St. Maurice and North Shore districts.

Many skilled men will be needed in Sorel to help in filling the \$12.1 million order for guns placed by the American and Canadian governments during September and early October. In addition, employment in the shipyards will be expanding due to the recent orders received by the Dominion government.

As in all districts in Quebec, the employment situation had decidedly improved in the Eastern Townships. Increased tonnage is reported by mining industries, with some labour shortages. Employment is seasonally increasing in textiles although some firms are still working short-time. A union agreement for an 8-hour shift in the cotton textile plants in Valleyfield, has necessitated the hiring of 400 additional workers. Although heavy industries in Sherbrooke are still operating below last year's level, the situation has improved considerably. Former workers are being recalled as important orders have been received for materials for the Labrador development project.

In the **Ontario** region, increased employment activity was reflected in a decrease of 15 per cent from the previous month

in the number of job registrations at September 28, which totalled 33,900. The reduction was entirely in the male division, and a marked scarcity of heavy labour has developed. Considerable expansion in heavy industry, the transfer of workers to the Western harvest and peak construction activity accounted for these conditions.

The upsurge in manufacturing activity in response to the current buoyancy of the national economy has resulted in increased hiring in many Ontario centres. Activity in firms manufacturing durable goods has shown particular improvement. The automobile industry in Windsor attained a new production level during the month, and hiring at other automobile manufacturing centres was steady. The new diesel plant at London was in full production and steadily increasing its staff. There were also substantial gains in employment in aircraft, paint, woodworking, electrical and industrial machinery plants.

In general, the Ontario harvest has been disappointing. Frost in the Belleville area caused heavy reductions in the yield of vegetables with consequent loss of employment in canning factories, while excessive rain deteriorated crops at St. Catharines and Niagara Falls. Sugar refining, however, was beginning to absorb some labour at Wallaceburg and Chatham.

In the northern part of the region, although there was a steady expansion in metal mining, the heaviest demand came from pulp-wood contractors. The scarcity of bush workers at Kirkland Lake, Timmins and Sudbury is already acute and it is expected that fewer Quebec farmers will be available this year to relieve this shortage.

During September, the **Prairie** region entered its period of peak employment as the grain harvest made a long-delayed beginning. Job applications, which stood at 16,500 on September 28, showed a decline of 36 per cent during the month, almost all of which was in male applications. Although most of this reduction was the result of harvest hirings, part at least could be attributed to increased activity in coal mining and some branches of manufacturing, as well as the beginning of fall fishing and the sugar beet run.

Through the joint efforts of the National Employment Service and the Provincial Farm Labour Services, about 2,300 Eastern harvesters were received and distributed almost equally among the three provinces. There was some shortage of farm labour in Manitoba, but in other areas the local and transient labour supply was sufficient to meet the demand.

Because of the lateness of the harvest, other activities whose labour needs are usually met by the return of harvesters were being delayed this year. There was a continuous and heavy demand for bush workers in the Lakehead area. Although there were 1,400 more men working in the bush than at this time last year, additional orders for 5,000 men were placed at Winnipeg; these will be difficult to obtain even after the harvest. In some areas, it was also impossible to supply the demands for workers until after the harvest in such industries as sugar refining, construction and railway maintenance. With favourable weather, therefore, it is likely that the peak employment period will continue somewhat later this year than last.

In most of the Prairie region, there was a scarcity of skilled construction workers. Employment in coal mining improved during the month, particularly at the Estevan strip mining projects. Miners were also working full time at Lethbridge, Red Deer and Drumheller, but mines at Edmonton and Blairmore were still on short time.

The strongest employment situation in the past two years prevailed in the **Pacific** region during September, as peak activity continued in most industries, particularly in logging and lumber, agriculture and base metal mining. At September 28, live job applications at National Employment Service offices totalled 17,900, a drop of 2,100 from last month, and 3,000 from the same date last year. At some offices, the percentage drop in actual claims for unemployment insurance indicated a greater improvement in insurable occupations than in employment as a whole. At the month's end, there was some slackening in construction and harvesting, but all physically fit workers, skilled and unskilled, were being absorbed in the forest industries.

The fruit harvest was well on the way to completion at the end of the month. The United Kingdom order and increased shipments to the United States had eased the apple marketing problem considerably. In most areas, the crop was harvested without undue difficulty. There was a scarcity of pickers at Kelowna and Vernon, but the situation was expected to be in hand by the beginning of October.

Under the influence of continued export demand, logging and allied industries were working at capacity. The most urgent need was for all types of logging labour. On the mainland, the scarcity of forest skills remained acute, despite collective agreements with higher wages. Some lumber operators were advertising for Prairie

workers but these would not be available until after the harvest.

The stepped-up defence program had brightened the prospects for the base metal industry, and there has been a steady demand for experienced miners. Coal mining remained relatively stable throughout the month.

Industrial Analysis

During September, **agricultural** activity was at its peak and Canadian farmers experienced difficulty in obtaining sufficient harvest help. Increasing demand for workers from other industries, particularly construction and logging, cut heavily into the available labour supply. As well, immigrant help was not available in such large numbers as in previous years, although some Displaced Persons were still being admitted. Many who have completed their contract terms, have bought their own farms and others have moved into urban employment. Finally, the re-opening of the schools resulted in the withdrawal of younger workers who formed a large and important sector of the labour force.

The Prairie harvest was late in starting this year, getting under way about the first week in September, and was further delayed by wet weather in some parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Labour shortages were general throughout the region, especially since the harvests in the three provinces occurred at the same time this year. In the organized movement of harvesters from Eastern Canada to the Prairies, 2,300 workers were sent during August and September.

Potato picking made heavy demands on Canadian labour during September. About 2,200 pickers from Quebec and New Brunswick went over to Maine in the organized movement this year, as compared to 1,350 in 1949. There were three organized movements carried out within the Maritime provinces. About 600 pickers went from Nova Scotia to Prince Edward Island; 1,000 workers took part in a movement within the province of New Brunswick and another 300 in a similar movement in Prince Edward Island. A movement from the Prairies to North Dakota was also carried out.

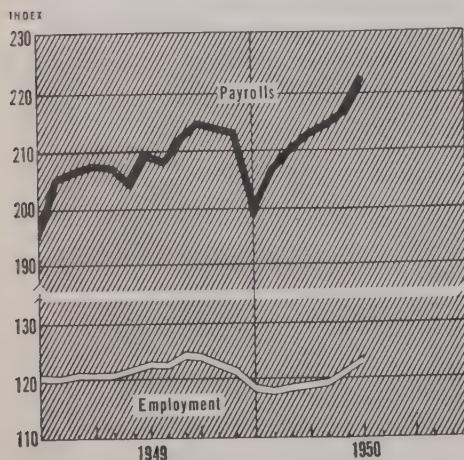
Data on wages paid male hired help on farms, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showed that wages at August 15 were the highest on record. During 1949, a downward movement in wage rates was experienced but the scarcity of farm labour, together with increases in wages and prices generally, has terminated this trend.

A marked increase in labour market activity in the **manufacturing** industries

was evident during September, as the economy expanded in response to increased seasonal activity and defence spending stimuli. Hirings were heavy during the month, wage rates were rising, many new factories were either planned or in the contract stage, and shortages of some materials, notably steel, were beginning to develop.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

(Base: June 1, 1941=100)



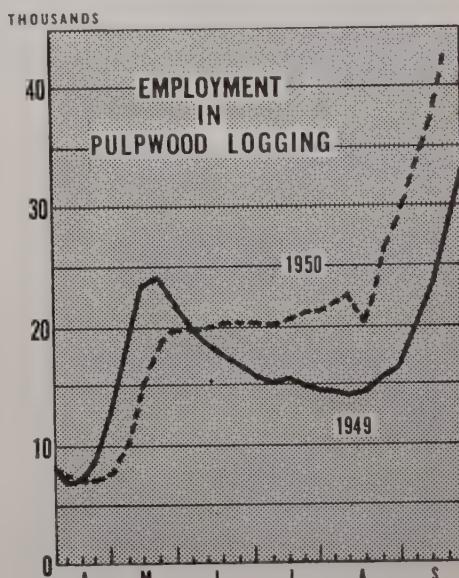
The producer goods industries, in which heavy lay-offs have occurred in the past two years, were preparing to return to near-war-time levels of production and employment. Aircraft, shipbuilding, and armament plants were adding large numbers of workers to their staffs. While some consumer durable goods industries, particularly those producing electrical apparatus and automobiles, were expanding, employment in other consumer goods industries such as textiles, tobacco and beverages was either stable or declining.

With an expanding economy, the upward movement in wage rates became more general during the month. With new collective agreements being negotiated for the year, wage increases were being given in most industries, usually without a work stoppage. In the meat-packing industry, 10,000 employees of the "Big Three" received an 8½ cent-an-hour increase; some 6,000 Eastern Canada textile workers received varying increases; Montreal and Toronto fur workers were also given industry-wide pay raises and about 20,000 iron and steel workers, including employees of General Motors and Chrysler, received wage boosts.

During August and September, there was a rush to start work on new factories before anticipated shortages of key materials developed. Industrial contracts awarded during these two months were unusually heavy, bringing the 9-month total to \$102.5 million, about 25 per cent above the comparable 1949 figure. Over 2,700 new job openings were reported to the Department of Labour during the third quarter of the year, as a result of the completion of 38 new plants.

In sharp contrast with the 1949-50 season, labour demand in the **logging** industry was very strong in all regions during September. In the East, with excellent market prospects for both lumber and pulpwood, operators were planning a heavy cut and were starting early to build up their staffs. The supply of labour was limited however, as both construction and agriculture were at the peak of seasonal activity and the demand was far in excess of supply.

The British Columbia forestry industries continued to operate at a high level, with ideal weather conditions prevailing during most of the month. Shortages of skilled and unskilled workers were reported in all occupations, although labour turnover was lower. Fire hazard was the only other limiting factor on production and resulted in a three-day lay-off of 450 workers at Ladysmith. Rains toward the end of the month eliminated this hazard in most areas.



Eastern Canada including Manitoba as reported by Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

With this heavy demand in all regions, the number of unfilled vacancies registered with the National Employment Service increased sharply during September. At the month's end, there were over 17,000 registered as against 6,000 at the end of August. The demand was the strongest in those areas in which heavy unemployment occurred last year. About half the total of 17,000 was in the province of Quebec, 4,600 in the Prairies (chiefly the Lakehead area), 2,400 in Ontario and 1,100 in the Atlantic region.

Construction activity was at its seasonal peak in September, with the industry operating at capacity and backlogs of new work beginning to pile up. The demand for workers was increasing and labour shortages, which had existed all summer, became more severe during the month. These shortages were common to both skilled workers and labourers in all occupational groups. In only one large city, Vancouver, where several large commercial and housing projects had been completed, was a drop in demand reported.

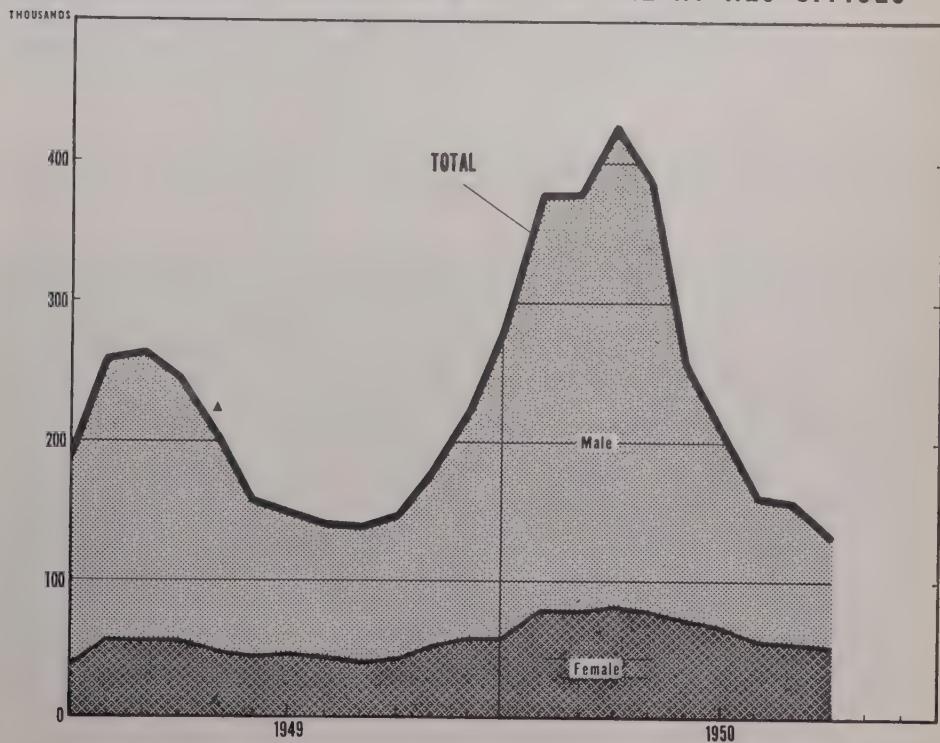
In addition to the scarcity of suitable labour, shortages of material were also a limiting factor on production. Temporary lay-offs of construction workers due to lack of materials were reported from various centres in Ontario. Quebec and British

Columbia during the month. The type of material in short supply varied by locality but structural steel, cement, plastering materials, and brick were among the more important.

High employment in the industry in the immediate future is indicated by the large number of projects now in the contract stage. An unusually high volume of contracts were awarded in September, the figure of \$129 million being the highest on record for that month. This brought the nine-month total value of contracts awarded to a staggering \$1.01 billion, well above the total of \$812 million for the same period in the record construction year of 1949.

In spite of this apparent increase in the volume of work, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index of construction employment at August 1 was below that of August 1, 1949. The index for that date in 1950 was 202.3, as compared to the 1949 figure of 203.5 (1926=100). This slight decline was due to a drop in railway and highway construction, as the building construction index was above that of August 1, 1949. On a regional basis, these year-to-year comparisons show that reported employment was down at August 1 in the Maritimes, Quebec and Pacific areas, with Ontario and the Prairies showing increases.

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT ON FILE AT NES OFFICES



▲ Includes Newfoundland from April, 1949.

1935

Employment Service Activities

The number of workers and jobs brought together by the National Employment Service during September was at a record high for the past four years. While most of the orders were filled by local workers, increasing numbers were being put in clearance—that is, were being circulated through the region or the Dominion, if necessary, to find suitable help. Orders for farm help, loggers, various construction and metal-working tradesmen, as well as requests for bank clerks, were being sought outside the local office areas where they were placed.

Despite the fact that more women have been placed during the past five months than in the same period in any postwar year, applications on hand at the end of September were more than a third higher than a year ago. This, to some extent, was due to the number of married women returning to the labour market. High living

costs have been forcing housewives who have not been working for many years to seek work; others have been registering at NES offices in anticipation of job opportunities in aircraft and munitions plants.

In an effort to further ensure that married women not genuinely interested in securing employment will not be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits, a new regulation concerning the payment of benefits to married women will become effective on November 15. This specifies that married women who have not worked for 90 days since their marriage may be disqualified from receiving benefits for a period of two years unless the reason for their release was a shortage of work or an employer's rule against employing married women. The Unemployment Insurance Commission was given the power to make such a regulation by an amendment to the Unemployment Insurance Act during February, 1950.

Unemployment in Trade Unions,

30, 1950*

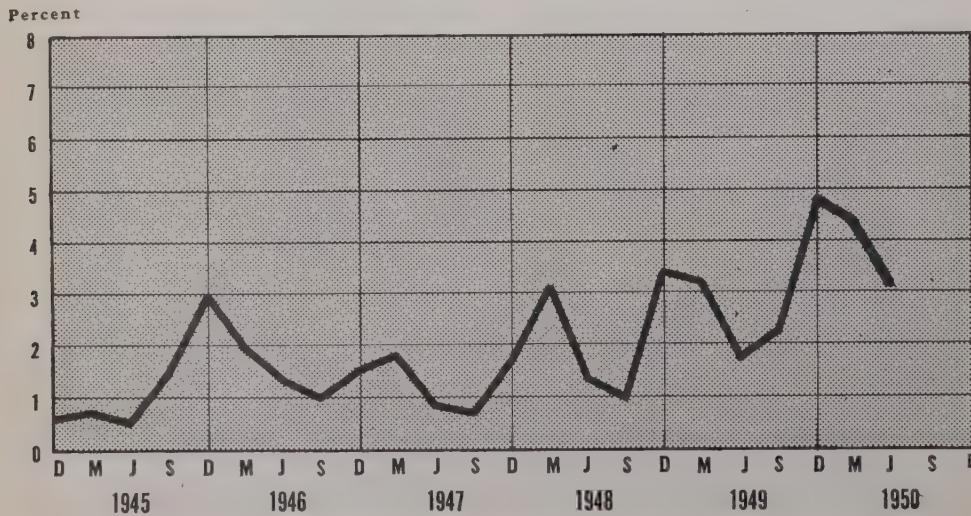
Trade union unemployment in Canada declined to 3.1 per cent at the end of June, from 4.4 per cent at the end of the previous quarter, but was higher than the percentage of 1.8 noted at June 30, 1949.

In this analysis, unemployment refers only to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are without work because of illness, a strike or lockout, or who are engaged in work outside their own trade are not considered as unemployed.

The number of reporting unions varies from quarter to quarter with consequent variations in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based. It should be understood, therefore, that the figures refer only to organizations reporting. At the date under review, 2,643 locals reported a combined membership of 570,692. In the previous quarter, reports were received from 2,477 locals with 489,984 members, while at the end of June, 1949

* See Tables C-11 and C-12.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS



the percentage was based on 2,504 locals representing 489,045 members.

Table C-11 shows the percentage of union unemployment at the end of certain months in various provinces. As compared with the previous quarter, the percentage of unemployment declined in each province except New Brunswick. As compared with June, 1949, unemployment declined in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, was unchanged in Alberta and exceeded the previous year's level in all other provinces.

Table C-12 indicates the percentage of trade union unemployment by industrial groups. Returns were received from 1,088 locals in the manufacturing industries. These reported 297,457 members of whom 9,928 were unemployed at the end of June. At the end of the previous quarter, 1,020 locals reported 256,404 members of whom 9,435 were unemployed at the end of March. At June 30, 1949, reports were received from 1,028 locals with a membership of 260,071 members of whom 4,723 were without work at that date.

In the transportation group, reports were received from 867 locals representing a

membership of 116,510 of whom 4,397 were unemployed at the end of June. At the end of the previous quarter, 804 locals with a membership of 102,731 reported 2,180 out of work while at the end of June, 1949, 821 locals with a membership of 99,966 members reported 1,044 as unemployed.

Unemployment in Mining fell from 2.3 to 1.3 per cent. Reports were received from 69 locals with a membership of 35,363 of whom 464 were out of work.

In the building and construction trades, unemployment fell from 15.8 to 4.2 per cent. Reports from 221 locals with a membership of 55,852 show 2,356 unemployed as compared with 7,343 unemployed out of a membership of 46,483 in 214 locals at March 31, 1949. At June 30, 1949, the proportion unemployed in these trades was 4.3 per cent.

Of the main groups of industries, unemployment at June 30, as compared with the previous quarter, was less in Lumbering, Mining, Manufacturing, Construction, Communication and Services; it was unchanged in Trade, and increased in Transportation.

EARNINGS AND HOURS OF MALE AND FEMALE WAGE-EARNERS AND SALARIED EMPLOYEES IN MANUFACTURING, 1948*

In the eleven-month period between the 1947 and 1948 surveys, average weekly wages rose by 10.6 per cent for men and 12.1 per cent for women. In the preceding year, men's weekly wages rose by 14.1 per cent and women's by 15.1 per cent over the November, 1946 figures. Average time worked remained substantially the same as in 1947.

Results of the third annual survey of earnings and hours in leading manufacturing establishments, recently published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, show that in the last week of October, 1948, women made up 24.1 per cent of all employees reported in the latest survey, 22.4 per cent of the wage-earners and 32.8 per cent of the salaried personnel. These percentages reflect insignificant decreases from the proportions reported for November, 1947.

Women employed as wage-earners received, on the average, \$5.35 a week less than those defined as salaried workers.

There was a somewhat greater increase in the wages than in the salaries paid to women over the 11 months. Their average hourly earnings amounted to 63.6 per cent of men's hourly earnings, their average weekly wages to 56.7 per cent, and average weekly salaries to 49.2 per cent. The difference in percentage between the hourly and weekly figures for the women results from

* The survey includes all employees on the pay-lists of establishments usually employing 15 or more persons, with the exception of travelling salesmen, homeworkers, watchmen, charwomen and workers engaged on new construction. Proprietors or firm members and employees of separately organized sales offices were also excluded.

their shorter working time; the disparity between the proportions of women's weekly wages and their weekly salaries in relation to men's earnings is chiefly due to the influence of the comparatively high salaries of executive and administrative employees—mostly male—on the average earnings of the salaried personnel.

The 1948 statistics were collected for the last week in October, one month earlier than in the two preceding surveys. Except in a few seasonal industries, such as sawmill, food processing, and apparel manufacturing, the change in the period of the survey did not materially affect the comparability of the date, it is explained.

Increases in average wages were general throughout Canada in the 11-month period between the 1947 and 1948 surveys. Average weekly wages rose by 10.6 per cent for men and by 12.1 per cent for women. Upward adjustments of wage rates, often on an "across-the-board" basis, were chiefly responsible for the increases, although changes in levels of industrial activity for seasonal and other reasons, and other circumstances were contributing factors. The variations were smaller than in the preceding year, when men's weekly wages rose by 14.1 per cent and women's by 15.1 per cent over the figures reported in November, 1946. The average time worked by the wage-earners, and the proportions working hours longer or shorter than average remained, on the whole, substantially the same as in 1947.

Salaried personnel made up 16.7 per cent of the reported employees and were paid 20.5 per cent of the gross payrolls in 1948. Their average weekly earnings rose by 6.3 per cent from 1947, while wages rose by 10.9 per cent. In the preceding year, salaries had increased by 13.5 per cent and wages by 14.9 per cent. Men averaged \$63.48 a week in October, 1948—\$3.27 more than in November, 1947; in the previous year their weekly earnings had risen by \$7. The amounts of the increases in women's salaries in the same periods were appreciably smaller; they were paid \$31.26 a week in 1948 and \$28.68 in 1947. The average hours reported for salaried personnel of both sexes declined slightly from the 1947 levels.

Wage-Earners

Wage-earners, defined as production workers, route drivers and delivery men, maintenance and related employees, comprised 83.3 per cent of all persons reported in the 1948 survey. Male wage-earners made up 77.6 per cent of the total, 0.3 percentage points above the proportion in November, 1947. Among the 17 major

industrial divisions, the numbers of women wage-earners exceeded the numbers of men only in the clothing division, where they comprised 69.8 per cent of the reported workers.

The sex distribution of wage-earners varied provincially in accordance with the industrial activities represented in the different areas. The highest proportion of men was reported in British Columbia, where large numbers of wage-earners are employed in the lumber, iron and steel and other industries which utilize the services of few women. The general proportion of women employed as wage-earners in Quebec was substantially higher than in other provinces because of the importance of the textile, clothing, tobacco and other light industries, in which women constitute high percentages of the workers.

Average Earnings²

Reported earnings in manufacturing as a whole averaged 94.6 cents an hour and \$41.25 a week for both sexes, 102.3 cents an hour and \$45.73 a week for men, and 65.1 cents an hour and \$25.91 a week for women. These figures represent substantial increases over the levels reported in November, 1947, although the advances were smaller than in the preceding year. Both men and women employed in durable goods manufacturing were more highly paid and enjoyed somewhat greater increases in pay in the 11 months than those in the non-durable goods division.

Male workers in the motor vehicle manufacturing group received the highest average hourly pay of \$1.31 an hour, and those in pulp and paper mills received the highest average weekly pay, amounting to \$55.02. Among industries reporting more than 1,000 female wage-earners, women's average hourly and average weekly earnings were highest in the plants producing motor vehicle parts and accessories, where they received 87.2 cents an hour and \$35.23 a week, on the average, at the end of October, 1948. In this industry and in several others, the amounts of increases in hourly earnings since November, 1947, were the same for both men and women. Such "across-the-board" adjustments produced higher percentage increases in women's earnings than in men's, so that their wages constituted

² Manufacturers co-operating in the survey were asked to state the gross earnings of all reported wage-earners for part-time, full-time and overtime work in the week ending October 31, 1948, regardless of whether they were paid on a time, piece-work, commission or other basis. Incentive, production, cost-of-living and other bonuses earned in the week were included, as were payments to workers absent with pay during any part of the week.

TABLE A.—AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS REPORTED IN MANUFACTURING IN THE LAST WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1948, WITH PERCENTAGE INCREASES OVER THOSE FOR THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1947

Area or Group	Both Sexes		Men		Women		
	Average Hourly Earnings	Increase over November, 1947	Average Hourly Earnings	Increase over November, 1947	Average Hourly Earnings	Increase over November, 1947	
	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	
	cents	p.c.	cents	p.c.	cents	p.c.	
CANADA	94.6	85.1	11.2	102.3	92.1	11.1	65.1
Durable Goods.....	103.0	92.6	11.3	105.2	94.8	11.1	75.7
Non-Durable Goods.....	86.9	78.3	11.0	98.5	88.8	10.9	62.9
Nova Scotia.....	82.4	75.5	9.1	88.4	81.1	9.0	45.5
New Brunswick.....	82.5	73.9	11.6	88.4	79.5	11.2	52.6
Quebec.....	85.4	76.7	11.3	93.6	84.2	11.2	61.4
Ontario.....	99.9	89.7	11.4	107.3	96.6	11.1	69.2
Manitoba.....	91.0	82.0	11.0	98.6	88.1	11.9	61.5
Saskatchewan.....	93.3	84.5	10.4	96.6	87.5	10.4	66.9
Alberta.....	95.5	84.2	13.4	100.0	88.6	12.9	67.1
British Columbia.....	114.2	103.6	10.2	118.9	107.8	10.3	75.2
							68.2
							10.3

TABLE B.—AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES REPORTED IN MANUFACTURING IN THE LAST WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1948, WITH PERCENTAGE INCREASES OVER THOSE FOR THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1947

Area or Group	Both Sexes		Men		Women		
	Average Weekly Wages	Increase over November 1947	Average Weekly Wages	Increase over November 1947	Average Weekly Wages	Increase over November 1947	
	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.
Canada	41.25	37.19	10.9	45.73	41.35	10.6	25.91
Durable Goods.....	45.32	40.93	10.8	46.50	42.19	10.3	30.73
Non-Durable Goods.....	37.63	33.90	11.0	44.52	40.32	10.4	24.97
Nova Scotia.....	37.74	34.58	9.1	40.66	37.47	8.5	20.25
New Brunswick.....	38.03	33.55	13.4	41.55	37.05	12.1	22.04
Quebec.....	38.60	34.82	10.9	43.80	39.66	10.4	25.11
Ontario.....	42.86	38.57	11.1	47.10	42.70	10.3	26.92
Manitoba.....	39.22	35.59	10.2	43.48	39.20	10.9	24.35
Saskatchewan.....	40.12	36.63	9.5	42.12	39.16	7.6	26.09
Alberta.....	41.35	36.81	12.3	43.80	39.07	12.1	27.31
British Columbia.....	46.02	41.85	10.0	48.27	43.55	10.8	28.58
							26.19
							9.1

TABLE C.—AVERAGE WEEKLY SALARIES REPORTED IN MANUFACTURING IN THE LAST WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1948, WITH PERCENTAGE INCREASES OVER THOSE FOR THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1947

Area or Group	Both Sexes		Men		Women		
	Average Weekly Salaries	Increase over November 1947	Average Weekly Salaries	Increase over November 1947	Average Weekly Salaries	Increase over November 1947	
	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.
Canada	52.91	49.78	6.3	63.47	60.21	5.4	31.26
Durable Goods.....	54.94	51.73	6.4	64.31	61.20	5.2	31.90
Non-Durable Goods.....	51.24	48.21	6.3	62.70	59.33	5.6	30.83
Nova Scotia.....	48.42	45.34	6.8	56.49	53.44	5.7	27.29
New Brunswick.....	46.70	44.59	4.7	55.94	53.56	4.4	26.86
Quebec.....	52.39	49.45	5.9	62.20	59.09	5.3	31.52
Ontario.....	53.63	50.46	6.3	65.20	62.01	5.2	31.40
Manitoba.....	49.68	46.07	7.8	58.98	54.62	8.0	28.21
Saskatchewan.....	44.90	41.95	7.0	54.52	50.47	8.0	28.25
Alberta.....	48.20	44.32	8.8	55.81	51.68	8.0	29.04
British Columbia.....	56.38	52.89	6.6	65.16	61.70	5.6	33.40
							30.07
							11.1

a somewhat higher proportion of men's wages than in 1947. In a few industries, the most important of which were fish canning and women's clothing manufacturing, women's hourly earnings rose by greater amounts than men's earnings. The most substantial advances in average hourly earnings in the 11 months were 20.8 cents to men and 18.1 cents to women engaged in tobacco products manufacturing and 15 cents to men in railroad shops.

Average Hours of Work

The average working time of the wage-earners reported did not vary significantly from the average recorded 11 months earlier. Men averaged 44.7 hours, and women 39.8 hours, as compared with 44.9 and 39.7 reported for November 30, 1947. The largest proportion of men, 19.4 per cent, was reported to have worked 45 to 47 hours in the week, and the second largest group, 13.9 per cent, worked 48 hours. Over 17 per cent of the female wage-earners, also the largest group, worked 45 to 47 hours, but only a small percentage worked 48 hours or longer.

In the three-year period covered by the surveys, there was a small increase in the proportions of wage-earners working 40 hours, and a slight decrease in the proportions working 48 hours. The percentage of women reported in each category did not differ appreciably from that of men, except in the 48-hour class. Average hours of men varied from 48.6 hours in pulp and paper mills to 40.3 hours in men's clothing factories. Among industries reporting more than 1,000 women as wage-earners, the average time of such workers ranged from 44.3 hours in rayon, nylon and silk textile mills to 34.6 hours in fruit and vegetable processing plants.

Salaried Employees

Salaried personnel reported in the survey comprised executive, managerial, supervisory, office, clerical and related staff. Working proprietors, firm members and travelling salesmen were excluded, as were all employees of separately-organized distributive units not properly classed as manufacturing concerns. Professional workers were usually classified as salaried personnel.

Salaried workers made up 16.7 per cent of the total number of employees reported. The proportions of salaried workers in relation to wage-earners varied considerably among the provinces, the variations being related to the scale of operation and the organization of the individual establishments.

The percentage of salaried women decreased slightly in Canada as a whole and in several provinces between November, 1947, and October, 1948. Differences in levels of activity in industries employing above- or below-average proportions of women and changes in classification of employees were largely responsible for these small variations.

Average Weekly Salaries

The reported salaries in leading manufacturing establishments in Canada were higher in the last week of October, 1948, than they were 11 months earlier, but the increases were not so large as in the year from November, 1946, to November, 1947. Unlike the preceding year, the general increases to the salaried personnel of each sex in 1948 were smaller than those to the wage-earners.

The general increase in women's salaries in the 11 months ending October 31, 1948, amounted to \$2.58 a week, as compared with \$3.26 in men's. (In 1947 women's salaries had risen by \$2.77 and men's by \$7.) The greater percentage gain to women in 1948 over 1947 resulted in an increase of 1.7 percentage points in the proportion that their salaries constituted of men's salaries. In comparing salaries of men and women, consideration must be given to several factors influencing their pay levels. In addition to occupational differences and pay differentials, the age of women employees tends to be lower than that of men, their rate of labour turnover is higher, and part-time work and absenteeism are more prevalent.

In all three years, leading manufacturers reported the highest salary levels for men in Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec, and for women in British Columbia, Quebec and Ontario.

While men generally received larger increases in the 11 months than women in the same industry, there were several instances where the rise in women's average weekly earnings exceeded that of male salaried workers. Several factors contributed in varying degree to this situation, among which may be mentioned (1) continuing increases in salaries of general office workers, while upward adjustments to executive and other senior personnel (mostly male) were less important than in 1947; (2) increases granted on an occupational basis, particularly where insufficient numbers of trained workers were available; (3) higher proportions of more experienced women office workers; and (4) greater activity of a seasonal character

in industries employing above-average numbers of women, such as the apparel and food processing groups.

Hours of Work

The hours reported for the salaried employees are less precise than those for the wage-earners, mainly because short absences and overtime frequently do not affect their earnings so that time records in hours are often lacking. In general, salaried personnel work fewer hours, on the average, than wage-earners in the same

establishments. Only in a few industries did the working time of the salaried staff exceed that of the wage-earners; instances were some food and beverage groups and apparel manufacturing, where the average hours of the wage-earners were comparatively low.

On the whole, there was little variation between the average hours of the salaried workers reported in 1947 and 1948. In most provinces, their hours declined slightly, but nowhere did the difference amount to as much as an hour.

PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING*

Cost-of-Living Index

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index rose 0.9 point between September 1 and October 2 to reach 170.7. At January, the index stood at 161.0 and the October, 1949 figure was 162.2. In contrast to the past few months, groups other than food accounted for most of the increase. The food index recorded an advance of 1.3 points to 220.1 reflecting increases for eggs, butter, milk, coffee and fruits. Reversing a January-September trend, meat prices declined slightly while fresh vegetables also moved lower. The clothing index rose from 182.3 to 183.5 largely as a result of higher prices for fall and winter items and footwear. Slight increases throughout the home furnishings and services group advanced this index 1.6 points to 172.7. The index of miscellaneous items moved from 132.8 to 133.3 following increases in tires, barbers' fees and certain drug items. Higher prices for coal and coke resulted in a slight gain in the fuel and light index from 140.8 to 141.0. Rents were not surveyed during October, and the index remained at 135.5.

Between August, 1939 and October, 1950, the cost-of-living index advanced 69.3 per cent.

Cost of Living in Eight Cities

Regional city cost-of-living indexes registered advances during August, with the exception of Edmonton. For this city a sharp seasonal drop in potatoes and other fresh vegetables was sufficient to offset higher prices for meats, coffee, sugar and butter. At other centres, food prices were higher although considerable variation was noted. Clothing was up at all centres as was home furnishings and services. Fuel

costs were higher at most centres. The quarterly survey of rents revealed advances in six of the eight centres—Saint John and Saskatoon remaining unchanged. A general increase in automobile tires was reflected in advances in the miscellaneous items indexes.

Composite city index increases between August 1 and September 1 were as follows: Montreal 2.4 to 174.7; Toronto 1.7 to 166.1; Halifax 1.4 to 160.3; Winnipeg 1.2 to 164.3; Vancouver 1.2 to 170.8; Saint John 1.1 to 166.0; Saskatoon 0.6 to 167.8. Edmonton remained at 165.0. In the same period, the Dominion index rose 1.3 to 168.5.

Wholesale Prices, August, 1950

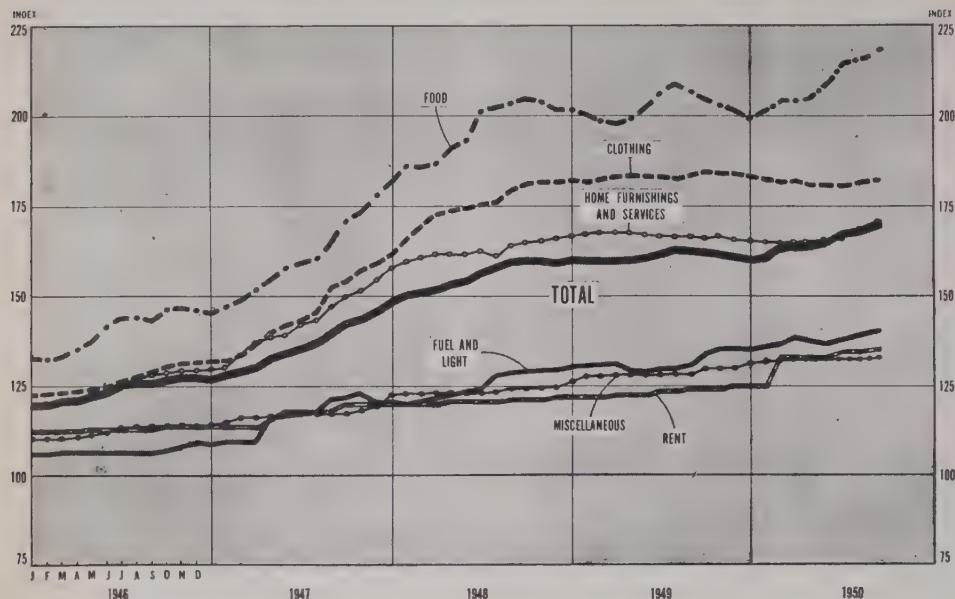
The general index of wholesale prices moved up 1.6 points between July and August, 1950, to a new all-time high of 168.5. Of the eight major groups, six recorded increases in this period and two were unchanged. The most substantial group increase was shown by Textile Products which advanced 7.1 points to 172.7. Non-ferrous Metals and Chemical Products followed with equal gains of 3.7 points which brought the Non-ferrous Metals index to 162.8 and the Chemical Products index to 122.3. Animal Products increased by 2.1 points to 179.9 and Non-metallic Minerals edged up one-tenth of a point to 140.8. Vegetable Products and Iron Products remained unchanged at July levels of 150.1 and 182.5 respectively.

Important commodity price increases were recorded between July and August for the following: tallow 50.0 per cent, lard (average) 37.3 per cent, worsted yarn, 2 ply 18's, 35.4 per cent, raw rubber 31.5 per cent, calf skins 28.6 per cent, raw sugar 25.3 per cent, canned peas

* See Tables F-1 to F-6.

COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM JANUARY, 1946

(1935-39=100)



25.0 per cent, raw wool, eastern bright, 22.8 per cent, automobile tires 20.7 per cent, pepper 15.3 per cent, glycerine 15.1 per cent, wool cloth 14.9 per cent, cocoa beans (African) 14.7 per cent. Among commodity declines recorded in the same period were: potatoes 19.5 per cent, onions, Toronto, 16.7 per cent, oats, No. 1 feed 10.4 per cent, lemons 9.8 per cent, rolled oats 8.3 per cent, lambs 8.1 per cent, barley, No. 2 feed 7.6 per cent, canned tomatoes 6.7 per cent, halibut 6.7 per cent, beef carcass, cow, Montreal 5.8 per cent.

The Canadian Farm Products index of prices at wholesale declined 12.3 points to 141.9 between July and August. A sharp drop of 20.7 points in Field Products to 105.7 was due largely to lower initial payment prices to producers for grains which became effective August 1, although seasonal decreases in potatoes and onions also contributed to the downward movement. The Animal Products Index rose 1.8 points to 202.6 when higher prices for raw wool, hides and skins, fowl and eggs outweighed a small recession in livestock prices.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS*

Canada, September, 1950

There was a slight increase in the number of new work stoppages during the month, as compared with August. However the number of workers involved and the time loss declined sharply from the August totals, which were swollen by the trans-Canada strike of 125,000 non-operating railway workers which caused a time loss of a million days. In September, 1949, with about the same number of stoppages as in the month under review, the time loss was almost double.

Preliminary figures for September, 1950, show 20 strikes and lockouts in existence, involving 15,902 workers, with a time loss of 38,376 man-working days, as compared with 19 strikes and lockouts in August, involving 129,787 workers and a loss of 1,053,000 days. In September, 1949, there were 25 strikes and lockouts, with 8,588 workers involved and a loss of 67,933 days.

* See Tables G-1 and G-2.

For the first nine months of this year preliminary figures show 110 strikes and lockouts, involving 162,247 workers and a loss of 1,301,698 days. In the same period in 1949 there were 105 strikes and lockouts, with 38,520 workers involved and a loss of 833,946 days.

Based on the number of non-agricultural wage and salary workers in Canada, the time lost in September, 1950, was 0.05 per cent of the estimated working time; 1.26 per cent in August, 1950; 0.08 per cent in September, 1949; 0.17 per cent for the first nine months of 1950; and 0.11 per cent for the first nine months of 1949.

Of the 20 strikes and lockouts in existence during the month, one was settled in favour of the workers, three in favour of the employers, five were compromise settlements, and four were indefinite in result,

work being resumed pending final settlement. At the end of the month seven work stoppages were unterminated.

The record does not include minor strikes such as are defined in another paragraph nor does it include strikes and lockouts about which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Strikes of this nature which are still in progress are: compositors, etc., at Winnipeg, Man., which commenced on November 8, 1945, and at Ottawa and Hamilton, Ont., and Edmonton, Alta., on May 30, 1946; textile products factory workers at St. Lambert, P.Q., August 29, 1949; printers at St. John's, Newfoundland, May 22, 1950; and department store clerks at New Westminster, B.C., August 27, 1949.

Great Britain and other Countries

The latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month. Statistics given in the annual review issued as a supplement to the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for April, 1950, and in this article are taken, as far as possible, from the government publications of the countries concerned.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with disputes involving stoppages of work and gives some details of the more important ones.

The number of work stoppages beginning in July, 1950, was 77 and 13 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 90 during the month. In all stoppages of work in progress in the period there were 43,500 workers involved and a time loss of 249,000 working days was caused.

Of the 77 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in July, five, directly involving 27,200 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 25,

directly involving 1,400 workers, on other wage questions; nine, directly involving 1,300 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 33, directly involving 4,800 workers on other questions respecting working arrangements; two, directly involving 500 workers on questions of trade union principle; and three, directly involving 200 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

New Zealand

For the first quarter of 1950, figures show 28 strikes, involving, directly and indirectly, 10,604 workers and causing a time loss of 14,077 man-days.

United States

Preliminary figures for August, 1950, show 560 strikes and lockouts beginning in the month, in which 350,000 workers were involved. The time loss for all strikes and lockouts in progress during the month was 2,900,000 man-days. Corresponding figures for July, 1950, are 425 strikes and lockouts, involving 225,000 workers with a time loss of 2,900,000 days.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED RECENTLY IN LIBRARY OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR*

The publications listed below are not for sale by the Department of Labour. Persons wishing to purchase them should communicate with the publishers. Publications listed may be borrowed, free of charge, by making application to the Librarian, Department of Labour, Ottawa. Students must apply through the library of their institution. Applications for loans should give the number (numeral) of the publication desired and the month in which it was listed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

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LABOUR STATISTICS

PAGE
1948

Table 1—Statistics Reflecting Industrial Conditions in Canada.....	1948
A—Labour Force	
<i>Immigration Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration</i>	
Table A-1—Immigration of Adult Males, Adult Females and Children to Canada.....	1949
Table A-2—Distribution of all Immigration by Region.....	1950
Table A-3—Distribution of Male Immigrants by Occupation.....	1950
B—Labour Income	
<i>Dominion Bureau of Statistics Monthly Estimates of Labour Income</i>	
Table B-1—Monthly Estimates of Canadian Labour Income.....	1951
C—Employment, Hours and Earnings	
<i>Dominion Bureau of Statistics: The Employment Situation (as reported by employers having 15 or more employees)</i>	
Table C-1—Employment and Earnings by Province, City and Industry.....	1952
Table C-2—Index Numbers of Employment and Earnings since 1941.....	1953
Table C-3—Index Numbers of Employment by Provinces since 1934.....	1953
Table C-4—Employment and Earnings by Industry.....	1954
Table C-5—Sex Distribution of Employed Persons.....	1955
<i>Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Hours and Earnings (as reported by employers having 15 or more employees)</i>	
Table C-6—Hours and Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing.....	1956
Table C-7—Weekly Salaries and Wages in Manufacturing.....	1956
Table C-8—Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing by Provinces and Cities.....	1956
Table C-9—Hours and Earnings by Industry.....	1957
<i>Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour</i>	
Table C-10—Real Earnings in Manufacturing.....	1958
Table C-11—Percentage of Unemployment in Trade Unions by Provinces.....	1959
Table C-12—Percentage of Unemployment in Trade Unions by Groups of Industries.....	1960
D—Employment Service Statistics	
<i>Dominion Bureau of Statistics</i>	
Table D-1—Unfilled Vacancies and Unplaced Applicants as at First of Month.....	1962
Table D-2—Unfilled Vacancies by Industry and by Sex.....	1962
Table D-3—Unfilled Vacancies and Unplaced Applicants by Occupation and by Sex.....	1963
Table D-4—Vacancies, Referrals and Placements (Weekly Average).....	1963
Table D-5—Activities of National Employment Service Offices.....	1964
Table D-6—Applications and Placements Since 1940.....	1966
E—Unemployment Insurance	
<i>Unemployment Insurance Commission and Dominion Bureau of Statistics Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act</i>	
Table E-1—Registration of Employers and Employees.....	1967
Table E-2—Persons Signing the Live Unemployment Register by Number of Days Continuously on the Register.....	1967
Table E-3—Claims for Benefit Since 1942.....	1967
Table E-4—Claims for Benefit by Provinces and Disposal of Claims.....	1968
Table E-5—Claimants Not Entitled to Benefit with Reason for Non-Entitlement.....	1968
Table E-6—Number Receiving Benefit with Amount Paid.....	1968
Table E-7—Unemployment Insurance Fund.....	1969
F—Prices	
<i>Dominion Bureau of Statistics</i>	
Table F-1—Index Numbers of the Cost of Living in Canada.....	1970
Table F-2—Index Numbers of the Cost of Living for Eight Cities of Canada.....	1971
Table F-3—Index Numbers of Staple Food Items.....	1971
Table F-4—Retail Prices of Staple Foods, Coal and Rentals by Cities.....	1972
Table F-5—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Canada.....	1980
Table F-6—Index Numbers of the Cost of Living in Canada and Other Countries.....	1981
G—Strikes and Lockouts	
<i>Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour</i>	
Table G-1—Strikes and Lockouts in Canada by Month.....	1982
Table G-2—Strikes and Lockouts in Canada during September.....	1983

TABLE I.—STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

Items	1950		1949	1948	1944	1939
	Sept.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.
Labour Force—						
Civilian labour force ⁽¹⁾	4,933	5,121	5,030	†	†
Persons with jobs ⁽¹⁾	4,793	5,018	4,948	†	†
Male ⁽¹⁾	3,750	3,918	3,876	†	†
Female ⁽¹⁾	1,043	1,100	1,072	†	†
Paid workers ⁽¹⁾	3,386	3,496	3,364	†	†
Persons without jobs and seeking work ⁽¹⁾	140	103	82	†	†
Index of employment, 8 leading industries ⁽²⁾	204.1	200.5	200.9	184.3	117.5	
Unemployment in trade unions ⁽³⁾	3.1	1.8	1.3	0.3	11.6	
Immigration.....	5,210	7,851	10,958	1,207	1,941	
Adult males.....	1,985	3,057	4,995	218	533	
Earnings and Hours—						
Total labour income.....	\$000,000	658	614	†	†	
Per capita weekly earnings, 8 leading industries ⁽³⁾	\$	45.26	43.01	40.66	31.63	
Average hourly earnings, manufacturing..... cents	.....	104.3	98.8	92.7	†	†
Average hours worked per week, manufacturing.....	.....	42.6	41.9	42.1	†	†
Real weekly earnings, manufacturing ⁽⁴⁾	107.6	104.0	101.4	†	†
National Employment Service—						
Live Applications for employment 1st of month ⁽⁶⁾	151.6	157.3	139.2	96.3	50.8	†
Unfilled vacancies (1st of month) ⁽⁶⁾	46.2	40.0	37.4	50.2	183.7	†
Placements, weekly average.....	.....	17.1	14.8	15.1	†	†
Unemployment Insurance—						
Ordinary live claims.....	.....	98.9	92.5	79.9	48.5	4.5
Balance in fund.....	\$000,000	603.4	560.3	481.6	222.4	†
Price Indexes—						
Wholesale ⁽²⁾	168.5	155.4	158.3	102.3	72.3
Cost of living index ⁽⁵⁾	169.8	168.5	162.8	157.5	118.9	100.8
Residential building materials ⁽⁶⁾	247.6	226.3	219.7	(7)146.6	(7)102.3
Production—						
Industrial production index ⁽⁵⁾	192.7	178.5	175.6	192.7	109.5
Mining production index ⁽⁵⁾	131.0	123.1	102.7	128.3	
Manufacturing index ⁽⁵⁾	199.9	186.5	184.7	219.5	106.2
Electric power.....	000,000 k.w.h.	4,191	3,798	3,687	3,275	2,293
Construction—						
Contracts awarded.....	\$000,000	144.5	90.7	91.7	24.2	25.8
Dwelling units, started.....	.....	.....	8.5	11.0	†	†
Completed.....	.....	.....	9.1	7.0	†	†
Under construction.....	.....	.....	59.2	55.7	†	†
Pig iron.....	000 tons	201.8	180.1	191.4	151.5	65.9
Steel ingots and castings.....	000 tons	281.3	248.7	263.1	246.8	122.0
Inspected slaughterings, cattle.....	000	107.5	128.6	121.8	116.7	74.4
Hogs.....	000	271.7	242.5	214.6	451.8	267.3
Flour production.....	000,000 bbls.	1.71	1.71	1.61	2.02	1.38
Newsprint.....	000 tons	.....	446.8	389.1	262.3	237.0
Cement producers' shipments.....	000,000 bbls.	.....	1.6	1.7	(8)0.9	(8)0.8
Automobiles and trucks.....	000	24.3	20.5	17.0	13.8	3.5
Gold.....	000 fine oz	.....	359.1	305.5	237.6	449.5
Copper.....	000 tons	.....	22.8	18.1	22.4	27.1
Lead.....	000 tons	.....	12.7	16.9	9.2	16.9
Nickel.....	000 tons	.....	8.9	9.0	11.9	10.1
Zinc.....	000 tons	.....	25.7	20.5	22.4	19.8
Coal.....	000 tons	1,495	1,051	1,278	1,384	1,377
Crude petroleum.....	000 bbls.	.....	1,971	1,245	828	795
Distribution—						
Wholesale sales index unadjusted ⁽⁶⁾	369.5	317.2	296.7	199.2	115.2
Retail sales.....	\$000,000	.....	644.2	599.8	†	†
Imports, excluding gold.....	\$000,000	280.4	267.3	212.1	206.5	157.3
Exports, excluding gold.....	\$000,000	279.1	257.1	251.7	224.1	257.0
Railways—						
Revenue freight, ton miles.....	000,000	.....	4,381	4,663	5,947	2,774
Car loadings, revenue freight.....	000	363.0	275.0	351.0	344.0	318.0
Banking and Finance—						
Common stocks, index ⁽⁶⁾	141.5	135.7	108.2	113.6	86.8	85.8
Preferred stocks, index ⁽⁶⁾	135.6	140.4	146.4	125.9	97.7
Bond yields, Dominion index ⁽⁶⁾	89.8	90.5	92.7	96.2	97.0	98.6
Cheques cashed, individual accounts.....	\$000,000	7,558	6,447	5,740	4,532	2,390
Bank loans, current public.....	000,000	2,294	2,060	1,878	966	82.6
Money supply.....	000,000	4,691	4,188	4,048	(7) 3,153	(7)1,370
Circulating media in hands of public.....	\$000,000	1,159	1,155	1,135	925	(7) 281
Deposits.....	\$000,000	3,532	3,033	2,913	(7) 2,163	(7) 1,089

Note.—Latest figures subject to revision. Many of the statistical data in this table are included in the Canadian Statistical Review issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

† Comparable statistics are not available.

(1) Labour Force survey figures given are as at June 3, 1950, June 4, 1949, June 5, 1948. All figures for June 1950 exclude Manitoba.

(2) Average 1926=100.

(3) Figures are as at end of quarter ending June 30, 1950, 1949, 1948, 1944, 1939 respectively.

(4) Real earnings computed by dividing index of average weekly earnings of wage-earners in manufacturing by the cost-of-living index; base: average for 1946=100.

(5) Average 1935-39=100.

(6) Newfoundland is included after April 1, 1949.

(7) Year end figures.

(8) Figures for 1939-44 are production data rather than shipments.

A—Labour Force

TABLE A-1.—IMMIGRATION OF ADULT MALES, ADULT FEMALES, AND CHILDREN TO CANADA

(SOURCE: Immigration Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration)

Date	Adult Males	Adult Females	Children Under 18	Total
Annual Average, 1920-24.....	55,416	34,803	20,315	110,534
Annual Average, 1925-29.....	74,447	37,345	30,517	142,309
Annual Average, 1930-34.....	12,695	12,145	11,117	35,957
Annual Average, 1935-39.....	3,564	5,834	5,054	14,452
Annual Average, 1940-44.....	3,767	6,674	4,010	14,451
1945—Total.....	4,259	11,620	6,843	22,722
1946—Total.....	9,934	40,818	20,967	71,719
1947—Total.....	27,281	24,787	12,059	64,127
1948—January.....	2,986	2,794	1,468	7,248
February.....	2,234	1,904	1,071	5,209
March.....	4,184	3,963	2,472	10,619
April.....	4,630	3,008	1,778	9,416
May.....	4,141	3,076	2,243	9,460
June.....	7,382	4,747	3,194	15,323
July.....	4,770	4,004	2,329	11,103
August.....	4,995	3,616	2,347	10,958
September.....	4,383	4,755	2,733	11,871
October.....	4,920	5,405	2,758	13,083
November.....	4,473	4,238	2,418	11,129
December.....	3,888	3,681	2,426	9,995
Total.....	52,986	45,191	27,237	125,414
1949—January.....	2,884	2,845	1,720	7,449
February.....	2,797	2,342	1,509	6,648
March.....	3,690	3,104	2,374	9,168
April.....	4,242	2,910	1,940	9,092
May.....	3,987	2,963	2,234	9,184
June.....	5,012	3,770	3,185	11,967
July.....	4,455	3,543	2,618	10,616
August.....	3,057	2,855	1,939	7,851
September.....	1,706	1,494	974	4,174
October.....	2,831	2,907	1,814	7,552
November.....	2,430	2,389	1,533	6,352
December.....	1,953	1,835	1,376	5,164
Total.....	39,044	32,957	23,216	95,217
1950—January.....	1,234	1,414	1,062	3,710
February.....	1,906	1,676	1,377	4,959
March.....	2,284	1,862	1,655	5,801
April.....	2,922	2,331	2,262	7,515
May.....	3,655	2,611	2,096	8,362
June.....	2,899	2,354	1,686	6,939
July.....	3,053	2,003	1,668	6,724
August.....	1,995	1,883	1,332	5,210
Total (8 months 1950).....	19,948	16,134	13,138	49,220
Total (8 months 1949).....	30,124	24,332	17,519	71,975

TABLE A-2.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALL IMMIGRATION BY REGION

(SOURCE: Immigration Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration)

Month	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	B.C. Yukon N.W.T.	Total
1946—Total.....	8,656	9,712	29,604	15,097	8,650	71,719
1947—Total.....	3,765	8,272	35,543	7,909	8,638	64,127
1948—Total.....	4,558	24,687	61,621	22,552	11,996	125,414
1949—January.....	211	1,542	3,770	1,319	607	7,449
February.....	183	1,167	3,983	823	492	6,648
March.....	243	1,475	4,669	2,090	691	9,168
April.....	202	1,576	4,569	2,071	674	9,092
May.....	306	1,936	4,653	1,464	825	9,184
June.....	354	1,907	6,088	2,636	982	11,967
July.....	318	2,104	5,457	1,890	847	10,616
August.....	212	1,657	3,846	1,436	700	7,851
September.....	145	1,083	1,937	625	384	4,174
October.....	259	1,479	3,654	1,501	659	7,552
November.....	242	1,231	3,336	915	628	6,325
December.....	102	848	2,645	1,134	435	5,164
Total.....	2,777	18,005	48,607	17,904	7,924	95,217
1950—January.....	115	641	1,988	703	263	3,710
February.....	127	874	2,694	779	485	4,959
March.....	145	1,103	3,049	1,063	441	5,801
April.....	257	1,033	3,838	1,811	576	7,515
May.....	261	1,658	4,209	1,652	582	8,362
June.....	212	1,027	3,672	1,477	551	6,939
July.....	215	1,218	3,606	1,074	611	6,724
August.....	186	1,023	2,556	914	531	5,210
Total (8 months 1950)...	1,518	8,577	25,612	9,473	4,040	49,220
Total (8 months 1949)...	2,029	13,364	37,035	13,729	5,818	71,975

TABLE A-3.—DISTRIBUTION OF MALE IMMIGRANTS BY OCCUPATION

(SOURCE: Immigration Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration)

Month	Agri-culture	Unskilled and Semi-skilled	Skilled	Trading	Others Including Mining	Total
1946—Total.....	1,069	1,226	2,962	2,429	2,248	9,934
1947—Total.....	4,174	7,363	8,546	4,211	2,987	27,281
1948—Total.....	18,370	10,416	14,031	4,345	5,824	52,986
1949—January.....	1,137	427	801	243	276	2,884
February.....	1,386	414	589	231	177	2,797
March.....	1,818	544	845	278	205	3,690
April.....	2,055	650	891	285	361	4,242
May.....	2,164	538	777	268	240	3,987
June.....	2,535	889	1,020	285	283	5,012
July.....	2,063	700	803	288	601	4,455
August.....	1,405	496	586	236	334	3,057
September.....	440	189	393	203	481	1,706
October.....	1,173	423	641	241	353	2,831
November.....	926	440	593	260	211	2,430
December.....	1,016	228	397	180	132	1,953
Total.....	18,118	5,938	8,336	2,998	3,654	39,044
1950—January.....	483	152	278	180	141	1,234
February.....	970	252	386	160	138	1,906
March.....	1,162	278	492	181	171	2,284
April.....	1,773	239	522	216	172	2,922
May.....	2,224	407	586	266	172	3,655
June.....	1,400	568	494	238	199	2,899
July.....	1,893	323	433	220	184	3,053
August.....	896	242	403	232	222	1,995
Total (8 months 1950)...	10,801	2,461	3,594	1,693	1,399	19,948
Total (8 months 1949)...	14,563	4,658	6,312	2,114	2,477	30,124

B—Labour Income

TABLE B-1.—MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Utilities, Transportation, Communication, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services (including Government)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
1938—Average.....	22	59	9	56	59	5	209
1939—Average.....	23	62	8	57	59	5	215
1940—Average.....	27	77	11	63	62	5	245
1941—Average.....	29	107	16	73	67	8	299
1942—Average.....	30	143	18	80	73	10	354
1943—Average.....	31	169	18	86	78	13	395
1944—Average.....	33	172	13	95	83	13	409
1945—Average.....	35	156	15	101	90	13	410
1946—Average.....	42	146	24	114	103	14	443
1947—Average.....	47	175	33	133	113	17	518
1948—Average.....	52	202	40	154	126	20	593
1948—April.....	43	194	34	142	121	18	551
May.....	47	195	37	147	125	18	570
June.....	51	201	43	150	130	20	595
July.....	53	201	48	153	130	20	606
August.....	55	204	48	157	130	20	614
September.....	57	220	48	185	130	22	663*
October.....	57	213	48	164	130	21	633
November.....	56	214	46	166	130	21	632
December.....	52	211	39	164	129	21	614
1949—January.....	49	211	35	159	133	20	607
February.....	47	213	34	159	131	20	605
March.....	42	214	35	161	134	20	606
April.....	40	213	39	163	134	19	610
May.....	46	209	42	166	138	20	622
June.....	51	216	46	170	141	20	645
July.....	51	214	49	172	142	21	649
August.....	55	218	51	172	139	23	658
September.....	54	220	53	174	138	22	662
October.....	53	219	52	175	141	22	663
November.....	51	218	50	177	143	23	661
December.....	47	217	41	174	141	22	642
1950—January.....	43	213	37	166	140	22	620
February.....	43	216	37	166	141	21	625
March.....	41	218	39	168	145	22	633
April.....	41	219	41	171	148	22	642
May.....	45	221	48	175	148	22	659
June.....	50	229	52	180	149	23	683
July.....	52	231	54	182	148	24	691

* Includes retroactive wage payments to railway system employees.

All totals are rounded to the nearest million independently. Therefore, the final total does not necessarily agree with the sum of the individual estimates.

C—Employment, Hours and Earnings

TABLE C-1.—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS BY PROVINCE, CITY AND INDUSTRY

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

SOURCE: *The Employment Situation*, D.B.S.

Tables C-1 to C-5 are based on reports from employers having 15 or more employees—At August 1, 21,608 employers in the eight leading industries reported a total employment of 2,110,507 and total payrolls of \$96,882,763.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.								
	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Employment			Payrolls		
	Aug. 1 1950	July 1 1950	Aug. 1 1949	Aug. 1 1950	July 1 1950	Aug. 1 1949	Aug. 1 1950	July 1 1950	Aug. 1 1949
	\$	\$	\$						
(a) PROVINCES									
Maritime Provinces.....	39.28	38.89	37.63	121.1	121.6	124.0	216.9	215.6	212.8
Prince Edward Island.....	35.29	35.56	35.11	174.9	167.6	147.2	281.7	272.1	237.7
Nova Scotia.....	39.77	39.69	37.80	113.4	111.2	121.4	199.2	194.9	202.6
New Brunswick.....	38.87	38.06	37.51	131.1	136.3	127.3	244.2	248.7	229.3
Quebec.....	43.15	43.04	41.17	127.5	126.0	126.8	229.4	226.2	217.8
Ontario.....	47.07	46.93	44.42	131.9	131.6	127.4	229.5	228.4	208.7
Prairie Provinces.....	44.66	44.69	43.25	147.7	145.3	144.7	249.2	245.3	236.2
Manitoba.....	44.25	44.22	42.98	137.3	136.2	136.9	229.3	227.4	222.1
Saskatchewan.....	43.14	43.35	42.21	135.6	133.0	133.2	225.4	222.2	216.7
Alberta.....	45.87	45.90	44.10	169.7	165.5	162.5	290.9	284.0	267.4
British Columbia.....	48.53	48.45	46.08	158.9	154.5	157.6	271.2	263.2	254.8
CANADA.....	45.26	45.13	43.01	133.7	132.5	131.3	234.7	232.1	218.9
(b) CITIES									
Montreal.....	43.71	43.73	41.61	134.5	135.4	133.2	229.3	230.8	216.2
Quebec.....	37.64	36.93	35.74	123.1	120.7	124.8	224.2	215.5	216.3
Toronto.....	46.60	46.67	43.96	137.2	138.4	131.7	238.8	241.1	216.1
Ottawa.....	39.43	39.16	38.02	134.9	135.1	134.3	229.8	228.6	220.4
Hamilton.....	49.05	48.93	46.34	126.9	127.5	124.6	225.4	226.1	209.5
Windsor.....	56.98	57.18	50.90	134.6	132.9	128.6	206.6	204.6	175.9
Winnipeg.....	41.02	41.04	39.53	136.7	136.8	138.1	219.8	220.1	214.1
Vancouver.....	46.93	46.56	44.58	162.4	160.7	164.1	286.7	281.7	274.1
Halifax.....	37.06	36.40	35.60	129.2	126.6	130.0	209.6	201.7	201.7
Saint John.....	37.43	37.13	35.93	114.6	113.5	123.5	199.6	196.1	206.9
Sherbrooke.....	38.12	37.16	35.93	119.3	117.6	115.4	219.6	211.0	199.7
Three Rivers.....	43.72	42.55	41.81	143.8	142.6	141.2	242.5	233.9	227.5
Brantford.....	45.77	44.81	42.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kitchener—Waterloo.....	43.41	43.14	39.91	139.4	138.9	135.7	267.0	264.3	238.9
London.....	44.13	43.95	40.73	161.1	158.3	153.5	279.9	273.9	245.7
Fort William—Port Arthur.....	47.49	46.65	45.46	80.2	78.0	80.9	146.4	139.7	138.8
St. Catharines.....	52.13	53.37	49.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Regina.....	40.05	40.41	38.54	135.6	137.5	133.7	232.0	237.4	219.0
Saskatoon.....	38.52	38.48	38.28	159.9	158.9	155.7	282.3	280.2	271.8
Calgary.....	43.69	43.42	42.07	156.4	155.2	149.8	271.1	267.3	249.3
Edmonton.....	42.49	42.52	40.91	204.8	200.8	182.9	353.5	346.8	301.8
Victoria.....	44.72	44.84	42.11	157.0	154.4	155.9	277.6	273.8	269.7
(c) INDUSTRIES									
Manufacturing.....	46.78	46.73	44.04	124.6	123.8	122.9	224.6	222.9	208.5
Durable Goods ¹	49.95	49.89	46.90	119.6	118.1	116.9	212.7	209.9	195.2
Non-Durable Goods.....	43.53	43.51	41.15	126.9	126.9	126.2	234.6	234.5	220.3
Electric Light and Power.....	51.20	51.37	48.19	177.3	173.0	175.2	288.8	282.5	268.4
Logging.....	42.36	41.32	41.06	123.8	123.0	105.3	261.7	253.5	214.9
Mining.....	54.81	54.03	51.42	109.2	108.9	103.5	187.1	184.0	166.6
Communications.....	42.51	42.47	40.71	220.5	216.8	206.9	337.9	332.0	305.1
Transportation.....	63.19	52.90	51.52	146.5	143.7	147.5	237.8	232.1	231.8
Construction and Maintenance.....	42.96	43.15	41.14	145.5	142.0	148.4	271.3	265.9	261.4
Services ²	29.05	29.26	27.90	155.1	153.4	158.1	272.4	271.3	263.4
Trade.....	39.41	39.15	37.52	149.0	149.7	145.2	245.8	245.3	228.4
Eight Leading Industries.....	45.26	45.13	43.01	133.7	132.5	131.3	234.7	232.1	218.9
Finance.....	42.63	42.81	41.50	153.3	152.9	145.3	225.1	225.5	207.9
Nine Leading Industries.....	45.15	45.04	42.95	134.4	133.3	131.8	234.3	231.8	218.4

¹Includes Welland, Thorold, and Merritton. ²This classification comprises the following:—iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Table C-4, with the exception of electric light and power. ³Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants, and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE C-2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS SINCE 1941

(Base:—June 1, 1941=100) (The latest figures are subject to revision) SOURCE: *The Employment Situation*, D.B.S.

Year and Month	Eight Leading Industries					Manufacturing				
	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Salaries and Wages	\$	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Salaries and Wages	\$
	Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings			Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		
June 1, 1941.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.57	25.57
Aug. 1, 1946.....	113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64	109.6	137.5	127.7	132.66	32.66	32.66
Aug. 1, 1947.....	126.1	178.6	144.7	36.53	120.5	171.5	144.6	36.97	36.97	36.97
Aug. 1, 1948.....	131.6	207.2	161.0	40.66	122.9	196.1	162.1	41.45	41.45	41.45
Aug. 1, 1949.....	131.3	218.9	170.3	43.01	122.9	208.5	172.2	44.04	44.04	44.04
Sept. 1, 1949.....	132.4	222.0	171.4	43.27	124.5	212.1	172.9	44.20	44.20	44.20
Oct. 1, 1949.....	132.4	223.8	172.5	43.55	124.2	214.4	175.4	44.84	44.84	44.84
Nov. 1, 1949.....	132.3	224.8	173.5	43.80	122.9	213.6	176.4	45.10	45.10	45.10
Dec. 1, 1949.....	132.2	224.7	173.5	43.81	121.7	212.9	177.5	45.38	45.38	45.38
Jan. 1, 1950.....	127.0	208.9	167.8	42.38	118.9	199.8	170.6	43.62	43.62	43.62
Feb. 1, 1950.....	122.6	209.2	174.2	43.99	118.4	207.2	177.7	45.43	45.43	45.43
Mar. 1, 1950.....	122.2	212.1	177.2	44.74	118.9	210.0	179.3	45.85	45.85	45.85
April 1, 1950.....	123.1	214.2	177.7	44.88	119.3	212.3	180.7	46.20	46.20	46.20
May 1, 1950.....	123.6	215.7	178.2	44.99	119.5	213.4	181.2	46.33	46.33	46.33
June 1, 1950.....	128.6	222.6	176.6	44.50	121.5	215.9	180.3	46.11	46.11	46.11
July 1, 1950.....	132.5	232.1	178.7	45.13	123.8	222.9	182.8	46.73	46.73	46.73
Aug. 1, 1950.....	133.7	234.7	179.2	45.26	124.6	224.6	182.9	46.78	46.78	46.78

TABLE C-3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS

(Average calendar year 1926=100) (The latest figures are subject to revision) SOURCE: *The Employment Situation*, D.B.S.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Aug. 1, 1934.....	99.9	101.3	.....	.....	94.9	106.0	93.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	97.6
Aug. 1, 1935.....	101.1	106.7	.....	.....	97.2	102.4	98.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	106.8
Aug. 1, 1936.....	105.6	113.9	.....	.....	101.3	107.1	103.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	107.9
Aug. 1, 1937.....	120.0	134.3	82.5	131.5	140.8	120.8	105.2	112.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2
Aug. 1, 1938.....	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Aug. 1, 1939.....	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Aug. 1, 1940.....	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Aug. 1, 1941.....	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Aug. 1, 1942.....	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Aug. 1, 1943.....	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8
Aug. 1, 1944.....	184.3	185.8	138.0	207.0	169.8	197.7	185.0	151.6	145.5	148.1	163.3	185.7
Aug. 1, 1945.....	175.0	176.4	127.9	192.9	158.2	181.6	177.9	147.5	141.3	144.4	158.9	180.1
Aug. 1, 1946.....	172.8	168.4	142.4	177.1	158.5	177.5	174.8	161.0	150.4	156.5	179.9	170.4
Aug. 1, 1947.....	192.6	183.9	157.0	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.8	204.2
Aug. 1, 1948.....	200.9	190.0	161.4	196.8	183.0	206.3	203.3	179.5	165.9	169.7	206.7	212.6
Aug. 1, 1949.....	200.5	188.9	157.6	203.8	171.7	199.4	205.5	185.6	170.7	169.7	218.6	212.6
Sept. 1, 1949.....	202.1	190.4	165.3	205.7	172.1	199.5	208.3	186.0	171.7	169.9	220.0	215.1
Oct. 1, 1949.....	202.2	192.0	165.9	208.8	172.0	199.5	209.2	185.9	173.6	170.8	214.3	211.9
Nov. 1, 1949.....	202.0	188.6	165.0	206.1	167.5	202.0	208.6	185.2	173.1	171.8	212.3	208.7
Dec. 1, 1949.....	201.8	193.7	171.4	208.0	176.6	201.9	208.7	184.5	172.0	170.8	212.4	203.2
Jan. 1, 1950.....	194.0	172.9	157.7	173.7	172.9	191.4	205.1	178.3	166.5	160.5	207.7	193.2
Feb. 1, 1950.....	187.2	165.5	148.2	168.3	163.1	185.8	201.0	168.9	159.5	145.4	198.4	174.9
Mar. 1, 1950.....	186.6	162.3	141.6	165.3	159.8	183.8	200.3	167.7	157.3	144.8	198.3	181.9
Apr. 1, 1950.....	187.9	163.5	147.9	167.0	160.0	184.8	200.5	168.6	157.3	146.2	200.5	189.8
May 1, 1950.....	188.7	159.2	150.9	162.5	155.4	185.4	201.0	170.8	158.4	149.5	203.3	195.4
June 1, 1950.....	196.4	174.6	167.3	180.1	168.1	193.0	207.1	173.5	160.9	164.6	214.3	203.7
July 1, 1950.....	202.3	185.3	179.5	186.7	183.9	198.2	212.3	186.4	169.8	169.4	222.6	208.4
Aug. 1, 1950.....	204.1	184.6	187.3	190.4	176.8	200.5	212.7	189.5	171.2	172.7	228.2	214.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at August 1, 1950.....	100.0	6.8	0.2	3.8	2.8	28.6	42.4	12.5	5.4	2.4	4.8	9.8

NOTE:—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE C-4.—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

SOURCE: *The Employment Situation*, D.B.S.

Industries	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Payrolls		
	Aug. 1 1950	July 1 1950	Aug. 1 1949	Aug. 1 1950	July 1 1950	Aug. 1 1949	Aug. 1 1950	July 1 1950	Aug. 1 1949
Manufacturing	\$	\$	\$	Aug. 1 1950	July 1 1950	Aug. 1 1949	Aug. 1 1950	July 1 1950	Aug. 1 1949
Animal products—edible	46.78	46.73	44.04	124.6	123.8	122.9	224.6	222.9	208.5
Fur and products	43.95	44.31	42.42	150.5	144.9	149.2	261.9	254.1	249.1
Leather and products	43.48	43.48	40.07	139.7	137.1	137.7	225.2	220.8	206.3
Boots and shoes	33.36	32.95	32.15	100.9	98.4	108.6	178.8	172.3	184.4
Lumber and its products	32.12	31.50	30.86	101.0	97.6	111.1	182.7	173.0	193.0
Rough and dressed lumber	41.67	41.37	39.02	134.7	131.8	128.1	258.1	250.6	231.0
Furniture	39.96	40.08	38.02	162.2	160.7	153.3	236.2	234.7	214.1
Other lumber products	38.20	37.83	35.77	108.8	107.9	115.2	224.4	220.4	222.7
Plant products—edible	37.99	38.52	36.55	151.2	145.8	145.7	253.4	247.7	235.7
Pulp and paper products	53.67	53.41	49.79	145.8	145.5	141.9	263.8	262.1	238.2
Pulp and paper	61.57	60.89	56.69	134.9	133.1	134.3	263.1	256.8	241.2
Paper products	43.55	43.70	40.20	170.7	174.4	164.9	307.2	314.9	273.6
Printing and publishing	49.59	49.83	46.24	150.1	150.2	143.3	249.9	251.2	222.1
Rubber products	48.61	48.26	44.00	128.1	127.6	122.1	265.6	262.7	229.1
Textile products	35.66	35.57	34.17	110.9	113.6	112.4	206.4	210.9	200.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	39.09	39.00	37.41	110.1	111.8	109.2	228.0	230.8	216.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	38.49	38.40	36.29	97.2	97.5	91.4	193.9	194.1	171.9
Woolen yarn and cloth	37.29	37.63	37.42	97.1	98.6	100.1	203.4	208.2	209.4
Synthetic silk and silk goods	41.22	40.89	38.88	143.5	147.7	147.5	322.6	329.3	310.0
Hosiery and knit goods	32.80	32.47	31.54	99.9	105.5	108.7	179.7	187.7	189.1
Garments and personal furnishings	32.45	32.50	31.46	122.1	125.4	124.4	204.5	210.4	202.5
Other textile products	38.86	38.78	36.51	92.2	93.3	91.7	177.5	179.3	165.2
Tobacco	45.23	45.36	41.26	101.6	107.6	110.2	256.3	272.2	253.2
Beverages	49.33	49.44	48.44	189.0	189.6	188.3	314.9	316.6	307.6
Chemicals and allied products	49.78	49.79	47.70	100.5	101.6	98.6	183.8	185.8	172.8
Clay, glass and stone products	48.50	48.51	45.13	155.3	153.0	147.0	306.0	301.6	269.7
Electric light and power	51.20	51.37	48.19	177.3	173.0	175.2	288.6	282.5	263.4
Electrical apparatus	50.11	50.44	47.74	181.0	181.8	182.7	332.4	335.8	290.9
Iron and steel products	52.44	52.33	48.87	108.2	107.0	107.9	186.6	184.0	173.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	55.14	54.96	52.32	141.1	140.5	139.4	211.3	209.7	197.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	49.73	49.56	47.08	111.4	112.6	111.1	192.0	193.3	182.6
Agricultural implements	50.54	50.81	45.55	173.3	176.4	190.0	324.4	331.8	320.4
Land vehicles and aircraft	54.71	54.70	50.69	104.0	102.0	103.5	175.1	171.7	161.5
Automobiles and parts	59.96	59.26	53.36	137.8	133.3	120.8	214.7	205.2	167.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	48.84	47.98	46.23	74.2	69.2	74.3	120.7	110.7	114.6
Heating appliances	46.14	45.60	43.08	145.8	144.2	150.1	253.8	248.0	244.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	53.85	53.59	48.61	101.1	100.7	100.5	230.2	228.1	205.2
Foundry and machine shop products	50.67	50.85	45.90	83.1	82.5	89.2	205.4	204.5	195.6
Other iron and steel products	49.01	48.91	46.14	101.3	100.4	97.1	182.1	180.2	163.6
Non-ferrous metal products	51.37	51.45	49.32	112.3	110.7	114.8	216.1	213.5	209.9
Non-metallic mineral products	55.75	56.27	52.82	128.2	127.4	128.5	244.1	244.9	232.1
Miscellaneous	39.99	40.31	37.27	159.0	161.9	154.5	283.0	290.6	256.7
Logging	42.36	41.32	41.06	123.8	123.0	105.3	261.7	253.5	211.9
Mining	54.81	54.03	51.42	109.2	108.3	103.5	187.1	184.0	166.6
Coal	52.14	51.46	50.31	91.3	92.9	95.3	186.8	187.7	188.5
Metallic ores	57.44	56.59	54.08	98.2	97.8	91.2	155.6	152.6	136.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	51.85	51.17	46.66	196.7	192.7	174.9	374.6	382.1	301.2
Communications	42.51	42.47	40.71	220.5	216.8	206.9	337.9	332.0	305.1
Telegraphs	46.38	45.90	45.42	128.8	127.1	130.0	234.6	229.1	231.6
Telephones	41.55	41.57	39.82	241.5	237.2	227.1	359.2	353.1	323.8
Transportation	53.19	52.90	51.52	146.5	143.7	147.5	237.8	232.1	231.8
Street railways, cartage and storage	47.96	47.96	46.47	161.8	160.8	159.0	266.5	264.8	253.3
Steam railway operation	59.01	58.52	57.72	135.9	132.8	137.1	221.3	214.5	218.5
Shipping and stevedoring	46.71	46.53	43.46	139.3	134.9	146.9	250.7	241.7	245.9
Construction and Maintenance	42.96	43.15	41.14	145.5	142.0	146.4	271.3	265.9	261.4
Building	46.44	46.67	44.81	192.3	187.7	181.7	312.1	306.3	284.6
Highway	38.23	37.89	36.52	126.2	123.9	136.0	250.1	243.4	257.4
Railway	42.25	43.55	41.02	99.2	95.1	103.4	211.4	208.9	213.9
Services (as indicated below)	29.05	29.26	27.90	155.1	153.4	158.1	272.4	271.3	263.4
Hotels and restaurants	26.54	26.66	25.84	167.9	163.4	167.1	295.0	288.3	285.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	29.28	29.61	28.46	130.6	132.1	132.5	214.7	219.7	211.5
Trade	39.41	39.15	37.52	149.0	149.7	145.2	245.8	245.3	228.4
Retail	37.07	36.67	35.21	145.3	146.8	140.8	245.7	245.6	226.5
Wholesale	45.15	45.35	43.13	162.3	160.9	160.3	245.8	244.7	232.4
Eight Leading Industries	45.26	45.13	43.01	133.7	132.5	131.3	234.7	232.1	218.9
Finance	42.63	42.81	41.50	153.3	152.9	145.3	225.1	225.5	207.9
Banks and trust companies	38.11	38.18	37.05	161.9	161.5	155.4	236.6	236.5	221.1
Brokerage and stock market operation	53.42	56.25	48.05	172.4	170.1	149.7	267.0	277.2	207.9
Insurance	47.90	47.97	47.33	140.6	140.2	132.1	209.4	209.2	194.7
Nine Leading Industries	45.15	45.04	42.95	134.4	133.3	131.8	234.3	231.8	218.4

TABLE C-5.—SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT

SOURCE: *The Employment Situation*, D.B.S.

Industries	Aug. 1, 1950					July 1, 1950		Aug. 1, 1949		
	Men		Women		Men	Women		Men	Women	
	no.	no.	p.c.	p.c.		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	
Manufacturing										
Animal products—edible	853,425	238,947	78.1	21.9	77.9	22.1	77.9	22.1	22.1	
32,695	9,252	77.9	22.1	79.8	20.2	78.4	21.6			
Fur and products	2,919	1,434	67.0	33.0	66.6	33.4	66.3	33.7		
Leather and products	17,471	11,321	60.7	39.3	61.1	38.9	61.2	38.8		
Boots and shoes	10,510	7,848	57.3	42.7	57.6	42.4	57.1	42.9		
Lumber and products	84,339	6,778	92.6	7.4	92.4	7.6	92.5	7.5		
Rough and dressed lumber	55,563	2,599	95.5	4.5	95.4	4.6	95.3	4.7		
Furniture	17,403	2,233	88.6	11.4	88.6	11.4	89.4	10.6		
Other lumber products	11,373	1,946	85.4	14.6	85.1	14.9	85.9	14.1		
Plant products—edible	43,967	22,211	66.4	33.6	65.8	34.2	66.5	33.5		
Pulp and paper products	95,736	22,539	80.7	19.3	80.6	19.4	80.6	19.4		
Pulp and paper	48,753	2,539	95.0	5.0	95.0	5.0	94.9	5.1		
Paper products	14,148	7,573	65.1	34.9	64.7	35.3	64.0	36.0		
Printing and publishing	32,835	12,727	72.1	27.9	72.3	27.7	71.7	28.3		
Rubber products	16,510	5,253	75.9	24.1	75.8	24.2	75.5	24.5		
Textile products	73,749	81,912	47.4	52.6	46.8	53.2	46.6	53.4		
Thread, yarn and cloth	35,790	20,494	65.4	34.6	64.9	35.1	64.5	35.5		
Cotton yarn and cloth	15,108	8,854	63.0	37.0	62.7	37.3	61.6	38.4		
Woollen yarn and cloth	8,227	5,671	59.2	40.8	58.7	41.3	59.7	40.3		
Synthetic silk and silk goods	11,547	4,431	72.3	27.7	71.4	28.6	69.7	30.3		
Hosiery and knit goods	7,915	13,347	37.2	62.8	36.3	63.7	35.9	64.1		
Garments and personal furnishings	18,889	40,720	31.7	68.3	31.0	69.0	31.5	68.5		
Other textile products	8,155	7,351	52.6	47.4	53.9	46.1	54.2	45.8		
Tobacco	3,672	5,367	40.6	59.4	41.6	58.4	41.8	58.2		
Beverages	19,401	2,612	88.1	11.9	88.4	11.6	89.4	10.6		
Chemicals and allied products	33,646	10,481	76.2	23.8	76.6	23.4	75.9	24.1		
Clay, glass and stone products	21,165	2,452	89.6	10.4	89.8	10.2	89.1	10.9		
Electric light and power	31,972	4,529	87.6	12.4	87.4	12.6	88.1	11.9		
Electrical apparatus	42,736	15,947	72.8	27.2	72.9	27.1	72.7	27.3		
Iron and steel products	267,768	22,316	92.3	7.7	92.2	7.8	92.4	7.6		
Crude, rolled and forged products	36,701	1,700	95.6	4.4	95.5	4.5	95.5	4.5		
Machinery (other than vehicles)	24,804	3,384	88.0	12.0	88.1	11.9	87.9	12.1		
Agricultural implements	14,793	577	94.4	5.6	94.5	5.5	94.2	5.8		
Land vehicles and aircraft	111,233	7,068	94.0	6.0	94.0	6.0	94.6	5.4		
Automobiles and parts	48,529	5,498	89.8	10.2	89.6	10.4	89.8	10.2		
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	14,128	513	96.5	3.5	96.4	3.6	96.4	3.6		
Heating appliances	7,591	510	93.7	6.3	93.7	6.3	94.1	5.9		
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	10,496	789	93.0	7.0	92.6	7.4	92.3	7.7		
Foundry and machine shop products	7,622	375	95.3	4.7	95.4	4.6	95.3	4.7		
Other iron and steel products	40,400	7,100	85.1	14.9	84.7	15.3	84.4	15.6		
Non-ferrous metal products	39,256	5,729	87.3	12.7	87.1	12.9	87.0	13.0		
Non-metallic mineral products	14,772	1,469	91.0	9.0	91.1	8.9	91.2	8.8		
Miscellaneous	11,651	7,040	62.3	37.7	61.9	38.1	61.8	38.2		
Logging	58,188	915	98.5	1.5	98.4	1.6	98.3	1.7		
Mining	88,721	2,209	97.6	2.4	97.6	2.4	97.7	2.3		
Coal	22,732	227	99.0	1.0	99.1	0.9	99.0	1.0		
Metallic ores	46,000	884	98.1	1.9	98.1	1.9	97.9	2.1		
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	19,989	1,093	94.8	5.2	94.6	5.4	95.5	4.5		
Communications	27,589	31,867	46.4	53.6	46.6	53.4	47.4	52.6		
Telegraphs	7,184	1,500	81.9	18.1	81.9	18.1	81.5	18.5		
Telephones	17,790	29,246	37.8	62.2	37.9	62.1	39.7	60.3		
Transportation	177,867	11,421	94.0	6.0	93.9	6.1	93.8	6.2		
Street railways, cartage and storage	60,392	4,539	93.0	7.0	93.0	7.0	93.0	7.0		
Steam railway operation	87,736	5,335	94.3	5.7	94.1	5.9	94.2	5.8		
Shipping and stevedoring	29,679	1,547	95.0	5.0	95.0	5.0	94.5	5.5		
Construction and Maintenance	263,868	5,301	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	98.2	1.8		
Building	130,537	3,490	97.4	2.6	97.3	2.7	97.5	2.5		
Highway	90,570	1,665	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8	98.4	1.6		
Railway	42,761	146	99.7	0.3	99.6	0.4	99.7	0.3		
Services (as specified below)	40,351	41,222	49.5	50.5	50.0	50.0	48.4	51.6		
Hotels and restaurants	25,431	24,704	50.6	49.4	51.4	48.6	49.9	50.1		
Personal (chiefly laundries)	7,530	12,428	37.7	62.3	37.9	62.1	38.3	61.7		
Trade	189,969	108,707	63.6	36.4	63.2	36.8	62.4	37.6		
Retail	123,408	88,996	58.1	41.9	57.4	42.6	56.6	43.4		
Wholesale	66,561	19,711	77.2	22.8	77.5	22.5	76.4	23.6		
Eight Leading Industries	1,699,918	440,589	79.4	20.6	79.2	20.8	79.3	20.7		
Finance	49,730	45,305	52.3	47.7	52.3	47.7	52.8	47.2		
Banks and trust companies	26,324	27,182	49.2	50.8	49.2	50.8	49.3	50.7		
Brokerage and stock market operations	2,647	1,510	63.7	36.3	63.6	36.4	65.4	34.6		
Insurance	20,759	16,613	55.5	44.5	55.5	44.5	56.6	43.4		
All Industries	1,749,648	485,894	78.3	21.7	78.0	22.0	78.2	21.8		

TABLE C-6.—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING(Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners) *Source: Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.*

Tables C-6 to C-9 are based on reports from a somewhat smaller number of firms than Tables C-1 to C-5. They relate only to wage-earners for whom statistics of hours of work are also available, whereas Tables C-1 to C-4 relate to salaried employees as well as to all wage-earners of the co-operating firms.

Week Preceding	Average Hours Worked			Average Hourly Earnings		
	All Manufacturers	Durable Goods	Non-Durable Goods	All Manufacturers	Durable Goods	Non-Durable Goods
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Aug. 1, 1945.....	no.	no.	no.	89.5	76.9	60.7
Aug. 1, 1946.....	44.3	44.7	43.7	70.0	75.8	64.4
Aug. 1, 1947.....	43.0	43.2	42.8	81.3	87.7	74.8
Aug. 1, 1948.....	42.5	42.6	42.3	92.7	99.8	85.6
Aug. 1, 1949.....	42.1	42.0	42.1	98.8	106.5	91.1
Aug. 1, 1949.....	41.9	42.1	41.7			
Sept. 1, 1949.....	42.4	42.5	42.2	98.4	106.6	90.4
Oct. 1, 1949.....	42.7	43.0	42.5	99.3	107.8	91.0
Nov. 1, 1949.....	42.8	42.8	42.9	99.5	108.0	91.4
Dec. 1, 1949.....	42.9	43.0	42.9	100.0	108.7	91.5
*Jan. 1, 1950.....	39.9	40.3	39.6	101.1	109.3	92.9
Feb. 1, 1950.....	42.3	42.2	42.4	100.9	109.5	92.6
Mar. 1, 1950.....	42.5	42.6	42.5	101.4	109.8	93.1
April 1, 1950.....	42.8	43.0	42.6	101.7	110.0	93.6
May 1, 1950.....	42.6	42.9	42.4	102.5	110.6	94.3
June 1, 1950.....	42.0	42.2	41.7	103.5	111.4	95.5
July 1, 1950.....	42.5	42.9	42.2	103.9	111.8	95.7
Aug. 1, 1950.....	42.5	42.7	42.2	104.2	112.5	95.7

*The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holiday in the case of January 1.

TABLE C-7.—WEEKLY SALARIES AND WAGES IN MANUFACTURING*Source: Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.*

Week Preceding	All Manufacturers ¹		Durable Manufactured Goods		Non-Durable Manufactured Goods	
	Average Weekly		Average Weekly		Average Weekly	
	Salaries and Wages	Wages	Salaries and Wages	Wages	Salaries and Wages	Wages
Aug. 1, 1945.....	\$32.65	\$30.79	\$35.67	\$34.37	\$29.32	\$26.53
Aug. 1, 1946.....	32.53	30.10	34.62	32.75	30.68	27.56
Aug. 1, 1947.....	36.85	34.55	39.26	37.36	34.65	31.64
Aug. 1, 1948.....	41.32	39.03	44.00	41.92	38.83	36.04
Aug. 1, 1949.....	43.90	41.40	46.90	44.84	41.15	37.99
Sept. 1, 1949.....	44.05	41.72	47.35	45.31	41.12	38.15
Oct. 1, 1949.....	44.72	42.40	48.20	46.35	41.63	38.68
Nov. 1, 1949.....	44.95	42.59	48.15	46.22	42.09	39.21
Dec. 1, 1949.....	45.23	42.90	48.62	46.74	42.21	39.25
*Jan. 1, 1950.....	43.42	40.34	46.61	44.05	40.52	36.79
Feb. 1, 1950.....	45.25	42.68	48.33	46.21	42.49	39.26
Mar. 1, 1950.....	45.68	43.10	48.94	46.77	42.74	39.57
April 1, 1950.....	46.04	43.63	49.34	47.30	43.06	39.87
May 1, 1950.....	46.16	43.67	49.46	47.45	43.18	39.98
June 1, 1950.....	45.93	43.47	49.06	47.01	43.05	39.82
July 1, 1950.....	46.57	44.16	49.89	47.96	43.51	40.39
Aug. 1, 1950.....	46.63	44.29	49.05	48.04	43.53	40.39

*See footnote to Table C-6. ¹Exclusive of electric light and power.**TABLE C-8.—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING BY PROVINCES AND CITIES**(Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners) *Source: Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.*

	Average Hours Worked			Average Hourly Earnings (in cents)		
	Aug. 1, 1950	July 1, 1950	Aug. 1, 1949	Aug. 1, 1950	July 1, 1950	Aug. 1, 1949
Nova Scotia.....	43.7	43.6	42.8	91.4	91.3	90.0
New Brunswick.....	45.6	45.3	44.8	90.1	89.4	87.1
Quebec.....	44.0	43.8	43.1	93.3	93.3	89.7
Ontario.....	42.1	42.2	41.4	110.3	109.5	103.6
Manitoba.....	42.2	42.9	42.5	99.6	98.8	96.0
Saskatchewan.....	41.8	42.9	42.5	103.4	104.8	101.6
Alberta.....	41.9	42.6	41.6	102.2	103.6	99.2
British Columbia.....	37.8	38.1	37.8	124.6	125.2	118.3
Montreal.....	42.0	42.3	41.3	98.1	98.0	94.6
Toronto.....	40.9	1.1	40.2	108.1	107.6	102.0
Hamilton.....	40.4	40.5	40.7	122.1	121.0	112.5
Windsor.....	43.5	43.3	39.7	134.0	132.7	125.5
Winnipeg.....	41.7	42.4	42.2	98.6	97.8	94.8
Vancouver.....	37.5	37.8	37.5	124.4	123.7	116.8

TABLE C-9.—HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

(Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners)

SOURCE: *Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.*

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

Industries	Average Hours per Week Reported at			Average Hourly Earnings Reported at			Average Weekly Wages		
	Aug. 1 1950	July 1 1950	Aug. 1 1949	Aug. 1 1950	July 1 1950	Aug. 1 1949	Aug. 1 1950	July 1 1950	Aug. 1 1949
	no.	no.	no.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing	42.5	42.5	41.9	104.2	103.9	98.8	44.29	44.16	41.40
*Durable manufactured goods.....	42.7	42.9	42.1	112.5	111.8	106.5	48.04	47.96	44.84
Non-durable manufactured goods.....	42.2	42.2	41.7	95.7	95.7	91.1	40.39	40.39	37.99
Animal products—edible.....	43.0	43.6	42.8	97.8	98.7	94.4	42.05	43.03	40.40
Dairy products.....	46.9	47.5	47.0	76.6	77.7	74.5	35.93	36.91	35.02
Meat products.....	42.5	43.2	42.8	108.7	109.2	103.8	46.20	47.17	44.43
Leather products.....	39.8	38.6	39.5	77.8	78.5	74.9	30.96	30.30	29.59
Leather boots and shoes.....	39.1	37.8	39.2	75.1	76.1	72.3	29.36	28.77	28.34
*Lumber products.....	42.1	42.3	41.3	95.1	94.6	89.6	40.04	40.02	37.00
Rough and dressed lumber.....	41.6	41.8	41.0	100.2	99.7	93.5	41.68	42.09	38.34
Containers.....	45.6	45.3	43.2	80.5	79.5	78.8	36.71	36.01	34.04
Furniture.....	42.7	42.8	41.2	88.8	88.7	86.8	37.92	37.96	35.76
*Musical instruments.....	44.3	43.8	42.3	86.1	88.6	81.8	38.14	38.81	34.60
Plant products—edible.....	42.5	42.4	42.3	79.1	79.9	76.8	33.62	33.88	32.49
Flour and other milled products.....	45.0	45.1	45.3	97.4	97.0	93.8	43.83	43.75	42.49
Fruit and vegetable preserving.....	38.2	37.7	38.9	73.0	74.9	72.0	27.89	28.24	28.01
Bread and bakery products.....	45.1	45.3	44.3	81.1	81.0	75.5	36.58	36.69	34.78
Chocolate and cocoa products.....	41.1	41.7	41.0	71.6	70.3	67.8	29.43	29.32	27.80
Pulp and paper products.....	45.5	45.3	44.7	115.7	115.2	108.2	52.64	52.19	48.37
Pulp and paper mills.....	49.3	48.8	48.1	120.8	119.9	113.5	59.55	58.51	54.59
Paper products.....	42.9	43.3	42.4	91.0	90.8	85.0	39.04	39.32	36.04
Printing and publishing.....	40.6	40.8	40.0	121.8	122.6	113.0	49.45	50.02	45.20
Rubber products.....	41.4	41.1	39.4	112.3	112.2	104.5	46.49	46.11	41.17
Textiles—all branches.....	39.9	40.0	39.4	82.1	82.0	80.0	32.76	32.80	31.52
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	42.9	42.2	41.8	85.5	86.0	84.3	36.68	36.29	35.24
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	42.5	42.0	40.5	87.1	86.6	85.1	37.02	36.37	34.47
Woollen yarn and cloth.....	42.5	42.2	43.4	82.3	82.3	80.2	34.98	34.73	34.81
Synthetic silk and silk goods.....	44.3	42.8	42.4	85.2	87.8	86.6	37.74	37.58	36.72
Hosiery and knit goods.....	38.5	39.3	39.2	77.3	76.1	74.2	29.76	29.91	29.09
Garments and personal furnishings.....	36.4	37.0	36.3	78.2	77.7	76.2	28.46	28.75	27.66
Tobacco.....	41.8	42.6	43.3	97.5	96.2	86.9	40.76	40.98	37.63
Beverages.....	43.5	44.2	44.2	101.5	101.8	98.0	44.15	45.00	43.32
Distilled and malt liquor.....	43.0	43.7	43.4	108.4	108.5	105.3	46.61	47.41	45.70
Chemicals and allied products.....	42.9	43.2	43.1	104.0	103.7	99.4	44.62	44.80	42.84
Drugs and medicines.....	41.5	42.4	40.3	85.2	85.7	81.8	35.36	36.34	32.97
*Clay, glass and stone products.....	45.6	45.9	44.6	102.8	102.8	97.5	46.88	47.19	43.49
Glass products.....	45.5	45.9	44.4	98.9	99.6	92.8	45.00	45.72	41.20
Lime, gypsum and cement products.....	46.8	46.5	45.9	102.7	102.8	98.2	48.06	47.80	45.07
*Electrical apparatus.....	40.9	41.3	40.8	115.9	115.4	109.4	47.40	47.66	44.64
Heavy electrical apparatus ¹	41.3	41.1	43.1	130.7	131.5	120.6	53.98	54.05	51.98
*Iron and steel products.....	43.0	43.1	42.1	118.3	117.5	111.9	50.87	50.64	47.11
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	42.8	43.1	43.5	125.7	124.2	116.9	53.80	53.53	50.85
Primary iron and steel.....	42.9	42.9	43.9	127.5	126.5	118.6	54.70	54.27	52.07
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	43.6	43.3	42.6	109.5	108.5	104.3	47.74	46.98	44.43
Agricultural implements.....	38.5	38.9	38.1	126.4	126.0	113.5	48.66	49.01	43.24
Land vehicles and aircraft.....	43.8	44.2	42.5	122.4	121.6	118.8	53.61	53.75	49.64
Railway rolling stock.....	44.3	44.4	43.4	112.4	112.5	112.4	49.79	49.95	48.78
Automobiles and parts.....	43.5	44.2	41.3	132.0	130.4	124.2	57.42	57.64	51.29
Aeroplanes and parts.....	43.3	43.7	43.3	115.1	115.5	105.1	49.84	50.47	45.51
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	43.0	41.6	41.1	110.5	110.9	109.6	47.52	46.13	45.05
Iron and steel fabrication n.e.s.....	42.9	42.6	41.6	116.2	114.3	106.0	49.85	48.69	44.10
Hardware, tools and cutlery.....	42.3	42.3	41.8	101.7	101.9	97.7	43.02	43.10	40.84
Foundry and machine shop products.....	42.6	42.9	40.9	116.6	116.4	109.1	49.67	49.94	44.62
Sheet metal work.....	42.7	43.2	42.8	107.5	106.0	101.1	45.90	45.79	43.27
*Non-ferrous metal products.....	42.8	43.0	43.3	113.2	112.3	107.4	48.45	48.29	46.50
Smelting and refining.....	43.7	43.4	45.0	124.3	123.7	115.8	54.32	53.69	52.11
Aluminum and its products.....	41.0	43.0	42.6	102.3	100.2	100.3	41.94	43.09	42.73
Brass and copper manufacturing.....	42.7	43.7	41.4	107.2	106.3	105.4	45.77	46.45	43.64
Non-metallic mineral products.....	41.6	42.4	41.3	122.6	123.0	118.4	51.00	52.15	48.90
Petroleum and its products.....	40.1	41.0	40.4	132.7	133.3	126.0	53.21	54.65	50.90
Miscellaneous manufactured products.....	41.4	41.9	40.1	89.7	89.4	86.1	37.14	37.46	34.53
Mining	43.8	43.2	42.9	121.4	120.4	115.9	53.17	52.01	49.72
Coal.....	39.9	39.3	39.0	129.4	129.3	127.4	51.63	50.81	49.69
Metallic ores.....	45.3	44.7	45.1	122.2	120.5	115.3	53.56	53.86	52.00
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).....	44.9	44.4	43.0	109.9	109.3	101.6	49.35	48.53	43.69
Local Transportation²	45.3	45.7	45.6	105.2	105.2	101.6	47.66	48.08	46.33
Building Construction	40.3	40.5	41.1	112.4	112.2	106.7	45.30	45.44	43.85
Highway Construction	41.8	40.5	40.3	86.1	86.3	83.7	35.99	34.95	33.73
Services (as indicated below)	42.6	42.7	42.2	64.7	65.3	63.3	27.56	27.88	26.71
Hotels and restaurants.....	43.8	43.9	43.2	62.9	63.9	62.1	27.55	28.05	26.83
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	40.0	40.5	40.1	68.6	68.5	65.9	27.44	27.74	26.43

* Industries classed in the durable manufactured goods industries.

¹ Since 1941, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has prepared current indexes of average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing heavy electrical apparatus. Based upon the hourly earnings at June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the latest figures are as follows:—June 1, 1950, 247.4; July 1, 1950, 249.5; August 1, 1950, 248.0; at August 1, 1949, the index was 228.8.

² Chiefly street and electric railways.³ For information respecting sex distribution of persons in recorded employment, see Table C-5.

TABLE C-10.—EARNINGS, HOURS AND REAL EARNINGS FOR WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

(SOURCE: Hours Worked and Hourly and Weekly Wages D.B.S. Real Wages Computed by the Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour)

Date	Average Hours Worked per Week	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers (Av. 1946=100)		
				Average Weekly Earnings	Cost of Living	Average Real Weekly Earnings
		cts	\$			
Monthly Average 1945	45.0	69.4	31.23	103.3	96.7	106.8
Monthly Average 1946	43.2	70.0	30.24	100.1	100.0	100.1
Monthly Average 1947	43.0	80.2	34.46	114.0	109.6	104.0
Monthly Average 1948	42.7	91.3	38.99	129.0	125.4	102.9
Monthly Average 1949	42.4	98.6	41.81	138.4	130.1	106.4
Week preceding:						
January	1, 1948	43.2*	86.6	37.41*	123.8	120.0
February	1, 1948	42.8	86.6	37.06	122.6	121.4
March	1, 1948	43.2	88.0	38.02	125.8	122.0
April	1, 1948	43.2*	89.0	38.45*	127.2	122.7
May	1, 1948	43.1	89.4	38.53	127.5	124.0
June	1, 1948	41.7	91.4	38.11	126.1	124.8
July	1, 1948	42.0	92.3	38.77	128.3	126.9
August	1, 1948	42.1	92.7	39.03	129.2	127.4
September	1, 1948	41.7	93.4	38.95	128.9	128.6
October	1, 1948	43.0	94.6	40.68	134.6	129.1
November	1, 1948	43.1	95.5	41.16	136.2	129.1
December	1, 1948	43.2	96.0	41.47	137.2	128.6
January	1, 1949	43.2*	97.2	41.99*	138.9	129.1
February	1, 1949	42.9	97.2	41.70	138.0	129.0
March	1, 1949	43.0	97.6	41.97	138.9	128.8
April	1, 1949	42.9	98.2	42.13	139.4	128.9
May	1, 1949	41.8*	98.6	41.21*	136.4	129.0
June	1, 1949	40.8	99.1	40.43	133.8	129.9
July	1, 1949	41.8	99.1	41.42	138.1	131.1
August	1, 1949	41.9	98.8	41.40	137.0	131.7
September	1, 1949	42.4	98.4	41.72	137.1	131.3
October	1, 1949	42.7	99.3	42.40	140.3	131.2
November	1, 1949	42.8	99.5	42.59	140.9	130.8
December	1, 1949	42.9	100.0	42.90	142.0	130.7
January	1, 1950	42.6*	101.1	43.07*	142.5	130.3
February	1, 1950	42.3	100.9	42.68	141.2	130.7
March	1, 1950	42.5	101.4	43.10	142.6	132.4
April	1, 1950	42.8	101.7	43.53	144.0	132.7
May	1, 1950	42.4*	102.5	43.46*	143.8	132.7
June	1, 1950	42.0	103.5	43.47	143.8	133.8
July	1, 1950	42.5	103.9	44.16	146.1	135.5
August	1, 1950(1)	42.5	104.2	44.29	146.6	136.3

NOTE: Average Real Weekly Earnings were computed by dividing the index of the cost of living into an index of the average weekly earnings, both indexes have been calculated on a similar base (Average 1946=100).

* Figures adjusted for holidays. The actual figures are: January 1, 1948, 38.3 hours, \$33.17; April 1, 1948, 41.6 hours, \$37.02; January 1, 1949, 40.6 hours, \$39.46; May 1, 1949, 42.5 hours, \$41.91; January 1, 1950, 39.9 hours, \$40.34; May 1, 1950, 42.6 hours, \$43.67.

(1) Latest figures subject to revision.

TABLE C-11.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES*

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1933.....	16.0	13.0	25.2	24.4	20.3	17.2	21.7	20.8	22.3
Average 1939.....	7.1	9.0	16.0	11.1	9.6	8.9	12.3	12.0	12.2
Average 1940.....	3.1	3.7	11.0	6.0	7.3	6.9	9.7	7.6	7.8
Average 1941.....	2.2	2.3	6.1	3.4	4.4	3.4	6.7	4.5	4.5
Average 1942.....	1.1	2.0	2.9	2.2	2.5	1.7	2.9	1.0	2.2
Average 1943.....	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.8
Average 1944.....	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Average 1945.....	2.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.5	1.4
Average 1946.....	2.7	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.8	2.6	1.4
Average 1947.....	7.3	3.5	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.3
Average 1948.....	4.1	4.7	2.1	1.8	0.8	1.9	1.5	3.7	2.2
Average 1949.....	4.9	4.1	3.4	2.5	1.6	2.3	1.8	4.3	3.0
Mar. 1920.....	1.9	3.1	3.3	2.3	3.2	4.0	2.1	7.6	3.1
June 1920.....	0.6	0.4	3.1	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.2	5.8	2.1
Sept. 1920.....	0.3	0.1	7.6	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.6	5.1	3.3
Dec. 1920.....	6.9	11.0	19.6	12.3	7.8	10.1	9.2	11.6	13.0
Mar. 1921.....	17.9	11.7	16.9	13.0	10.5	12.1	9.8	34.6	16.5
June 1921.....	14.3	11.7	20.7	6.7	8.0	6.8	9.4	24.4	13.2
Sept. 1921.....	8.7	7.0	13.8	6.2	3.9	2.5	3.0	12.5	8.5
Dec. 1921.....	5.9	6.9	26.8	9.7	15.5	10.4	6.8	24.7	15.1
Mar. 1926.....	19.0	2.7	6.5	8.4	7.0	6.8	4.6	3.0	7.3
June 1926.....	3.8	1.6	8.9	1.9	2.6	0.8	4.9	2.6	4.1
Sept. 1926.....	1.1	1.6	7.1	1.8	0.5	1.1	2.0	5.4	3.3
Dec. 1926.....	3.2	2.2	7.6	5.6	4.3	2.1	6.7	7.5	5.9
Mar. 1929.....	6.2	1.4	7.9	4.5	9.2	7.3	4.9	4.8	6.0
June 1929.....	3.3	1.0	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.8	4.3	2.6	2.9
Sept. 1929.....	1.8	1.6	3.9	3.1	4.7	2.5	6.1	4.5	3.7
Dec. 1929.....	5.2	2.4	14.5	9.7	12.8	13.0	13.9	11.5	11.4
Mar. 1933.....	22.7	16.4	27.3	26.8	20.3	20.5	25.3	23.8	25.1
June 1933.....	13.8	13.0	26.2	23.3	19.4	14.9	24.5	18.6	21.8
Sept. 1933.....	11.0	10.4	24.1	20.9	19.1	13.5	19.7	21.3	19.8
Dec. 1933.....	11.2	11.5	23.2	24.9	20.3	17.2	17.6	19.8	21.0
Mar. 1939.....	9.1	10.6	18.6	15.8	12.9	13.1	16.7	15.3	15.7
June 1939.....	6.3	8.9	15.0	9.7	10.2	6.6	18.2	9.7	11.6
Sept. 1939.....	7.4	6.1	13.2	7.6	4.0	3.2	6.2	10.0	9.1
Dec. 1939.....	5.3	4.3	16.1	9.7	12.0	10.2	4.9	12.4	11.4
Mar. 1945.....	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7
June 1945.....	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.5
Sept. 1945.....	2.0	0.5	2.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.4	1.4
Dec. 1945.....	4.6	4.7	1.8	4.0	1.2	1.3	0.9	3.4	3.0
Mar. 1946.....	4.0	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.0	3.0	1.9
June 1946.....	3.6	3.7	1.0	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.4	2.3	1.3
Sept. 1946.....	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.5	1.0
Dec. 1946.....	1.5	0.3	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.4	3.6	1.5
Mar. 1947.....	15.4	1.7	1.8	0.7	1.3	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.8
June 1947.....	7.2	2.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.8
Sept. 1947.....	4.9	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.7
Dec. 1947.....	3.6	8.4	2.2	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.5	2.0	1.7
Mar. 1948.....	6.1	3.9	2.7	3.1	1.0	2.8	2.9	3.8	3.1
June 1948.....	5.1	6.6	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	2.9	1.3
Sept. 1948.....	2.9	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	2.1	1.0
Dec. 1948.....	2.4	7.5	3.3	2.8	1.2	3.7	2.4	6.0	3.4
Mar. 1949.....	5.5	6.9	3.4	2.7	1.1	3.8	1.8	3.9	3.2
June 1949.....	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	2.6	1.9	1.2	2.8	1.8
Sept. 1949.....	5.2	2.3	3.2	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.7	2.2
Dec. 1949.....	7.7	5.0	5.5	3.6	2.2	3.1	3.7	7.6	4.8
Mar. 1950.....	12.8	8.5	4.5	3.3	3.4	4.6	5.1	4.7	4.4
June 1950.....	8.4	13.5	3.1	2.8	1.6	0.9	1.2	1.8	3.1

*Other than Newfoundland

TABLE C-12.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

NOTE.—In percentages shown below, “0” indicates no unemployment. Where “0” is used, negligible unemployment (less than .05 per cent) is indicated.

Month	Lumbering and Logging	Manufacturing	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Mill workers	Printers, publishers and lithographers	Electric current, etc.	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and carpets	Textile and carpet workers	Germantown workers	Heat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Rubber products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals
March	1.9	3.9	4.2	1.4	3.3	3.1	2.2	4.0	2.3	4.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
March	.6	1.9	5.7	.8	3.0	1.3	.....	14.1	3.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
March	11.6	18.0	7.4	4.5	6.9	5.3	5.5	6.5	5.4	12.0	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4
March	19.4	17.6	5.2	12.2	4.3	2.4	2.4	10.3	5.7	13.7	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
March	1926	1926	3.9	4.6	3.6	6.4	10.3	10.3	2.7	12.7	3.1	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
March	1929	1929	28.2	15.4	16.8	19.2	15.9	15.9	19.8	29.7	20.0	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.3
March	1933	1933	35.8	17.5	28.2	15.4	16.8	16.8	10.3	3.0	26.7	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.3
March	1934	1934	13.5	14.8	13.5	14.4	13.1	13.1	1.4	2.8	25.0	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1
March	1940	1940	14.8	14.8	16.9	14.8	14.8	14.8	10.3	6.6	8.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
March	1942	1942	7.4	5.3	3.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	6.0	0	12.7	0	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
March	1943	1943	7.0	5.2	3.0	.5	2.0	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	1944	1944	.8	.7	.3	.3	.3	.2	0	.8	1.6	0	0	0	0	0
March	1945	1945	6.1	6.1	1.6	1.1	6.0	0	1.1	.9	0	1.2	0	0	0	0
March	1946	1946	4.2	7	1.8	.5	4.4	4.4	0	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	1947	1947	27.3	8	2.0	1.5	.4	.5	1.1	0	3.0	0	0	0	0	0
March	1948	1948	20.4	1.5	2.4	2.6	1.8	2.5	.8	1.0	9.8	2.0	3.8	0	2.5	2.5
March	1949	1949	36.7	2.3	3.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.5	.8	1.0	9.8	2.0	.3	6.0	6.0
March	1950	1950	31.5	12.8	13.3	8.5	7.7	8.7	6.1	0	8.4	11.6	12.4	25.8	6	6
March	1951	1951	10.1	14.7	13.5	4.7	5.5	4.5	7.1	0	3.0	19.0	12.4	25.8	6	6
June	1939	1939	21.2	5.9	10.8	3.7	6.8	6.4	7.4	0	22.9	6.1	23.1	17.8	17.8	17.8
September	1939	1939	5.0	10.0	4.4	5.7	4.3	8.0	12.1	7.0	9.3	1.2	3.3	20.8	0	14.6
December	1939	1939	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	7.0	9.3	.7	8.0	20.0	33.1	8.7
March	1944	1944	.8	.7	.3	.1	.1	.1	.0	.2	0	.1	0	0	0	0
June	1944	1944	0	.3	.1	.1	.3	.4	.2	.2	0	.4	0	0	0	0
September	1944	1944	0	.5	.4	.0	.7	.1	.2	.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
December	1944	1944	0	.5	.4	.0	.7	.1	.2	.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	1946	1946	4.2	7	1.8	5	4	4	0	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	1946	1946	.8	1.6	.5	.2	.2	.3	.1	.6	1.1	0	0	0	0	0
September	1946	1946	0	.5	1.4	.1	.4	.5	.2	.5	1.0	0	1.7	0	0	0
December	1946	1946	8.0	.7	1.4	1.3	2.0	.1	0	1.3	1.0	0	0	0	0	0
March	1948	1948	27.3	.8	2.0	1.5	1.4	.5	.3	.8	3.4	6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
June	1948	1948	0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	.2	.3	5.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
September	1948	1948	4.5	4.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	.6	0	10.7	.7	0	0	0
December	1948	1948	68.2	6.5	3.5	2.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	.6	0	1.3	1.0	0	0	0
March	1949	1949	20.4	1.5	2.4	2.6	1.8	2.5	.6	.3	9.2	2	3.8	0	2.5	2.5
June	1949	1949	9.7	2.4	1.8	2.2	1.0	1.3	.4	.3	6.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.1	2.1
September	1949	1949	14.3	2.5	1.4	3	1.3	1.8	.4	.2	3.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	3.8	3.8
December	1949	1949	18.7	1.0	4.4	2.4	2.5	3	.6	.8	12.6	4.2	1.7	1.7	4.9	4.9
March	1950	1950	36.7	2.3	3.7	1.7	1.9	2.5	.8	1.0	9.8	2.0	3.8	3	5.0	5.0
June	1950	1950	7.3	1.3	3.3	.5	.4	.3	.3	.3	6.0	2.8	.2	.2	6.0	6.0

TABLE C-12.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES—Concluded

Note.—In percentages shown below, "0" indicates no unemployment. Where "0" is used, negligible unemployment (less than .05 per cent) is indicated.

		All occupations											
		Miscellaneous						Governmental (private)					
		Services			Trade retail and wholesale dealers			Telephone			Telegraph operation		
		1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Clay, glass and stone products		10.0	14.4	12.1	31.0	3.5	0	4.6	2.0	12.1	2.9	1.3	0
Chemical and allied products		2.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous manufacturers		19.9	9.9	25.7	8.3	8.0	9.8	1.2	2.9	1.1	2.9	3.0	1.7
Other mineral products		19.2	19.2	10.5	4.5	6.5	5.1	1.4	1.3	0	0	0	0
Transportation		19.5	17.9	17.9	4.3	31.8	3.7	6.6	1.7	0	0	0	0
Shipping		19.3	58.8	71.0	14.2	61.1	6.3	9.9	14.8	15.1	0	0	0
Steam railroad operation		19.3	32.6	32.1	42.2	36.5	9.1	32.5	6.0	6.1	0	0	0
Local transportation		19.4	27.1	7.9	1.8	1.8	4.1	9.7	4.1	6.0	1.3	1.3	0
Communication		19.4	19.2	19.3	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.7	19.8	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9
Telegraph operation		19.4	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.7	19.8	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9
Telephone		19.4	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.7	19.8	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9
Trade retail and wholesale dealers		19.4	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.7	19.8	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9
Services		19.4	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.7	19.8	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9
Governmental (private)		19.4	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.7	19.8	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9
Miscellaneous		19.4	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.7	19.8	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9
All occupations		19.4	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.7	19.8	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9

D—Employment Service Statistics

TABLE D-1.—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND LIVE APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT AS AT FIRST OF MONTH

(SOURCE: Form U.I.C. 757)

Month	Unfilled Vacancies			Live Applications for Employment		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
October 1945	113,840	39,415	153,255	95,576	33,093	128,669
October 1946	95,814	45,820	141,634	111,219	31,040	142,259
October 1947	73,892	35,430	109,322	58,736	28,585	87,321
October 1948	41,047	22,870	63,917	56,725	30,607	87,332
October 1949	20,837	20,629	41,466	101,504	41,543	143,047
November 1949	14,535	15,200	29,735	122,664	49,702	172,366
December 1949	10,400	12,085	22,485	164,345	56,439	220,784
January 1950	7,971	9,748	17,719	218,769	55,188	273,957
February 1950	8,315	10,076	18,391	301,039	74,557	375,596
March 1950	9,614	11,429	21,043	300,352	75,646	375,998
April 1950	11,967	12,032	23,999	349,098	79,193	428,291
May 1950	18,635	15,386	34,021	310,044	77,797	387,841
June 1950	25,038	16,375	41,413	184,335	70,062	254,397
July 1950	24,329	15,519	39,911	136,291	68,280	204,571
August 1950	26,391	13,582	39,973	99,100	58,188	157,288
September 1950	29,631	16,559	46,190	97,634	52,969	151,603
October 1950 ⁽¹⁾	47,469	17,322	64,791	79,760	53,314	133,074

⁽¹⁾ Latest figures subject to revision.

TABLE D-2.—UNFILLED VACANCIES BY INDUSTRY AND BY SEX AS AT AUGUST 31, 1950

(SOURCE: Form U.I.C. 751)

Industry	Male	Female	Total	Change from August 3, 1950	
				Absolute	Percentage
Agriculture, Fishing, Trapping					
Logging	1,700	610	2,310	+366	+18.8
Pulpwood	7,734	9	7,743	+1,770	+29.6
Lumber	6,050	3	6,053	+1,288	+27.0
Other logging	1,624	6	1,630	+453	+38.5
Mining	852	17	869	+42	+5.1
Coal	127	1	128	-28	-18.0
Metallic Ores—					
Iron	65	2	67	+22	+48.9
Gold	345	7	352	+130	+58.6
Nickel	195	1	196	-71	-26.6
Other metallic ores and non-metallic minerals	92	1	93	-18	-16.2
Prospecting and oil producing	28	5	33	+7	+26.9
Manufacturing	6,630	4,495	11,125	+2,490	+28.7
Food and kindred products	776	641	1,417	+384	+37.2
Textiles, apparel, etc.	533	2,326	2,559	+623	+27.9
Lumber and finished lumber products	1,109	84	1,193	+125	+11.7
Pulp and paper products and printing	662	217	879	+306	+53.4
Chemicals and allied products	214	135	349	+90	+34.7
Products of petroleum and coal	23	6	34	-9	-20.9
Rubber products	66	50	116	+26	+28.9
Leather and products	170	277	447	+145	+48.0
Stone, clay and glass products	186	34	220	+18	+8.9
Iron and steel and products	711	95	806	+234	+40.9
Non-ferrous metals and products	440	80	520	+58	+12.6
Machinery	544	73	617	+89	+16.9
Electrical equipment and products	287	154	441	+106	+31.6
Transportation equipment and other manufacturing	904	323	1,227	+285	+30.3
Construction	4,111	67	4,178	-52	-1.2
Transportation and Storage	1,100	109	1,209	-1,056	-46.6
Communications, and other Public Utilities	327	225	552	+44	+8.7
Trade	3,029	2,460	5,489	+1,310	+31.3
Wholesale	1,066	521	1,587	+371	+30.5
Retail	1,963	1,039	3,902	+939	+31.7
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	960	835	1,795	+34	+1.9
Service	3,188	7,732	10,920	+1,298	+13.5
Public	761	461	1,222	-14	-1.1
Domestic	108	3,193	3,301	+739	+28.8
Personal	1,416	3,725	5,141	+585	+12.8
Other service	903	353	1,256	-12	-1.0
All Industries	29,631	16,559	46,190	+6,236	+15.6

TABLE D-3.—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND LIVE APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND BY SEX, AS AT AUGUST 31, 1950

(SOURCE: Form U.I.C. 757)

Occupational Group	Unfilled Vacancies			Live Applications for Employment		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Professional and Managerial Workers.....	916	338	1,254	3,504	943	4,447
Clerical Workers.....	1,899	3,497	5,396	5,744	15,614	21,358
Sales Workers.....	1,696	1,149	2,845	3,138	7,783	10,921
Personal and Domestic Service Workers.....	1,179	7,069	8,248	9,397	8,359	17,756
Seamen.....	28	.....	28	897	9	906
Agriculture and Fishing.....	1,521	108	1,629	1,074	196	1,270
Skilled and semiskilled Workers.....	15,514	2,701	18,215	36,113	10,853	46,966
Food and kindred products.....	113	58	171	744	457	1,201
Textiles, clothing, etc.....	225	2,005	2,230	1,348	6,486	7,834
Lumber and wood products.....	8,283	4	8,287	2,186	65	2,251
Pulp, paper and printing.....	121	38	159	367	358	725
Leather and products.....	83	178	261	763	612	1,375
Stone, clay and glass products.....	45	8	53	81	44	125
Metalworking.....	1,653	45	1,698	4,397	423	4,820
Electrical.....	145	64	209	825	222	1,047
Transportation equipment, n.e.c.....	42	3	45	455	68	523
Mining.....	243	.....	243	2,207	.....	2,207
Construction.....	1,641	.....	1,641	5,378	4	5,382
Transportation (except seamen).....	854	7	861	9,197	29	9,226
Communications and public utility.....	52	.....	52	176	.....	176
Trade and service.....	317	210	527	996	794	1,790
Other skilled and semiskilled.....	1,405	66	1,471	4,632	1,027	5,659
Foremen.....	110	6	116	786	169	955
Apprentices.....	182	9	191	1,575	95	1,670
Unskilled Workers.....	6,378	1,696	8,574	37,767	10,212	47,979
Food and tobacco.....	349	276	625	1,025	1,527	2,552
Lumber and lumber products.....	569	13	582	1,169	221	1,390
Metalworking.....	405	24	429	1,956	226	2,182
Construction.....	1,970	.....	1,970	4,047	1	4,048
Other unskilled workers.....	3,585	1,383	4,968	29,570	8,237	37,807
Total.....	29,631	16,558	46,189	97,634	53,969	151,603

TABLE D-4.—AVERAGE WEEKLY VACANCIES NOTIFIED, REFERRALS, AND PLACEMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1950

(SOURCE: Form U.I.C. 751)

Industry	Weekly Average		
	Vacancies Notified	Referrals	Placements
Agriculture, Fishing, Trapping.....	2,130	1,652	1,474
Logging.....	1,651	547	437
Mining.....	280	245	166
Manufacturing.....	6,978	6,604	4,425
Food and kindred products.....	1,145	1,139	780
Textiles, apparel, etc.....	1,240	1,026	669
Lumber and finished lumber products.....	908	833	623
Pulp and paper products and printing.....	481	449	256
Chemicals and allied products.....	248	261	156
Products of petroleum and coal.....	40	40	27
Rubber products.....	107	114	78
Leather and products.....	208	204	115
Stone, clay and glass products.....	195	206	139
Iron and steel and products.....	657	673	462
Non-ferrous metals and products.....	335	339	231
Machinery.....	355	325	217
Electrical equipment and products.....	288	284	186
Transportation equipment and other manufacturing.....	771	711	486
Construction.....	4,385	4,204	3,307
Transportation and Storage.....	1,154	1,092	880
Communications, and Other Public Utilities.....	297	279	196
Trade.....	3,316	3,528	2,076
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate.....	414	408	206
Service.....	6,111	5,541	3,943
All Industries.....	26,716	24,100	17,110

TABLE D-5.—ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES FOR FOUR WEEKS AUGUST 4 TO AUGUST 31, 1950: UNPLACED APPLICANTS AS AT SEPTEMBER 21, 1950

Office	Vacancies		Applicants				Unplaced as at Sept. 21 1950	
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placements			
					Regular	Casual		
Newfoundland	374	209	1,662	447	219	2	6,643	5,772
Corner Brook	195	187	203	165	21	1	1,155	710
Grand Falls			186	17			846	614
St. John's	179	22	1,273	265	198	1	4,642	4,448
Prince Edward Island	356	163	504	345	249	39	664	783
Charlottetown	220	95	294	225	167	34	441	560
Summerside	136	68	210	120	82	5	223	223
Nova Scotia	2,343	868	5,228	2,788	1,589	341	9,054	9,256
Amherst	78		139	80	71	4	200	210
Bridgewater	9	10	208	8	7		235	226
Halifax	1,110	592	1,985	1,243	616	176	3,183	3,316
Inverness	51	8	70	43	43		192	139
Kentville	88	72	178	84	23	2	615	506
Liverpool	34	4	89	28	23		130	147
New Glasgow	288	32	594	394	247	27	1,067	979
Springhill	8	1	58	6	6		157	166
Sydney	531	42	1,419	739	484	106	2,376	2,717
Truro	125	40	372	144	55	26	444	367
Yarmouth-Shelburne	21	7	116	19	14		405	483
New Brunswick	2,654	1,024	5,090	2,456	1,388	611	7,232	8,506
Bathurst	37	14	139	60	2	22	357	384
Campbellton	95	54	182	110	102	9	300	379
Edmundston	59	4	154	67	55	2	279	1,505
Fredericton	272	161	389	237	170	30	528	520
Minto	34	3	294	52	40		446	323
Moncton	913	445	1,887	890	557	137	1,998	1,933
Newcastle	172	6	210	60	29		521	512
Saint John	497	152	1,241	559	359	91	2,396	2,446
St. Stephen	383	46	387	358	30	315	157	216
Sussex	23	3	107	21	16	2	118	133
Woodstock	169	136	100	42	28	3	132	155
Quebec	22,964	11,285	31,167	20,901	12,937	1,020	46,036	44,535
Asbestos	41	16	80	23	13	4	147	144
Beauharnois	79	16	205	86	52	2	332	359
Buckingham	279	34	241	274	220	12	141	120
Causapscal	463	526	48	18	9		207	197
Chandler	22	121	78	21	51		251	229
Chicoutimi	313	668	511	201	123	15	692	884
Dolbeau	17	1	74	56	9		132	122
Drummondville	162	37	457	155	112		865	964
Farnham	67	16	191	54	48		306	293
Granby	181	41	473	258	121	28	653	592
Hull	377	76	918	536	247		1,060	1,046
Joliette	114	107	305	156	42		621	547
Jonquiere	116	23	365	119	65	12	691	509
Lachute	53	20	158	91	42	1	239	201
La Malbaie	106	75	58	26	24		110	136
La Tuque	301	38	457	191	297		336	277
Levis	116	69	680	130	68	1	1,225	1,012
Matane	176	492	118	71	13		165	156
Megantic	237	85	203	160	159		142	127
Mont-Laurier	243	239	60	41	13		125	142
Montmagny	153	133	258	49	50		294	288
Montreal	13,329	5,490	14,003	12,132	7,878	616	20,041	18,223
Port Alfred	119	109	72	48	47		288	271
Quebec	1,471	769	3,285	1,914	798	84	5,032	4,779
Rimouski	46	12	121	53	35		280	272
Riviere du Loup	20	3	248	22	13		432	1,747
Rouyn	205	87	468	262	95	22	410	363
St. Agathe	144	49	135	155	97		63	98
St. Anne de Bellevue	86	19	163	88	61	1	209	192
St. Therese	146	76	180	121	71		361	315
St. Georges de Beause	252	433	276	209	149	1	336	406
St. Hyacinthe	324	97	533	251	206	48	730	575
St. Jean	338	123	283	308	168	5	517	499
St. Jerome	224	42	306	202	173		404	379
St. Joseph d'Alma	544	456	492	93	101		668	746
Shawinigan Falls	285	32	633	339	212		1,050	1,012
Sherbrooke	635	171	1,400	681	366	84	1,940	1,688
Sorel	67	25	277	74	20	8	532	736
Thetford Mines	89	62	473	131	66		637	559
Three Rivers	403	93	806	534	280	59	1,684	1,539
Val d'Or	234	164	280	158	105	8	268	342
Valleyfield	173	63	498	192	114		986	1,012
Victoriaville	184	72	297	168	119	9	434	437

TABLE D-5.—ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES FOR FOUR WEEKS AUGUST 4 TO AUGUST 31, 1950: UNPLACED APPLICANTS AS AT SEPTEMBER 21, 1950

Office	Vacancies		Applicants					Unplaced as at Sept. 21 1950	
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placements		Unplaced end of period		
					Regular	Casual			
Ontario	45,215	21,408	53,780	38,611	23,890	4,222	41,907	35,473	
Arnprior.....	146	37	103	117	79	7	66	48	
Barrie.....	468	204	459	393	319	9	131	178	
Belleville.....	571	107	988	508	348	22	522	363	
Bracebridge.....	96	21	129	94	77	.....	83	79
Brampton.....	135	79	164	126	89	.....	103	101
Brantford.....	814	171	1,137	782	512	90	839	908	
Brockville.....	178	8	342	186	87	84	229	100	
Carleton Place.....	19	6	101	17	16	.....	189	151
Chatham.....	397	101	482	400	253	31	260	248	
Cobourg.....	214	37	265	219	150	21	209	185	
Collingwood.....	144	26	149	129	123	.....	151	168
Cornwall.....	278	26	664	338	152	65	800	663	
Fort Erie.....	36	15	126	48	24	1	134	197	
Fort Frances.....	115	52	106	86	75	7	53	63	
Fort William.....	658	423	780	339	265	36	792	574	
Galt.....	373	163	346	276	178	16	333	333	
Gananoque.....	49	4	62	63	32	10	37	42	
Goderich.....	87	56	40	86	42	8	39	58	
Guelph.....	458	215	427	388	178	53	270	324	
Hamilton.....	2,585	956	4,619	2,664	1,306	608	4,714	3,700	
Hawkesbury.....	35	25	173	56	16	.....	220	173
Ingersoll.....	867	39	802	788	732	39	72	70	
Kapuskasing.....	739	517	390	424	369	.....	35	28
Kenora.....	508	440	288	70	56	.....	128	162
Kingston.....	661	139	833	761	432	41	713	723	
Kirkland Lake.....	264	139	245	246	112	22	245	280	
Kitchener-Waterloo.....	808	307	722	809	556	39	311	294	
Leamington.....	278	281	365	327	172	62	164	144	
Lindsay.....	117	50	227	127	81	1	239	118	
Listowel.....	58	56	73	61	41	3	104	102	
London.....	2,059	1,230	2,744	2,015	1,130	304	1,495	930	
Midland.....	88	18	258	101	58	14	339	355	
Napanee.....	34	23	69	29	12	.....	91	69
New Toronto.....	638	264	840	465	300	5	864	518	
Niagara Falls.....	298	30	563	292	210	20	612	449	
North Bay.....	641	144	732	595	458	44	277	203	
Orillia.....	229	38	226	227	183	16	144	183	
Oshawa.....	1,254	328	3,183	1,322	867	56	1,163	1,021	
Ottawa.....	2,214	948	2,027	1,788	962	160	2,621	2,270	
Owen Sound.....	198	69	342	255	130	11	395	290	
Parry Sound.....	59	6	274	48	40	.....	145	37
Pembroke.....	308	127	304	257	148	13	256	293	
Perth.....	104	32	121	117	76	9	112	99	
Peterborough.....	432	114	716	511	334	.....	813	754
Picton.....	68	35	69	66	47	.....	46	42
Port Arthur.....	1,671	1,949	884	597	573	14	796	601	
Port Colborne.....	146	39	246	119	96	4	298	292	
Prescott.....	50	41	125	49	34	.....	129	72
Renfrew.....	125	41	118	104	88	6	88	77	
St. Catharines.....	928	294	1,127	805	507	104	1,035	1,016	
St. Thomas.....	266	126	307	290	126	20	185	182	
Sarnia.....	366	110	517	409	256	.....	323	298
Sault Ste. Marie.....	426	231	339	320	317	.....	375	385
Simcoe.....	1,185	159	1,722	999	879	7	126	119	
Sioux-Lockout.....	109	104	128	98	63	3	47	72	
Smiths Falls.....	62	14	197	64	37	4	599	284	
Stratford.....	435	76	591	419	100	277	390	190	
Sturgeon Falls.....	127	20	220	151	99	7	186	108	
Sudbury.....	1,307	1,242	2,448	740	377	142	2,288	774	
Timmins.....	353	114	451	437	227	52	441	447	
Toronto.....	14,325	7,894	11,843	11,273	6,774	1,367	8,472	7,990	
Trenton.....	148	57	283	250	107	1	223	176	
Walkerton.....	73	65	78	79	35	.....	121	109
Wallaceburg.....	152	16	174	153	136	.....	113	146
Welland.....	324	57	590	331	215	7	568	550	
Weston.....	386	266	311	285	144	.....	291	294
Windsor.....	1,130	231	2,709	1,335	598	261	2,877	3,123	
Woodstock.....	361	156	297	288	226	6	78	78	
Manitoba	6,667	2,993	9,755	6,273	3,263	1,356	9,483	7,040	
Brandon.....	550	451	534	414	300	18	500	419	
Dauphin.....	85	27	134	65	45	4	147	113	
Flin Flon.....	70	43	147	94	43	15	90	52	
Portage la Prairie.....	151	65	168	121	88	4	161	142	
The Pas.....	59	135	75	28	42	.....	96	53
Winnipeg.....	5,752	2,272	86,97	5,551	2,745	1,315	8,489	6,261	

TABLE D-5.—ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES FOR FOUR WEEKS AUGUST 4 TO AUGUST 31, 1950: UNPLACED APPLICANTS AS AT SEPTEMBER 21, 1950

Office	Vacancies		Applicants					Unplaced as at Sept. 21 1950	
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placements		Unplaced end of period		
					Regular	Casual			
Saskatchewan.....	5,780	1,985	6,741	5,386	3,227	714	3,982	2,927	
Estevan.....	147	35	191	131	107	2	85	33	
Moose Jaw.....	641	247	1,066	608	357	47	815	367	
North Battleford.....	263	130	264	178	130	11	284	220	
Prince Albert.....	498	225	599	495	220	60	533	452	
Regina.....	2,130	501	2,529	2,284	1,220	408	818	527	
Saskatoon.....	1,477	505	1,458	1,180	795	164	1,021	992	
Swift Current.....	211	126	210	165	90	13	193	113	
Weyburn.....	189	63	152	135	121	6	48	49	
Yorkton.....	224	153	272	210	187	3	185	174	
Alberta.....	8,194	2,719	10,271	7,706	4,401	1,286	7,202	5,645	
Blairmore.....	110	86	85	48	59	.....	114	106
Calgary.....	3,288	929	4,338	3,222	1,859	480	2,963	2,092	
Drumheller.....	96	23	155	91	66	.....	223	183
Edmonton.....	3,589	1,102	3,988	3,436	1,726	766	2,486	2,425	
Edson.....	133	103	67	39	83	.....	103	51
Lethbridge.....	682	281	875	568	374	23	394	345	
Medicine Hat.....	117	72	505	125	102	.....	514	203
Red Deer.....	179	123	258	177	132	17	405	240	
British Columbia.....	12,318	4,416	18,067	11,486	6,368	1,320	20,297	18,515	
Chilliwack.....	280	96	368	315	150	79	368	462	
Courtenay.....	60	44	93	40	36	.....	117	218
Cranbrook.....	75	42	76	67	48	.....	114	114
Dawson Creek.....	125	37	87	76	85	.....	38	46
Duncan.....	166	70	268	267	154	6	172	163	
Kamloops.....	265	144	206	143	129	.....	157	184
Kelowna.....	571	421	453	196	135	19	386	215	
Nanaimo.....	241	40	648	290	117	62	534	480	
Nelson.....	170	56	354	181	128	.....	207	136
New Westminster.....	764	280	1,887	877	382	176	2,528	2,506	
Penticton.....	122	27	286	118	90	.....	287	133
Port Alberni.....	260	68	305	259	187	12	151	146	
Prince George.....	773	237	527	678	482	72	110	116	
Prince Rupert.....	317	97	288	289	236	1	177	185	
Princeton.....	59	15	118	65	36	8	76	26	
Trail.....	108	29	276	120	85	2	317	191	
Vancouver.....	6,349	2,104	9,769	6,094	2,931	764	12,284	11,220	
Vernon.....	639	252	477	411	375	10	174	118	
Victoria.....	846	310	1,449	890	507	109	2,018	1,760	
Whitehorse.....	128	47	132	110	75	.....	82	96
Canada.....	106,865	47,010	142,265	96,399	57,531	10,911	152,500	138,452	
Males.....	75,449	30,414	101,945	66,780	43,161	7,001	98,150	85,089	
Females.....	31,416	16,596	40,320	29,619	14,370	3,910	54,350	53,363	

*Vancouver includes North Vancouver from March 10, 1950.

TABLE D-6.—APPLICANTS RECEIVED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED BY EMPLOYMENT OFFICES 1940-1950

Year	Applications			Placements		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1940.....	653,455	235,150	888,595	336,507	138,599	475,106
1941.....	568,695	262,767	831,462	331,997	175,766	507,763
1942.....	1,044,610	499,519	1,544,129	597,161	298,460	895,621
1943.....	1,681,411	1,008,211	2,689,622	1,239,900	704,126	1,944,026
1944.....	1,583,010	902,273	2,485,233	1,101,854	638,063	1,739,917
1945.....	1,855,036	661,948	2,516,984	1,095,641	397,940	1,493,581
1946.....	1,464,533	494,164	1,958,697	624,052	235,360	589,412
1947.....	1,189,646	439,577	1,629,223	549,376	220,473	769,849
1948.....	1,197,295	459,332	1,656,627	497,916	214,424	712,340
1949.....	1,295,690	494,956	1,790,646	464,363	219,816	684,179
1950 (35 weeks).....	996,172	375,398	1,371,570	346,697	145,967	492,664

E—Unemployment Insurance

TABLE E-1.—ESTIMATES OF THE INSURED POPULATION UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, FROM JULY 1, 1949, TO JULY 1, 1950

	At Beginning of Month of:	Total	Employed	Claimants ¹
1949—July		2,597,000	2,516,600	80,400
August		2,621,000	2,541,100	79,900
September		2,637,000	2,556,200	80,800
October		2,626,000	2,542,500	83,500
November		2,625,000	2,519,100	105,900
December		2,678,000	2,525,700	152,300
1950—January		2,667,000	2,444,900	222,100
February		2,659,000	2,361,800	297,200
March		2,644,000	2,357,800	286,200
April		2,715,000	2,449,600	265,400
May		2,659,000	2,449,100	209,900
June		2,690,000	2,543,500	146,500
July		2,733,000	2,623,600	109,400

(1) Ordinary claimants signing live Unemployment register of last working day of the preceding month.

TABLE E-2.—PERSONS ON THE LIVE UNEMPLOYMENT REGISTER BY NUMBER OF DAYS CONTINUOUSLY ON THE REGISTER, SEX AND PROVINCE, AS OF AUGUST 31, 1950

Province and Sex	TOTAL	6 days and under	7-12 days	13-24 days	25-48 days	49-72 days	73 days and over
Newfoundland	396	93	38	54	114	24	73
Male	371	84	37	52	107	22	69
Female	25	9	1	2	7	2	4
(Male)	(3,604)	(403)	(62)	(107)	(310)	(342)	(2,380)
(Female)	(115)	(23)	(4)	(7)	(19)	(19)	(43)
Prince Edward Island	404	92	28	45	102	32	105
Male	262	60	19	30	66	18	60
Female	142	23	9	15	36	14	45
Nova Scotia	9,491	4,287	629	763	1,210	737	1,865
Male	8,112	4,048	525	556	982	586	1,415
Female	1,379	239	104	207	228	151	450
New Brunswick	5,848	1,639	514	567	950	674	1,504
Male	4,629	1,427	425	444	743	547	1,043
Female	1,219	212	89	123	207	127	461
Quebec	35,919	6,932	2,824	4,021	6,109	3,817	12,216
Male	21,768	5,101	1,829	2,372	3,445	2,035	6,986
Female	14,151	1,831	995	1,649	2,664	1,782	5,230
Ontario	30,931	11,143	2,330	2,988	3,651	2,365	8,454
Male	19,412	8,904	1,405	1,625	1,804	1,089	4,585
Female	11,519	2,239	925	1,363	1,847	1,276	3,869
Manitoba	5,898	2,175	368	468	671	437	1,779
Male	3,229	1,503	158	151	276	184	867
Female	2,669	582	210	317	395	253	912
Saskatchewan	2,271	907	164	188	226	163	623
Male	1,378	748	110	81	82	57	300
Female	893	159	54	107	144	106	323
Alberta	7,704	4,919	259	405	448	522	1,151
Male	6,465	4,546	150	247	261	422	839
Female	1,239	373	109	158	187	100	312
British Columbia	12,192	4,465	791	1,225	1,632	807	3,272
Male	7,967	3,263	549	775	838	458	2,084
Female	4,225	1,202	242	450	794	349	1,188
TOTAL	111,054	36,652	7,945	10,724	15,113	9,578	31,042
MALE	73,593	29,783	5,207	6,333	8,604	5,418	18,248
FEMALE	37,461	6,869	2,738	4,391	6,509	4,160	12,794

N.B.—Figures in parentheses are for unemployment assistance in Newfoundland. They are not included in the totals.

TABLE E-3.—INITIAL AND RENEWAL CLAIMS FOR BENEFIT, FEBRUARY, 1942 TO AUGUST, 1950

Month	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
January	4,637	11,751	20,412	71,932	63,681	100,304	126,649	182,053	
February	663	4,822	12,284	14,990	59,098	47,141	76,723	93,463	109,282
March	4,124	5,046	10,667	13,307	50,706	43,675	63,869	88,786	119,533
April	2,925	3,953	6,463	8,430	35,781	35,859	48,968	58,141	80,028
May	2,799	2,027	4,654	8,825	34,777	27,603	33,617	52,675	71,619
June	4,629	1,772	3,226	10,857	30,646	21,365	31,543	44,783	51,284
July	2,668	1,057	3,106	10,886	27,576	20,034	30,487	43,486	43,929
August	1,855	1,370	3,241	20,557	25,115	17,281	24,972	50,281	61,545
September	1,118	1,013	3,715	40,473	28,555	20,883	28,143	51,935	.....
October	1,058	1,475	6,222	36,717	34,891	29,369	38,104	69,349	.....
November	1,748	2,896	11,798	53,325	37,111	42,385	66,426	114,888	.....
December	3,357	6,562	13,770	57,612	52,479	73,578	105,939	139,406	.....
Total...	26,924	36,660	90,897	296,391	488,667	442,854	649,090	933,852	719,273

TABLE E-4.—INITIAL AND RENEWAL CLAIMS FOR BENEFIT BY PROVINCES,
AUGUST, 1950

Province	Claims filed at Local Offices ⁽¹⁾			Disposal of Claims (including claims pending from previous months) ⁽²⁾		
	Total	Initial	Renewal	Entitled to Benefit	Not Entitled to Benefit	Pending
Newfoundland ⁽³⁾	256 (545)	211 (429)	45 (116)	111 (470)	82 (592)	12 (759)
Prince Edward Island.....	182	118	64	113	38	3
Nova Scotia.....	6,233	3,958	2,275	3,698	698	2,442
New Brunswick.....	2,872	1,800	1,072	1,622	422	1,201
Quebec.....	16,937	10,063	6,874	11,434	3,641	5,209
Ontario.....	18,825	12,737	6,088	9,865	3,144	8,754
Manitoba.....	3,506	2,108	1,398	1,689	544	1,637
Saskatchewan.....	1,457	1,120	337	576	163	837
Alberta.....	3,283	2,433	850	1,709	399	1,804
British Columbia.....	7,994	4,574	3,420	4,926	1,358	3,121
Total Canada, August, 1950.....	61,545	38,122	22,423	35,743	10,489	25,203
Total Canada, July, 1950.....	52,179	25,451	18,478	38,533	14,116	10,989
Total Canada, August, 1949.....	50,291	30,285	20,006	41,026	10,238	12,189

(1) Includes 8,269 revised claims.

(2) In addition, 8,257 revised claims were disposed of. Of these 386 were special requests not granted, and 909 were appeals by claimants. There were 1,081 revised claims pending at the end of the month.

(3) Figures in parentheses are for unemployment assistance in Newfoundland. These are not included in the totals.

N.B.—Beginning with this issue, provincial figures for revised claims will not be shown.

TABLE E-5.—CLAIMANTS⁽¹⁾ NOT ENTITLED TO BENEFIT

Chief Reasons for Non-Entitlement	Month of August, 1949	Month of August, 1950	Cumulative Total for Current Fiscal Year
Insufficient contributions while in insurable employment.....	3,884	4,094	36,885
Not employed.....	959	1,678	11,152
Not capable of and not available for work.....	885	1,381	6,400
Loss of work due to a labour dispute.....	324	161	1,276
Refused offer of work and neglected opportunity to work.....	1,445	1,666	7,280
Discharged for misconduct.....	629	617	3,473
Voluntarily left employment without just cause.....	3,671	3,723	18,727
Other reasons ⁽²⁾	1,031	665	3,976
Total.....	12,828	13,985	89,169

(1) Includes 3,496 revised claims, disqualified.

(2) These include: Claims not made in prescribed manner; failure to carry out written directions; claimants being inmates of prisons, etc.

TABLE E-6.—NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING BENEFIT DURING WEEK AUGUST 26 TO SEPTEMBER 1 INCLUSIVE, AND NUMBER COMMENCING BENEFIT, NUMBER OF DAYS BENEFIT PAID, AND AMOUNT OF BENEFIT PAID DURING MONTH OF AUGUST, 1950

Province	Number Receiving Benefit During Week August 26-September 1 inclusive	Number Commencing Benefit During Month of August, 1950	Number of Days Benefit Paid	Amount of Benefit Paid (in dollars)
Newfoundland.....	171 (1,829)	132 (696)	7,490 (131,007)	19,819 (246,318)
Prince Edward Island.....	296	130	8,191	17,560
Nova Scotia.....	4,032	1,771	111,292	267,525
New Brunswick.....	2,660	1,452	93,236	219,768
Quebec.....	26,537	11,031	766,194	1,723,931
Ontario.....	18,579	8,355	504,984	1,156,007
Manitoba.....	3,724	1,515	103,161	223,222
Saskatchewan.....	1,152	498	36,173	78,653
Alberta.....	2,562	1,256	75,020	184,299
British Columbia.....	7,590	4,488	219,443	522,208
Total, Canada, August, 1950.....	67,303	30,628	1,925,184	4,412,992
Total, Canada, July, 1950.....		30,045	2,053,009	4,726,614
Total, Canada, August, 1949.....		34,422	1,650,997	3,717,000

N.B.—Figures in parentheses are for unemployment assistance in Newfoundland. They are not included in the totals.

TABLE E-7.—UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1941 TO AUGUST 31, 1945

Fiscal Year Ended March 31	CONTRIBUTIONS (Gross less refunds)				RECEIPTS				DISBURSEMENTS				BALANCE	
	Employer and Employee		Government Refund Re- sup. Ben. Classes 3 and 4		Fines		Interest on Investments and Profit on Sale of Securities		Total Revenue		BENEFIT PAYMENTS		Balance in Fund	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	Total	\$ cts.
1942.....	36,435,609.05	7,287,121.81	.....	.....	269,268.74	43,991,999.60	27,753.92	.....	27,752.92	43,964,246.68	.....	.....	27,752.92	43,964,246.68
1943.....	57,434,651.43	11,487,057.90	.....	.....	1,840,448.56	70,742,796.00	716,012.75	.....	716,012.75	114,011,029.93	.....	.....	716,012.75	114,011,029.93
1944.....	61,720,785.00	12,344,421.74	.....	.....	1,323.67	3,372,047.14	78,038,577.55	1,721,666.29	.....	1,721,666.29	190,327,941.19	.....	1,721,666.29	190,327,941.19
1945.....	63,728,655.44	12,746,174.30	.....	.....	2,041.02	6,195,926.42	82,673,002.18	4,966,483.51	.....	4,966,483.51	268,034,459.86	.....	4,966,483.51	268,034,459.86
1946.....	62,566,589.66	12,513,778.66	.....	.....	2,303.66	6,116,738.84	81,199,440.82	31,993,240.34	.....	31,993,240.34	317,240,660.34	.....	31,993,240.34	317,240,660.34
1947.....	76,015,630.91	15,203,457.58	.....	.....	3,820.43	7,529,985.56	98,752,294.48	43,114,329.18	.....	43,114,329.18	372,878,625.64	.....	43,114,329.18	372,878,625.64
1948.....	83,870,634.47	16,396,400.70	.....	.....	5,322.60	9,560,776.12	109,803,333.89	34,947,020.32	.....	34,947,020.32	447,734,939.21	.....	34,947,020.32	447,734,939.21
1949.....	98,581,559.98	20,424,013.71	.....	.....	8,359.08	12,113,317.56	131,627,250.33	49,826,752.16	.....	49,826,752.16	529,335,497.38	.....	49,826,752.16	529,335,497.38
1950.....	104,432,415.94	20,094,332.20	.....	.....	17,731.42	14,391,257.71	138,935,737.27	85,006,136.24	818,065.89	85,824,202.13	582,646,972.52	.....	85,824,202.13	582,646,972.52
April.....	9,012,614.79	1,779,207.99	.....	.....	1,675.00	1,207,873.23	12,021,371.01	11,852,510.62	2,487,585.22	14,340,068.84	580,328,274.69	.....	14,340,068.84	580,328,274.69
May.....	8,250,223.46	1,650,025.60	13,425.50	.....	2,967.00	1,207,873.23	11,124,514.79	9,583,250.19	909,879.87	10,403,160.06	580,959,629.42	.....	10,403,160.06	580,959,629.42
June.....	8,612,676.59	1,722,248.56	.....	.....	3,401.00	1,207,018.15	11,545,334.30	6,374,712.79	281,441.50	6,656,154.29	585,848,819.43	.....	6,656,154.29	585,848,819.43
July.....	9,122,651.74	1,825,008.73	.....	.....	4,927.35	1,221,426.54	12,174,014.36	4,723,264.87	34,504.55	4,757,769.42	593,265,064.37	.....	34,504.55	593,265,064.37
August.....	*11,110,254.79	2,220,328.27	.....	.....	2,902.00	1,238,366.13	14,572,451.19	4,409,087.61	10,501.55	4,419,649.16	603,417,866.40	.....	4,419,649.16	603,417,866.40
Sub-Total.....	46,108,421.37	9,217,419.15	13,425.50	.....	15,872.35	6,082,557.28	61,437,695.65	36,942,856.08	3,723,945.69	40,606,801.77	603,417,866.40	.....	3,723,945.69	603,417,866.40
Total.....	690,894,753.25	138,184,182.75	13,425.50	57,412.34	68,072,333.93	897,222,127.77	289,282,249.79	4,542,011.58	293,804,261.37	293,804,261.37	603,417,866.40	.....	293,804,261.37	603,417,866.40

*Stamps \$5,705,703.69. Meter \$1,277,249.36. Bulk \$3,935,059.63. Arm. Serv. \$129,242.11.

Total \$11,110,254.79.

F—Prices

TABLE F-1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA
Prices as at the beginning of each Month
(Calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	Percentage Increase since August 1, 1939	On base of average prices in 1935-39 as 100*							Retail Prices Index (Commodities only)†
		Total	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Home Furnishings and Services	Miscellaneous	
1914		79.7	92.2	72.1	75.1	88.3	69.6		
1915		80.7	93.7	69.8	73.8	96.4	70.0		
1916		87.0	103.9	70.6	75.4	109.8	74.1		
1917		102.4	134.3	75.8	83.8	129.1	80.7		
1918		115.6	154.2	80.0	93.6	151.0	90.3		
1919		126.5	164.8	87.3	100.7	173.6	100.0		
1920		145.4	189.5	100.1	120.2	211.9	109.3		
1921		129.9	145.5	109.4	128.1	172.0	111.4		
1922		120.4	123.3	114.0	122.7	145.7	111.4		
1923		120.7	124.1	116.9	122.5	143.8	110.7		
1924		118.8	121.6	117.4	118.9	140.8	108.6		
1925		119.8	127.2	117.4	116.8	140.3	106.5		
1926		121.8	133.3	115.9	116.8	139.1	106.1		
1927		119.9	130.8	114.5	114.4	135.6	105.1		
1928		120.5	131.5	117.3	113.2	135.5	104.8		
1929		121.7	134.7	119.7	112.6	134.8	105.0		
1930		120.8	131.5	122.7	111.8	130.6	105.4		
1931		109.1	103.1	119.4	110.0	114.3	103.3		
1932		99.0	85.7	109.7	106.8	100.6	100.4		
1933		94.4	84.9	98.6	102.5	93.3	98.2		
1934		95.6	92.7	93.1	102.1	97.1	97.8		
1935		96.2	94.6	94.0	100.9	97.6	95.4	98.7	95.9
1936		98.1	97.8	96.1	101.5	99.3	97.2	99.1	98.1
1937		101.2	103.2	99.7	98.9	101.4	101.5	100.1	102.0
1938		102.2	103.8	103.1	97.7	100.9	102.4	101.2	102.8
1939		101.5	100.6	103.8	101.2	100.7	101.4	101.4	101.0
1940	4.8	105.6	105.6	106.3	107.1	109.2	107.2	102.3	106.6
1941	10.8	111.7	116.1	109.4	110.3	116.1	113.8	105.1	114.9
1942	16.1	117.0	127.2	111.3	112.8	120.0	117.9	107.1	122.4
1943	17.6	118.4	130.7	111.5	112.9	120.5	118.0	108.0	124.5
1944	18.0	119.9	131.3	111.9	110.6	121.5	118.4	108.9	125.2
1945	18.6	119.5	133.0	112.1	107.0	122.1	119.0	109.4	126.2
1946	22.6	123.6	140.4	112.7	107.4	126.3	124.5	112.6	132.1
1947	34.4	135.5	159.5	116.7	115.9	143.9	141.6	117.0	148.8
1948	55.8	155.0	195.5	120.7	124.8	174.4	162.6	123.4	177.4
1949	59.6	160.8	203.0	123.0	131.1	183.1	167.6	128.8	184.8
1946									
January	18.9	119.9	132.8	112.3	107.1	122.6	119.5	110.9	126.3
April	19.8	120.8	135.1	112.3	107.2	123.2	120.7	111.0	127.8
July	24.1	125.1	144.2	112.6	107.2	126.4	125.1	113.7	134.4
October	25.8	126.8	146.5	113.4	107.3	130.2	128.8	113.9	136.9
1947									
January	26.0	127.0	145.5	113.4	109.0	131.5	129.8	114.7	136.9
April	29.6	130.6	151.6	113.4	109.1	136.9	137.2	116.3	142.3
July	34.8	135.9	159.8	117.8	117.3	143.2	142.5	117.2	149.1
October	41.1	142.2	171.3	119.9	121.9	154.2	149.9	117.6	158.5
1948									
January	47.1	148.3	182.2	119.9	120.4	161.2	158.4	122.6	167.1
April	50.4	151.6	186.8	119.9	121.3	172.9	161.9	122.9	172.2
July	55.7	156.9	201.3	120.9	124.5	175.4	162.8	123.1	180.4
October	58.3	159.6	205.4	121.0	128.8	181.0	165.1	124.4	184.6
1949									
January	58.3	159.6	202.2	121.7	130.0	181.9	167.0	126.6	183.5
February	58.2	159.5	200.4	121.7	130.8	181.8	167.8	128.1	183.3
March	57.9	159.2	199.1	121.7	131.0	182.7	167.9	128.1	182.8
April	58.0	159.3	198.5	122.4	131.0	182.3	168.0	128.4	182.6
May	58.2	159.5	199.5	122.4	129.1	183.3	168.1	128.4	183.0
June	59.2	160.5	202.9	122.4	128.7	183.3	167.7	128.4	184.6
July	60.8	162.1	207.2	123.4	129.1	183.3	167.5	128.5	186.8
August	61.5	162.8	209.2	123.4	129.5	183.2	167.4	128.9	187.9
September	61.0	162.3	207.0	123.9	130.1	183.5	167.4	128.9	186.9
October	60.9	162.2	205.0	123.9	134.1	184.1	167.2	130.2	186.5
November	60.4	161.7	203.3	123.9	135.1	183.7	167.4	130.2	185.7
December	60.2	161.5	201.9	125.0	135.2	183.7	167.1	130.5	185.0
1950									
January	59.7	161.0	199.4	125.0	135.6	183.3	167.0	131.6	183.8
February	60.3	161.6	201.3	125.0	135.9	183.0	166.4	132.1	184.7
March	62.4	163.7	201.0	132.7	136.3	181.4	166.3	132.1	185.8
April	62.7	164.0	201.5	132.7	138.0	181.2	166.4	132.3	186.2
May	62.7	164.0	204.6	132.7	137.5	180.8	166.4	132.3	186.1
June	64.1	165.4	209.0	132.7	137.1	180.7	166.7	132.4	188.3
July	66.2	167.5	214.3	134.9	137.7	180.7	166.9	132.5	191.0
August	67.2	168.5	216.7	134.9	138.4	180.9	168.9	132.5	192.4
September	68.5	169.8	218.8	135.5	140.8	182.3	171.1	132.8	194.3
October	69.3	170.7	220.1	135.5	141.0	183.5	172.7	133.3	195.5

* For the period 1914 to 1934 the former series on the bases 1926=100 was converted to the bases 1935-1939=100.

† Commodities in the cost-of-living index excluding rents and services.

TABLE F-2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING FOR EIGHT CITIES OF CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER 1950

(Base: August 1939=100)

	Total			Food	Rent	Fuel	Clothing	Home Furnishings and Services	Miscellaneous
	Sept. 1 1949	Aug. 1 1950	Sept. 1 1950						
Halifax.....	155.6	158.9	160.3	217.1	117.5	132.6	193.4	156.6	123.2
St. John.....	159.4	164.9	166.0	210.1	122.4	137.0	198.6	164.6	132.4
Montreal.....	165.7	172.3	174.7	230.5	135.4	137.4	174.8	176.4	130.8
Toronto.....	158.2	164.4	166.1	210.4	138.2	161.0	180.7	166.8	131.4
Winnipeg.....	156.6	163.1	164.3	219.8	130.0	122.5	176.1	172.8	125.8
Saskatoon.....	162.8	167.2	167.8	224.6	126.1	140.8	187.3	173.9	123.5
Edmonton.....	156.8	165.0	165.0	228.1	120.8	114.6	186.3	162.9	129.7
Vancouver.....	163.5	169.6	170.8	225.7	124.8	142.6	190.7	163.9	136.5

N.B.—Indexes above measure percentage changes in living costs for each city, but should not be used to compare actual levels of living costs as between cities.

TABLE F-3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF STAPLE FOOD ITEMS

(Base: August 1939=100)

Dominion Average Retail Price Relatives with Dominion Averages of Actual Retail Prices for Latest Month

Commodities*	Per	Dec. 1941	Sept. 1945	Sept. 1946	Sept. 1948	Sept. 1949	Aug. 1950	Sept. 1950	Price Sept. 1950
Beef, sirloin steak.....	lb.	120.7	154.8	163.8	258.8	258.1	328.2	331.4	92.2
Beef, round steak.....	lb.	125.7	167.9	177.6	286.1	287.3	365.3	368.3	87.8
Beef, rolled rib roast, prime.....	lb.	125.5	174.8	186.1	284.8	288.7	357.9	360.0	84.2
Beef, blade roast, blade removed.....	lb.	132.7	161.6	169.2	301.3	306.9	389.3	394.8	65.0
Beef, stewing, boneless.....	lb.	136.7	168.3	173.5	329.5	342.7	438.1	446.6	61.9
Veal, front roll, boneless.....	lb.	139.3	174.6	174.0	288.8	314.2	360.4	366.2	62.7
Lamb, leg roast.....	lb.	109.9	159.2	162.0	241.2	248.6	315.5	300.8	85.9
Pork, fresh loins, centre cut.....	lb.	125.3	143.1	163.0	243.9	249.4	244.4	255.6	68.8
Pork, fresh shoulder, hock off.....	lb.	127.0	142.9	164.3	265.1	278.8	285.6	301.2	56.1
Bacon, side, fancy, sliced, rind off.....	lb.	132.3	141.8	162.7	232.0	236.1	222.5	223.5	83.2
Lard pure, package.....	lb.	151.3	158.8	178.1	313.2	205.3	203.6	241.4	26.8
Shortening, package.....	lb.	134.7	137.5	141.0	286.1	221.5	222.9	229.9	33.0
Eggs, grade "A" Large, carton.....	doz.	156.4	171.4	178.3	209.4	237.4	200.1	206.9	63.7
Milk.....	qt.	111.0	95.6	114.7	159.6	164.2	166.1	166.1	18.1
Butter, creamery, prints.....	lb.	140.5	144.3	164.8	267.4	230.8	211.0	215.0	58.7
Cheese, plain mild, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	pkg.	174.6	164.9	168.7	223.8	226.7	224.5	225.2	30.0
Bread, plain, white, wrapped.....	lb.	106.5	106.3	106.3	150.8	165.1	165.1	176.1	11.2
Flour, all purpose.....	lb.	127.3	124.2	124.2	187.9	221.2	221.2	221.2	7.4
Rolled Oats, package.....	lb.	112.0	114.0	114.0	152.0	155.2	178.1	182.6	12.1
Corn Flakes, 8 oz.....	pkg.	101.1	100.0	100.0	160.9	163.0	164.1	165.2	15.2
Tomatoes, canned, 21's.....	tin	129.9	137.7	142.5	252.8	190.6	171.6	171.6	18.0
Peas, 15 oz.....	tin	117.5	121.7	126.7	151.7	146.7	144.9	144.9	16.4
Corn, Cream, choice, 15 oz.....	tin	123.3	132.7	135.4	200.0	186.7	169.4	169.4	15.2
Beans, dry.....	lb.	129.4	133.3	137.3	296.1	264.7	240.9	240.9	11.9
Onions, cooking.....	lb.	108.2	134.7	144.9	146.9	163.3	177.5	161.3	8.0
Potatoes, No. 1, table.....	10 lbs.	89.9	169.2	151.5	155.0	162.3	189.5	148.6	32.7
Prunes, bulk or in bag.....	lb.	115.8	120.2	143.0	173.7	189.5	207.8	209.5	24.2
Raisins, seedless, bulk or in bag.....	lb.	104.0	107.9	125.8	137.7	127.8	132.6	133.2	19.6
Oranges, California.....	doz.	132.5	155.6	151.5	115.7	130.0	142.2	142.2	39.0
Lemons.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	111.3	147.7	143.1	138.5	147.4	177.4	173.0	27.5
Jam, strawberry, 16 oz.....	jar	111.3	114.5	135.2	151.0	146.7	155.0	157.9	26.7
Peaches, 20 oz.....	tin	101.5	105.6	112.2	154.3	142.6	141.1	141.6	27.4
Marmalade, Orange, 16 oz.....	jar	118.3	128.9	133.3	147.3	141.4	142.2	143.6	19.2
Corn Syrup, 2 lb.....	tin	138.0	158.2	171.7	191.5	178.1	179.3	181.6	30.9
Sugar, granulated, bulk or in bag.....	lb.	132.3	132.3	132.3	149.2	150.8	174.3	188.6	11.9
Sugar, yellow, in branded package.....	lb.	131.3	134.9	134.9	154.0	155.6	179.2	191.8	12.2
Coffee, medium quality, in bag.....	lb.	141.6	131.7	133.1	184.6	189.6	281.3	289.7	99.9
Tea, black, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	pkg.	145.2	131.6	131.6	174.5	176.9	181.3	181.7	53.2

TABLE F-4.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS,

Locality	Beef						Pork											
	Sirloin steak, per lb.		Round steak, per lb.		Rib roast, prime, rolled, per lb.		Blade roast, blade removed per lb.		Stewing, boneless, per lb.		Veal, front roll (boneless), per lb.		Lamb, leg roast, per lb.		Fresh loins, centre cut, (chops or roast) per lb.		Fresh Shoulder, hock-off, per lb.	
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
P.E.I.—																		
1—Charlottetown.....	80.0	74.6	b	68.3	55.0	b	51.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	64.5	54.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia—																		
2—Halifax.....	92.2	86.5	83.2	62.9	61.5	51.7	84.0	75.9	56.3	87.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3—New Glasgow.....	88.4	82.9	76.1	b	61.0	59.1	84.5	66.5	55.8	83.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4—Sydney.....	102.3	97.5	.....	b	.....	.....	.....	69.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89.4	.....	.....
5—Truro.....	78.0	.....	60.3	54.5	.....	76.0	65.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82.0	.....	.....
New Brunswick—																		
6—Fredericton.....	83.2	72.7	73.0	b	53.5	50.3	57.5	72.3	61.4	45.7	81.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7—Moncton.....	84.1	79.9	77.6	b	58.4	51.9	76.6	67.0	54.9	83.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8—Saint John.....	96.7	87.1	79.8	b	62.9	61.6	58.6	83.9	68.4	56.4	84.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec—																		
9—Chicoutimi.....	105.0	97.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63.7	54.5	84.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10—Hull.....	86.0	84.9	75.7	61.7	56.8	55.6	.....	62.7	52.1	77.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11—Montreal.....	103.4	96.2	89.6	62.9	59.9	62.6	81.8	62.6	54.0	74.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12—Quebec.....	97.6	93.1	77.8	58.9	53.8	62.2	80.2	53.4	47.5	76.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13—St. Hyacinthe.....	84.9	81.3	76.7	57.8	53.0	62.8	.....	61.4	52.9	74.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	77.8	.....	.....	.....
14—St. Johns.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....
15—Sherbrooke.....	91.0	87.1	74.4	56.3	50.5	56.5	.....	62.1	53.8	81.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	65.0	48.5	70.4	.....
16—Sorel.....	85.1	81.9	75.3	55.2	50.8	.....	.....	65.0	48.5	70.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.5	.....	.....	.....
17—Thetford Mines.....	83.3	81.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79.0	.....
18—Three Rivers.....	101.4	87.7	71.6	51.6	48.0	.....	.....	60.5	52.1	79.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario—																		
19—Belleville.....	86.7	84.3	79.3	b	64.3	63.3	.....	68.3	51.7	78.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20—Brantford.....	93.7	89.5	90.2	b	70.9	64.7	63.6	93.6	71.0	55.4	82.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21—Brockville.....	94.7	93.0	92.7	b	66.0	66.0	54.3	.....	70.8	53.3	82.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22—Chatham.....	98.3	94.6	91.8	b	69.7	66.4	.....	74.0	57.9	80.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	68.0	57.3	79.3	.....
23—Cornwall.....	88.3	87.3	83.4	b	66.5	65.5	.....	66.7	.....	83.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	66.7	.....	83.3	.....
24—Fort William.....	85.9	81.6	82.6	b	62.2	62.0	.....	68.3	55.3	80.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	68.3	54.3	81.3	.....
25—Galt.....	94.0	90.5	86.7	b	69.0	62.7	.....	94.0	55.3	80.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	68.3	54.3	81.3	.....
26—Guelph.....	94.9	93.0	90.2	b	69.6	66.7	65.0	90.0	69.8	54.3	81.3	.....	.....	.....	72.2	54.8	79.0	.....
27—Hamilton.....	98.5	93.5	89.9	b	69.9	65.7	66.4	91.1	72.2	54.8	79.0	.....	.....	.....	71.6	55.5	82.4	.....
28—Kingston.....	90.3	86.9	84.4	b	64.9	60.6	.....	87.3	66.7	50.5	81.4	.....	.....	.....	67.8	51.7	83.9	.....
29—Kitchener.....	94.3	93.4	86.4	b	68.7	67.5	64.2	89.5	71.5	56.6	81.9	.....	.....	.....	67.1	53.3	78.5	.....
30—London.....	96.3	94.8	88.1	b	70.9	65.4	.....	88.7	71.6	55.5	79.0	.....	.....	.....	71.2	55.5	79.0	.....
31—Niagara Falls.....	96.9	91.8	89.8	b	68.1	67.0	.....	67.8	51.7	83.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	67.1	53.3	78.5	.....
32—North Bay.....	90.4	88.4	82.3	b	66.0	61.8	.....	67.1	53.3	78.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	67.1	53.3	78.5	.....
33—Oshawa.....	91.4	90.4	85.4	b	67.1	64.0	.....	67.1	53.3	78.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	67.1	53.3	78.5	.....

COAL AND RENTALS BY CITIES, SEPTEMBER, 1950

Locality	Lard, pure per lb., package	Shortening, per lb., package	Eggs, grade "A", large, carton per dozen	Milk, per quart	Butter, creamy, prints, per lb.	Cheese, plain, mild, per 1 lb., package	Bread, plain, white, wrapped, per lb.	Flour, All-purpose per lb.	Rolled Oats, package, per lb.	Corn flakes, 8 oz., package
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
P.E.I.—										
1—Charlottetown.....	27.8	34.2	64.7	16.0	61.2	32.7	10.7	7.9	11.6	16.6
Nova Scotia—										
2—Halifax.....	27.4	33.8	68.3	19.0	63.4	30.8	11.2	7.8	13.1	15.9
3—New Glasgow.....	25.8	32.3	67.3	19.0	61.9	31.2	12.0	7.7	12.5	16.4
4—Sydney.....	26.6	32.2	71.7	20.0	63.3	31.2	12.0	7.9	12.6	16.5
5—Truro.....	25.2	32.5	66.7	18.0	62.6	32.0	12.0	7.9	13.5	15.4
New Brunswick—										
6—Fredericton.....	26.0	32.4	70.1	17.0	61.4	31.5	11.3	7.9	12.3	15.7
7—Moncton.....	28.0	33.5	68.9	17.0	60.5	30.5	11.3	8.1	12.8	15.9
8—Saint John.....	27.4	33.8	71.4	18.0	61.4	31.9	11.3	7.9	12.5	15.7
Quebec—										
9—Chicoutimi.....	29.2	36.5	63.3	17.0	57.9	31.8	12.8	8.0	.....	17.3
10—Hull.....	27.0	31.4	61.9	19.0	56.8	29.2	10.7	7.1	11.3	14.9
11—Montreal.....	27.3	33.3	64.2	17.5	57.6	29.5	10.7	7.2	12.2	14.9
12—Quebec.....	27.4	33.9	64.6	17.0	58.2	30.8	10.5	7.2	12.4	15.6
13—St. Hyacinthe.....	26.2	32.6	62.6	16.0	57.6	28.4	10.7	7.4	12.2	14.9
14—St. Johns.....	27.8	33.8	65.0	16.0	57.8	31.0	9.3	7.5	12.7	15.3
15—Sherbrooke.....	24.6	31.7	65.1	17.0	56.9	30.2	10.9	7.7	11.8	15.6
16—Sorel.....	25.1	31.6	62.5	16.0	55.8	29.4	9.3	7.7	11.3	15.2
17—Thetford Mines.....	26.8	32.6	64.3	16.0	56.9	30.9	10.0	8.2	11.6	16.2
18—Three Rivers.....	22.5	31.9	65.9	17.0	55.1	29.3	9.3	7.1	12.7	15.3
Ontario—										
19—Belleville.....	27.6	31.9	58.5	18.0	59.1	29.7	10.7	7.7	12.1	14.8
20—Brantford.....	25.7	32.0	63.0	18.0	58.5	28.3	10.7	7.3	12.0	15.0
21—Brockville.....	27.5	33.1	64.3	18.0	58.7	28.9	10.7	7.3	11.8	15.1
22—Chatham.....	25.7	33.2	59.3	19.0	59.6	29.3	10.7	7.6	12.7	15.0
23—Cornwall.....	27.2	32.1	64.7	18.0	57.5	29.2	9.3	7.2	11.7	14.8
24—Fort William.....	24.2	30.9	62.4	20.0	57.0	30.9	10.7	7.2	11.5	15.3
25—Galt.....	27.8	32.5	62.7	18.0	59.2	28.8	10.7	7.3	12.3	14.8
26—Guelph.....	27.8	32.9	63.3	19.0	58.9	28.9	10.7	7.4	12.2	15.5
27—Hamilton.....	27.1	32.7	64.1	19.0	59.2	28.9	10.7	7.3	11.9	14.8
28—Kingston.....	24.9	32.1	62.8	18.0	57.5	29.4	10.0	7.1	12.4	14.7
29—Kitchener.....	25.1	32.4	60.7	19.0	58.8	28.9	10.7	7.5	11.5	14.9
30—London.....	27.6	32.8	61.4	18.0	59.0	29.4	10.7	7.2	12.3	15.2
31—Niagara Falls.....	27.6	33.5	65.4	19.0	59.9	29.7	10.7	7.2	11.7	14.6
32—North Bay.....	27.8	33.6	69.0	18.0	59.2	30.0	10.7	7.9	12.9	15.7
33—Oshawa.....	26.8	32.6	63.7	18.0	58.3	28.9	10.7	7.4	11.5	14.7

TABLE F-4.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS,

Locality	Beef								Pork			
	Sirloin steak, per lb.		Round steak, per lb.		Rib roast, prime, rolled, per lb.		Blade roast, blade removed per lb.		Stewing, boneless, per lb.		Veal, front roll (boneless), per lb.	
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
34—Ottawa.....	94.1	89.9	87.0	68.2	61.6	58.4	89.6	66.5	56.1	79.3		
35—Owen Sound.....	93.0	90.0	88.0	66.3	59.0	.....	.....	69.7	56.5	82.9		
36—Peterborough.....	95.6	93.5	86.7	68.3	66.7	.....	88.3	69.7	55.0	79.2		
37—Port Arthur.....	82.4	78.6	78.8	60.6	61.1	.....	.....	65.8	54.7	83.2		
38—St. Catharines.....	93.7	89.7	.....	68.7	66.7	.....	.....	70.3	.....	79.3		
39—St. Thomas.....	92.7	90.5	87.7	68.5	65.2	57.3	83.7	70.6	57.5	78.9		
40—Sarnia.....	91.6	89.0	84.1	66.6	63.4	64.7	84.3	69.9	57.1	79.9		
41—Sault Ste. Marie.....	92.7	91.0	81.2	65.7	67.7	.....	.....	70.9	57.5	80.1		
42—Stratford.....	85.8	93.6	88.0	67.4	63.0	.....	.....	69.8	57.3	79.7		
43—Sudbury.....	92.3	90.9	84.0	67.4	65.9	.....	.....	67.1	57.2	83.9		
44—Timmins.....	96.1	94.7	88.9	69.1	66.4	64.7	92.7	69.1	57.5	83.8		
45—Toronto.....	96.7	91.9	92.0	71.0 b	64.2	63.3	87.2	70.5	53.4	81.2		
46—Welland.....	90.3	89.4	84.0	68.0 b	64.5	.....	.....	71.4	57.9	79.2		
47—Windsor.....	91.5	86.8	85.1	65.3 b	64.4	.....	90.5	66.2	52.4	80.2		
48—Woodstock.....	93.3	93.3	88.0	68.7	66.0	.....	93.3	69.0	51.7	82.5		
Manitoba—												
49—Brandon.....	90.0	85.0	.....	61.0	57.3	.....	.....	68.3	.....	87.1		
50—Winnipeg.....	87.3	80.0	86.6	64.8	60.7	59.3	79.8	67.8	59.3	83.1		
Saskatchewan—												
51—Moose Jaw.....	84.3	78.7	77.8	64.5 b	61.2	.....	90.0	69.0	55.2	86.5		
52—Prince Albert.....	80.0	76.0	72.5	59.3 b	59.0	65.0	.....	67.2	56.0	86.0		
53—Regina.....	82.7	79.1	79.4	63.1 b	61.6	66.0	85.6	69.1	59.8 d	88.9		
54—Saskatoon.....	81.6	77.3	76.4	58.1	57.5	65.5	79.7	67.3	59.3	86.2		
Alberta—												
55—Calgary.....	91.4	85.8	89.3	70.2 b	63.2	71.3	84.8	68.7	59.7	86.3		
56—Drumheller.....	90.0	87.0	82.7	66.8 b	61.5	.....	.....	72.4	58.8	88.5		
57—Edmonton.....	88.8	82.3	83.7	59.5 b	61.5	66.6	86.1	66.1	56.8	87.8		
58—Lethbridge.....	84.7	88.5	66.7	66.7	61.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	89.0		
British Columbia—												
59—Nanaimo.....	97.7	93.4	92.4	67.7	65.0	.....	91.0	84.4	70.2	83.9		
60—New Westminster.....	97.6	91.0	87.3	70.4	67.1	65.0	79.3	70.9	64.0	94.4		
61—Prince Rupert.....	100.3	96.5	98.3	68.7 b	68.0	.....	.....	68.3	65.0	94.7		
62—Trail.....	96.6	91.4	84.2	66.1 b	65.5	.....	.....	75.0	66.4 d	97.2		
63—Vancouver.....	105.3	92.8	99.3	78.1	69.2	72.7	86.8	80.8	66.2	93.0		
64—Victoria.....	108.1	97.3	96.2	71.6	73.3	75.0	95.7	83.3	64.6	89.3		

COAL AND RENTALS BY CITIES, SEPTEMBER, 1950

Locality	Lard, pure per lb. package	Shortening, per lb. package	Eggs, grade 'A' large, carton per dozen	Milk, per quart	Butter, creamery, prints, per lb.	Cheese, plain, mild, per 1/2 lb package	Bread, plain, white, wrapped, per lb.	Flour, All-purpose per lb	Rolled Oats, package, per lb.	Corn flakes, 8 oz. package
34—Ottawa.....	27.0	32.8	63.7	19.0	58.8	29.7	10.7	7.3	12.2	14.7
35—Owen Sound.....	26.3	32.6	59.1	18.0	58.7	28.5	10.7	7.4	12.2	15.3
36—Peterborough.....	26.6	32.2	62.6	18.0	58.0	29.0	10.7	7.3	12.2	13.8
37—Port Arthur.....	23.9	31.1	62.8	20.0	56.9	30.7	10.7	7.0	11.7	15.4
38—St. Catharines.....	27.3	31.9	65.3	19.0	58.5	28.6	10.7	7.1	11.5	14.6
39—St. Thomas.....	26.2	32.8	62.4	18.0	59.3	29.5	10.7	7.4	12.7	15.1
40—Sarnia.....	26.1	33.5	60.8	18.0	59.6	30.4	10.7	7.7	11.9	14.7
41—Sault Ste. Marie.....	25.6	32.2	67.2	20.0	58.6	30.5	11.3	7.5	12.2	15.0
42—Stratford.....	28.3	33.4	60.7	18.0	58.9	29.0	10.7	7.2	12.1	15.4
43—Sudbury.....	25.3	32.7	65.6	20.0	59.3	29.6	10.7	8.0	12.9	15.4
44—Timmins.....	25.3	32.7	64.3	20.0	57.9	30.0	11.3	7.7	11.6	15.5
45—Toronto.....	27.6	32.6	64.3	19.0	59.0	28.6	10.7	7.2	11.8	14.4
46—Welland.....	27.1	33.3	65.7	19.0	59.3	29.4	10.7	6.9	11.5	14.5
47—Windsor.....	26.0	33.1	62.8	19.0	58.5	29.3	10.7	7.4	12.6	15.3
48—Woodstock.....	26.0	32.2	60.0	18.0	58.3	29.4	10.7	6.6	11.9	14.9
Manitoba—										
49—Brandon.....	27.3	33.5	60.7	16.0	56.9	31.3	10.7	7.4	12.1	15.6
50—Winnipeg.....	26.7	33.3	59.5	17.0	56.7	30.5	13.0	7.0	11.5	15.0
Saskatchewan—										
51—Moose Jaw.....	27.3	34.0	.....	18.0	56.2	29.3	12.0	.....	10.9	15.0
52—Prince Albert.....	24.9	33.6	60.5	18.0	56.9	29.9	10.4	7.4	12.2	15.1
53—Regina.....	27.9	35.4	55.9	18.0	55.3	30.6	12.0	7.2	11.9	15.2
54—Saskatoon.....	24.9	34.5	54.4	18.0	56.1	29.8	11.2	7.0	12.0	15.0
Alberta—										
55—Calgary.....	27.0	34.5	59.6	19.0	57.0	30.0	11.2	7.2	11.9	15.1
56—Drumheller.....	28.0	37.2	61.0	20.0	58.9	31.2	11.2	7.7	12.5	16.0
57—Edmonton.....	26.3	35.0	57.1	18.0	56.7	30.2	11.2	7.1	11.8	14.8
58—Lethbridge.....	24.0	33.0	60.3	18.0	57.0	29.7	11.2	7.3	11.4	14.6
British Columbia—										
59—Nanaimo.....	29.7	31.5	65.4	19.0	61.5	31.1	13.9	7.2	11.4	15.1
60—New Westminster.....	29.3	31.1	63.9	19.0	60.2	29.5	13.9	7.2	12.1	14.9
61—Prince Rupert.....	29.4	35.0	71.4	25.0	61.1	33.3	14.0	7.9	12.5	16.4
62—Trail.....	28.7	34.7	68.8	20.0	59.6	31.0	14.0	7.5	11.3	15.2
63—Vancouver.....	27.9	29.9	63.9	17.0	60.3	30.2	13.9	7.3	11.5	14.8
64—Victoria.....	29.8	32.7	68.0	19.0	60.5	30.5	13.9	7.6	12.2	14.9

TABLE F-4.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS,

Locality	Canned Vegetables						Potatoes, No. 1, table per 10 lbs.	Prunes, bulk, or in bags per lb	Raisins, Australian seedless, bulk, or in bag per lb.	Oranges, California per dozen	Lemons, 300's per dozen	Jam, strawberry, with pectin per 32 oz. jar						
	Tomatoes, choice, 2½'s (28 oz.) per tin			Beans, common dry, white, per lb	Onions, cooking, per lb													
	Peas, per 15 oz. tin	Corn, cream, choice, per 15 oz. tin	Peas, per 15 oz. tin															
P.E.I.— 1—Charlottetown.....	20.3	16.0	15.6	11.5	9.0	24.9	25.8	20.0	47.1	37.3	50.7							
Nova Scotia— 2—Halifax.....	20.4	17.1	16.2	11.5	7.2	29.2	25.9	17.9	42.3	27.0	51.0							
3—New Glasgow.....	20.3	.....	15.9	10.7	7.5	31.1	26.7	23.7	39.6	29.3	48.6						
4—Sydney.....	20.3	16.4	16.4	10.4	7.2	29.6	28.3	19.1	39.9	30.0	50.1							
5—Truro.....	19.3	.....	.....	10.9	8.0	27.8	26.3	18.7	42.9	28.3	50.5					
New Brunswick— 6—Fredericton.....	18.6	17.6	18.3	11.3	8.7	28.0	24.2	19.5	46.5	28.4	49.4							
7—Moncton.....	19.2	16.6	14.5	10.9	8.5	25.5	26.2	18.3	41.1	29.4	51.0							
8—Saint John.....	17.6	16.3	14.8	11.5	8.0	23.4	24.9	19.3	42.3	28.0	51.3							
Quebec— 9—Chicoutimi.....	15.8	.....	.....	10.5	33.5	.....	22.5	42.0	28.8	56.8					
10—Hull.....	14.7	16.9	.....	10.5	7.6	30.3	24.3	19.1	34.8	26.5	48.4						
11—Montreal.....	14.7	13.1	13.3	11.1	8.8	25.0	23.3	18.6	38.1	23.5	50.4							
12—Quebec.....	15.5	17.0	14.7	11.4	8.8	23.0	22.7	19.3	38.4	27.1	53.1							
13—St. Hyacinthe.....	14.3	16.9	14.9	10.1	8.2	24.7	23.5	18.6	39.9	24.9	49.6							
14—St. Johns.....	16.3	.....	.....	10.8	9.3	24.2	23.4	20.3	37.8	30.0	50.5					
15—Sherbrooke.....	14.0	14.9	.....	10.3	8.8	26.0	26.3	19.6	39.6	24.8	52.5						
16—Sorel.....	14.0	15.6	.....	10.7	9.7	27.4	21.0	18.7	39.0	22.5	48.7						
17—Thetford Mines.....	15.0	.....	.....	11.3	9.1	29.1	24.3	20.5	39.3	25.0	49.9					
18—Three Rivers.....	15.0	.....	.....	10.5	8.9	24.9	21.7	19.7	36.6	26.1	49.8					
Ontario— 19—Belleville.....	16.3	14.6	15.5	12.8	7.0	35.0	.....	19.3	38.4	28.5	47.3						
20—Brantford.....	17.8	15.6	14.7	11.4	7.3	35.4	.....	18.3	37.2	25.7	46.9						
21—Brockville.....	16.2	17.9	14.9	12.2	9.3	33.3	25.0	19.7	39.0	26.9	48.9							
22—Chatham.....	17.6	16.3	13.6	10.7	7.4	30.0	23.0	18.0	35.1	26.0	48.6							
23—Cornwall.....	17.7	15.0	14.8	11.4	7.8	29.7	24.0	22.7	37.5	23.3	47.0							
24—Fort William.....	17.6	17.4	14.4	11.8	8.1	41.8	23.0	22.3	38.1	29.0	51.1							
25—Galt.....	16.4	18.3	13.6	11.1	7.6	34.1	25.7	18.8	35.1	27.0	47.0							
26—Guelph.....	16.6	16.0	14.5	11.3	6.8	32.8	23.3	19.1	37.8	26.6	45.0							
27—Hamilton.....	16.6	17.8	14.8	13.0	6.8	32.1	26.3	18.8	38.4	27.7	46.9							
28—Kingston.....	16.1	15.0	14.5	11.9	7.7	30.9	23.7	18.3	37.8	25.5	47.8							
29—Kitchener.....	17.6	16.5	14.5	11.0	7.2	29.5	24.3	18.6	37.5	27.4	47.1							
30—London.....	17.3	16.4	14.8	10.5	6.9	28.7	23.3	17.7	36.9	24.9	46.0							
31—Niagara Falls.....	16.3	16.3	14.7	11.7	7.1	28.6	.....	19.0	38.4	27.6	47.7						
32—North Bay.....	18.5	.....	15.8	11.9	8.9	35.5	.....	21.3	38.4	29.7	49.0					
33—Oshawa.....	16.1	16.6	14.1	11.5	8.1	28.7	.....	18.4	37.5	27.1	47.0						

COAL AND RENTALS BY CITIES, SEPTEMBER, 1950

Locality	Peaches, choice, per 20 oz. tin		Marmalade, orange, per 22 oz. jar		Corn syrup, per 2 lb. tin		Sugar		Coal		Rent (a)	
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	Granulated, bulk or in bag per lb.	Yellow, branded package per lb.	Coffee, medium, in bags per lb.	Tee, black, medium, per 1/2 lb. package	Anthracite, per ton	
P.E.I.—												
1—Charlottetown.....	28.7	37.9	34.7	11.9	11.5	t	107.1	50.2	.....	15.50	.....	.....
Nova Scotia—												
2—Halifax.....	28.6	39.3	33.0	11.8	12.3	105.1	50.2	.....	16.75	31.00-35.00	.....	.....
3—New Glasgow.....	28.5	43.0	34.0	12.0	12.3	109.2	50.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4—Sydney.....	29.3	44.9	32.7	12.1	12.1	101.7	50.3	.....	11.85	22.00-26.00	.....	.....
5—Truro.....	29.7	38.3	33.5	12.3	12.3	107.1	50.1	.....	15.70	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick—												
6—Fredericton.....	41.0	33.0	11.5	11.6	100.5	50.0	.....	18.80	23.00-27.00	.....	.....	.....
7—Moncton.....	28.5	39.6	32.6	11.9	.....	100.3	50.0	.....	16.47	.....	.....	.....
8—Saint John.....	28.0	39.6	32.9	11.6	11.8	103.7	50.5	.....	17.75	23.50-27.50	.....	.....
Quebec—												
9—Chicoutimi.....	29.8	42.5	35.0	11.6	11.2	t	108.6	56.5	25.87	.....	.....	.....
10—Hull.....	25.9	37.9	29.0	11.6	11.1	101.5	53.5	25.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
11—Montreal.....	27.9	39.0	28.8	11.3	11.7	104.3	54.7	26.40	.....	28.50-32.50	.....	.....
12—Quebec.....	28.1	42.5	30.9	12.1	11.9	106.2	56.2	24.50	.....	33.00-37.00	.....	.....
13—St. Hyacinthe.....	27.7	37.9	30.4	11.1	11.2	101.2	54.6	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
14—St. Johns.....	27.7	39.3	31.0	11.3	11.1	104.2	55.6	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
15—Sherbrooke.....	28.6	38.7	30.3	11.3	11.3	106.8	56.0	25.00	.....	25.50-29.50	.....	.....
16—Sorel.....	27.1	39.1	30.6	11.1	10.7	100.7	53.4	23.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
17—Thetford Mines.....	26.8	39.7	32.3	12.1	10.9	100.4	53.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18—Three Rivers.....	26.0	39.2	29.2	11.3	11.5	105.5	55.9	24.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario—												
19—Belleville.....	35.7	29.0	12.0	11.9	101.3	54.6	24.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20—Brantford.....	26.2	33.7	28.9	11.3	11.4	94.8	54.6	24.25	.....	24.50-28.50	.....	.....
21—Brockville.....	37.8	29.5	11.2	11.7	101.3	54.3	24.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22—Chatham.....	36.0	29.3	12.3	12.3	97.7	54.7	24.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23—Cornwall.....	26.7	36.8	29.1	11.1	11.1	106.7	54.6	26.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
24—Fort William.....	26.0	37.8	31.4	12.1	12.2	95.6	52.1	26.00	.....	31.50-35.50	.....	.....
25—Galt.....	35.5	28.3	11.6	11.7	99.1	54.5	25.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26—Guelph.....	26.0	32.7	28.9	11.7	11.9	97.0	54.4	24.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
27—Hamilton.....	25.4	32.9	28.5	11.5	12.2	99.6	54.8	24.00	.....	33.00-37.00	.....	.....
28—Kingston.....	27.8	34.9	28.8	11.4	11.6	96.8	52.6	25.50	.....	37.50-41.50	.....	.....
29—Kitchener.....	26.1	35.9	28.2	11.3	11.2	95.1	55.9	24.50	.....	32.50-36.50	.....	.....
30—London.....	26.4	37.2	28.9	11.6	11.8	101.2	54.3	24.50	.....	31.00-35.00	.....	.....
31—Niagara Falls.....	36.2	29.4	11.1	12.1	96.3	55.0	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32—North Bay.....	39.5	31.0	12.4	12.6	111.6	54.5	26.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33—Oshawa.....	.....	28.7	11.5	11.7	98.7	54.4	24.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE F-4.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS.

Locality	Canned Vegetables			Beans, common dry, white, per lb.	Onions, cooking, per lb.	Potatoes, No. 1, table per 10 lbs.	Prunes, bulk, or in bags per lb.	Raisins, Australian seedless, bulk, or in bags per lb.	Oranges, California per dozen	Lemons, 300's per 1/2 dozen	Jam, strawberry, with pectin per 32 oz. jar	
	Tomatoes, choice, 2½'s (28 oz.) per tin	Peas, per 15 oz. tin	Corn, cream, choice, per 15 oz. tin									
34—Ottawa.....	15.4	13.9	.....	11.0	8.3	31.0	n	24.7	18.0	35.4	26.9	48.2
35—Owen Sound.....	16.9	15.6	15.4	11.3	7.8	30.0	21.5	19.0	38.1	27.8	48.0	
36—Peterborough.....	16.3	17.6	.....	12.2	8.1	30.3	23.7	18.5	35.1	25.5	48.3	
37—Port Arthur.....	16.9	18.6	15.4	12.7	7.9	41.6	24.7	23.9	39.9	28.7	48.2	
38—St. Catharines.....	17.1	15.7	13.5	11.4	6.9	29.1	.....	18.7	36.6	25.7	45.6	
39—St. Thomas.....	17.4	17.1	15.1	10.3	6.6	27.7	24.5	19.0	36.6	27.5	48.0	
40—Sarnia.....	17.5	16.7	15.6	12.3	7.7	31.5	.....	18.3	40.2	27.3	48.6	
41—Sault Ste. Marie.....	17.2	18.2	14.1	11.6	7.9	36.1	p	27.1	18.9	34.8	29.6	49.1
42—Stratford.....	18.9	16.5	15.1	11.9	7.8	29.6	n	27.7	17.7	36.3	25.5	47.7
43—Sudbury.....	15.9	16.3	14.9	10.6	8.1	35.6	24.3	21.1	36.9	29.4	49.1	
44—Timmins.....	17.4	16.6	15.7	12.3	8.3	40.4	23.7	19.4	39.9	29.3	48.1	
45—Toronto.....	16.4	16.9	13.1	12.9	6.8	31.0	23.8	17.9	37.8	24.4	44.7	
46—Welland.....	16.2	14.4	14.4	12.0	6.6	80.9	20.6	18.2	39.0	25.2	47.2	
47—Windsor.....	16.4	16.8	15.0	10.5	6.8	26.3	.....	18.4	36.3	27.4	47.7	
48—Woodstock.....	18.0	16.7	14.4	11.3	6.6	26.3	.....	17.5	36.0	25.0	46.1	
Manitoba—												k
49—Brandon.....	19.8	.....	16.5	13.6	9.3	39.1	25.1	21.3	43.2	30.0	69.0	
50—Winnipeg.....	18.9	16.9	15.4	13.2	7.8	34.6	23.4	20.9	40.5	28.7	64.3	
Saskatchewan—												
51—Moose Jaw.....	20.3	.....	17.2	.....	6.9	36.3	.....	.....	39.3	.....	.....	k
52—Prince Albert.....	21.6	16.3	.....	12.4	9.6	48.1	23.6	21.6	43.8	34.2	70.7	
53—Regina.....	21.6	17.2	15.8	12.7	8.7	34.6	24.8	20.1	41.1	28.1	73.6	
54—Saskatoon.....	20.9	.....	14.5	12.5	8.9	37.3	25.0	20.3	45.9	34.6	70.2	
Alberta—												k
55—Calgary.....	21.0	15.3	15.1	12.8	8.1	37.9	24.8	19.9	38.7	30.7	68.7	
56—Drumheller.....	23.1	14.4	16.8	13.0	8.3	44.3	24.5	21.7	40.8	29.0	72.8	
57—Edmonton.....	22.0	16.1	15.2	13.2	8.4	37.8	24.2	20.3	42.9	28.3	68.5	
58—Lethbridge.....	20.9	.....	13.8	14.7	9.0	32.5	22.5	.....	37.2	27.7	67.7	
British Columbia—												m k
59—Nanaimo.....	20.3	18.9	16.6	15.1	7.4	45.9	25.2	21.2	36.3	26.2	62.3	
60—New Westminster.....	19.7	17.2	14.3	13.6	7.5	38.6	22.4	19.5	32.4	m	k	
61—Prince Rupert.....	22.7	18.1	17.8	15.3	9.0	48.6	24.9	22.3	45.0	27.4	69.1	
62—Trail.....	24.5	.....	18.7	15.9	8.6	39.4	24.1	20.3	38.4	31.3	71.0	
63—Vancouver.....	19.6	16.7	14.3	13.4	7.0	40.2	23.3	18.7	32.1	20.6	60.8	
64—Victoria.....	21.0	17.6	16.8	14.7	8.6	44.9	23.2	18.0	34.5	22.6	69.1	

COAL AND RENTALS BY CITIES, SEPTEMBER, 1950

Locality	Sugar						Coal		Rent (a)	
	Peaches choice, per 20 oz. tin	Marmalade, orange, per 32 oz. jar	Corn syrup per 2 lb. tin	Granulated, bulk or in bag per lb.	Yellow, branded package per lb.	Coffee, medium, in bags per lb.	Tea, black, medium, per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. package	Anthracite, per ton	Bituminous per ton	
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$	\$	\$
34—Ottawa.....	27.5	38.1	28.9	11.3	11.5	99.0	54.3	25.50	.....	37.50-41.50
35—Owen Sound.....	27.0	35.6	29.0	11.8	11.9	100.5	54.0	25.00	.....	.....
36—Peterborough.....	35.7	27.8	11.2	11.5	99.5	55.3	25.25	.....	.....	.....
37—Port Arthur.....	27.0	41.7	31.0	11.9	12.4	97.1	51.0	26.00	.....	25.50-29.50
38—St. Catharines.....	32.8	28.4	11.6	12.3	98.0	53.7	24.75	.....	.....	33.50-37.50
39—St. Thomas.....	25.5	42.0	30.0	11.7	11.8	103.9	55.6	24.50	.....	.....
40—Sarnia.....	39.0	29.3	11.6	11.7	99.5	55.3	24.00	.....	.....	.....
41—Sault Ste. Marie.....	37.6	29.9	11.8	10.7	95.1	55.0	24.00	.....	.....	.....
42—Stratford.....	27.0	36.7	29.3	12.0	12.1	100.5	53.9	24.50	.....	.....
43—Sudbury.....	27.7	37.4	31.8	11.8	12.2	97.9	54.6	26.37	.....	35.50-39.50
44—Timmins.....	26.0	40.4	31.0	12.3	12.3	97.6	54.1	29.00	.....	.....
45—Toronto.....	26.1	35.2	28.0	11.3	11.7	97.2	54.0	22.95	.....	41.00-45.00
46—Welland.....	22.6	33.6	28.2	11.4	11.1	93.4	53.6	24.00	.....	.....
47—Windsor.....	33.4	28.4	11.2	12.0	95.0	53.0	24.50	.....	31.00-35.00	.....
48—Woodstock.....	37.2	28.7	11.7	11.8	101.7	54.7	25.00	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba—										
49—Brandon.....	31.8	42.4	33.0	13.7	14.3	102.2	52.2	.....	18.50	.....
50—Winnipeg.....	26.7	39.4	30.6	13.8	14.7	92.5	50.2	.....	17.83	33.00-37.00
Saskatchewan—										
51—Moose Jaw.....	41.3	35.0	12.8	13.2	92.3	50.5	.....	14.60	.....	.....
52—Prince Albert.....	28.3	43.9	34.5	13.8	14.5	102.9	51.2	.....	15.13	.....
53—Regina.....	28.5	41.1	34.3	13.4	14.1	100.0	51.3	.....	16.00	32.00-36.00
54—Saskatoon.....	28.7	47.5	33.3	13.6	14.7	98.1	50.7	.....	14.90	25.00-29.00
Alberta—										
55—Calgary.....	26.7	38.1	33.5	12.8	13.4	95.6	49.9	.....	12.50	31.50-35.50
56—Drumheller.....	29.7	43.2	35.8	12.9	14.3	98.6	52.7	.....	.....	25.50-29.50
57—Edmonton.....	27.0	39.1	33.1	12.8	14.1	101.1	50.8	.....	8.20	29.50-33.50
58—Lethbridge.....	26.7	39.7	33.0	12.5	13.5	95.3	51.7	.....	8.60	.....
British Columbia—										
59—Nanaimo.....	35.3	30.6	11.5	13.1	98.3	53.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
60—New Westminster.....	26.5	34.3	30.6	10.9	12.5	95.9	51.5	.....	16.80	24.00-28.00
61—Prince Rupert.....	30.5	38.7	34.0	12.2	12.9	100.3	53.1	.....	18.25	22.00-26.00
62—Trail.....	30.0	39.0	33.0	12.4	13.3	96.0	52.0	.....	16.75	.....
63—Vancouver.....	27.0	33.5	30.2	10.8	12.2	92.3	51.4	.....	17.55	29.50-33.50
64—Victoria.....	28.5	37.0	30.7	11.6	12.8	94.5	51.7	.....	18.65	24.50-28.50

Above food prices are simple averages of prices reported. They are not perfectly comparable in all cases, with price averages for earlier years. Changes in grading, trade practices etc., occur from time to time.

(a) Rental ranges shown above are indicative of prevailing rents being paid. They should not be used as a measure of change in rents paid for the same quality of living accommodation over long periods of time. (b) Averages

include prices for cuts with bone in. (d) Mixed—hock-off and hock-on. (e) Mixed—carton and loose. (f) Loose.

(g) Estimate. (h) Fancy. (i) Mixed—California and Australia. (j) California. (k) Pure. (m) 360's. (n) Mixed—

package and bulk. (p) Package. (s) Mixed—choice and fancy. (t) Tin.

TABLE F-5.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

(1926=100)

	1913	1918	1920	1922	1929	1933	1939	1941	1945	1947	1948	1949	July 1950	Aug. 1950	July 1950	Aug. 1950
All Commodities	64.0	127.4	155.9	97.3	95.6	67.1	75.4	90.0	103.6	129.1	153.4	157.0	155.4	165.0	166.9	168.5
Classified According to Chief Component Material—																
I. Vegetable Products.....	58.1	127.9	167.0	86.2	91.6	59.3	63.7	77.0	97.0	115.1	135.4	141.1	142.3	149.0	150.1	150.1
II. Animals and Their Products.....	70.9	127.1	145.1	96.0	109.0	59.4	74.6	92.1	107.9	131.8	168.7	167.2	167.2	167.2	173.0	177.8
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	52.2	157.1	176.5	101.7	106.3	69.3	69.7	70.9	91.0	91.8	128.8	157.0	161.0	165.4	165.6	172.7
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	63.9	89.1	154.4	106.3	93.9	62.8	70.2	96.0	120.0	162.4	186.2	187.5	182.2	201.0	205.8	207.5
V. Iron and Its Products.....	68.9	168.9	168.4	104.6	93.7	85.4	98.5	111.3	117.9	159.2	172.1	170.9	182.4	182.4	182.5	182.5
VI. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products.....	98.4	141.9	135.7	97.3	99.2	64.3	71.3	77.7	79.8	124.4	149.6	144.0	134.2	158.2	150.1	162.8
VII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	56.8	82.3	112.2	107.0	92.9	84.4	85.3	95.2	102.0	114.5	133.5	136.5	133.8	140.3	140.7	140.8
VIII. Farm Products.....	63.4	118.7	141.5	105.4	95.4	81.3	79.8	98.9	99.4	107.9	120.1	123.6	122.3	118.0	118.6	122.3
Classified According to Purpose—																
I. Consumers' Goods.....	62.0	102.7	136.1	96.9	94.7	71.1	75.9	91.1	98.1	117.3	140.8	143.9	143.7	147.2	149.0	152.2
Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	61.8	119.0	150.8	90.2	100.0	63.8	73.9	89.5	103.4	122.4	152.3	154.4	155.5	158.7	163.0	164.3
Other Consumers' Goods.....	62.2	91.9	126.3	101.4	91.1	76.0	77.2	92.2	94.6	113.9	133.2	136.9	135.8	139.5	139.7	144.3
II. Producers' Goods.....	67.7	133.3	164.8	98.8	96.1	70.4	83.6	100.7	129.3	168.9	169.0	166.2	170.8	171.7	172.2	172.2
Producers' Equipment.....	55.1	81.9	108.6	104.1	104.1	94.6	96.4	105.7	119.1	133.1	165.7	161.0	166.6	165.1	165.1	165.1
Producers' Materials.....	69.1	139.0	171.0	98.2	96.3	60.5	67.6	81.1	98.7	128.9	163.7	168.7	166.2	171.4	172.4	173.0
Building and Construction.....	67.0	100.7	144.0	108.7	99.0	78.3	89.7	107.3	127.3	166.4	195.7	201.5	188.2	224.2	227.0	227.0
Manufacturers.....	69.5	148.1	177.3	95.8	95.9	57.5	63.9	76.6	93.8	122.5	146.6	151.5	149.1	163.4	163.6	163.8
Classified According to Degree of Manufacture—																
I. All Raw (or partly manufactured).....	63.8	120.8	154.1	94.7	97.5	56.6	67.5	81.8	105.6	130.7	156.2	160.6	168.5	171.8	175.3	175.1
II. All Manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	64.8	127.7	156.5	100.4	93.0	70.2	75.3	88.8	94.0	117.4	140.3	142.3	142.3	145.4	146.3	149.9
Canadian Farm Products—																
Field.....	56.4	132.0	166.5	81.4	93.8	45.8	54.2	59.0	110.1	126.4	133.0	125.7	123.8	126.4	126.4	126.4
Animal.....	77.0	133.6	150.8	99.0	112.5	59.7	81.2	95.9	123.0	133.9	177.6	182.7	184.5	190.0	200.8	202.6
TOTAL.....	64.1	132.6	160.6	88.0	100.8	51.0	64.3	72.8	114.9	132.9	147.0	147.0	146.5	152.2	154.2	141.9

The indexes for 1950 are subject to revision.

TABLE F-6.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country:	Canada	United States	Mexico	United Kingdom	Ireland	France	Italy	Sweden	Switzerland	Egypt	South Africa	Australia	New Zealand
Description of Index:	Cost of Living, Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Consumers' Price Index, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Interim Index of Retail Prices, Ministry of Labour	Interim Index of Retail Prices, Ministry of Labour	Retail Price Index, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, Statistique générale	Cost of Living	Cost of Living, Federal Labour Department	Cost of Living	Cost of Living, Commonwealth Statistics Office	Cost of Living, Commonwealth Statistician	Retail Price Index, Government Statistician
Localities:			Mexico City	630	105	Paris			34 Towns	Cairo	9 Towns	6 Capital Cities	25 Towns
Base Period:	1935-39	1935-39	1939	June, 1947	Aug., 1947	1938	1938	1935	June, 1914 (o)	June, 1938 (e)	1938	1936-39 =1000	Dec. 1942 =1000
	(a)	(b)		(b)	(b)				100			(d)	(e)
1913.....	79.1	70.7	100	100	100								
1914.....	79.1	71.8	123	123	123								
1915.....	80.7	72.5	146	146	146								
1916.....	87.0	77.9	176	176	176								
1917.....	102.4	91.6	203	203	203								
1918.....	115.5	107.5	215	215	215								
1919.....	126.5	123.8	240	240	240								
1920.....	145.4	143.0	226	226	226								
1921.....	128.9	127.7	183	183	183								
1922.....	120.4	119.7	172	172	172								
1926.....	121.4	120.4	185	185	185								
1929.....	122.5	107.5	164	164	164								
1933.....	94.4	92.4	140	140	140								
1938.....	101.5	99.4	100-0	100-0	100-0								
1940.....	106.6	100.2	104.4	104.4	104.4								
1941.....	111.7	105.2	125.5	125.5	125.5								
1944.....	118.9	119.1	199	199	199								
1945.....	128.4	213.5	201	201	201								
1946.....	139.3	266.7	203	203	203								
1947.....	135.5	159.2	203	203	203								
1948.....	155.0	318.9	108	108	108								
1949.....	161.6	160.8	169.1	169.1	169.1								
1949—September.....	162.3	169.6	342.0	342.0	342.0								
October.....	162.2	168.5	341.8	341.8	341.8								
November.....	161.7	168.6	342.7	342.7	342.7								
December.....	161.5	167.5	348.3	348.3	348.3								
1950—February.....	161.0	166.9	347.0	347.0	347.0								
March.....	166.5	345.5	113	113	113								
April.....	167.0	347.0	113	113	113								
May.....	167.3	350.5	114	114	114								
June.....	168.6	354.2	114	114	114								
July.....	170.2	172.5	102	102	102								
August.....	167.5	172.5	114	114	114								
September.....	168.5	173.0	114	114	114								
			1825	1825	1825								
			169.8	169.8	169.8								

(a) First week of month. (b) Middle of month. (c) Last week of month. (d) Quarterly. (e) Yearly averages are for period of July of preceding year to June of year specified. (f) Years 1914-47 on base 1926-30=1000. (f) Years 1914-47 on base July, 1914=100. (f) New series on June, 1947 base. (g) Revised index. (h) Annual averages are on base July, 1914=100. (m) Average June-December, beginning January 1950.

G—Strikes and Lockouts

TABLE G-1.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, JANUARY-SEPTEMBER, 1949-1950†

Date	Number of Strikes and Lockouts		Number of Workers Involved		Time Loss	
	Com-mencing During Month	In Existence	Com-mencing During Month	In Existence	In Man-Working Days	Per Cent of Estimated Working Time
1950*						
January.....	9‡	9	2,456‡	2,456	39,488	0.05
February.....	10	15	2,881	3,764	26,300	0.03
March.....	13	21	4,604	5,659	25,118	0.03
April.....	10	20	1,735	2,585	14,640	0.02
May.....	14	23	2,905	3,488	23,874	0.03
June.....	17	27	1,678	2,781	30,152	0.04
July.....	18	32	4,930	6,379	50,750	0.06
August.....	8	19	127,933	129,787	1,053,000	1.26
September.....	11	20	13,125	15,902	38,376	0.05
Cumulative totals.....	110		162,247		1,301,698	0.17
1949						
January.....	10‡	10	1,811‡	1,811	9,710	0.01
February.....	7	10	6,721	7,245	71,652	0.09
March.....	9	11	1,951	6,601	136,317	0.16
April.....	9	18	2,097	7,851	138,931	0.17
May.....	15	23	4,028	10,532	173,925	0.21
June.....	16	28	4,290	11,511	141,197	0.17
July.....	12	20	7,717	12,592	58,005	0.07
August.....	14	20	3,390	4,574	36,276	0.04
September.....	13	25	6,515	8,588	67,933	0.08
Cumulative totals.....	105		38,520		833,946	0.11

*Preliminary figures.

† Strikes unterminated at the end of the previous year are included in these totals.

‡ The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is not often encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout included as such in the records of the Department is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Strikes of less than one day's duration and strikes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused but a separate record of such strikes is maintained in the Department and these figures are given in the annual review. The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department and the methods taken to obtain information preclude the probability of omissions of strikes of importance. Information as to a strike involving a small number of employees or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

TABLE G-2.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1950 (1)

Industry, Occupation and Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man-Working Days	Particulars ⁽²⁾
	Establishments	Workers		
Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to September, 1950				
MANUFACTURING—				
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i>				
Cotton and rayon under-wear factory workers, Sherbrooke, P.Q.	1	104	2,000	Commenced May 11; for a new agreement providing for increased wages following reference to court of referees; unterminated.
Knitting factory workers, St. Jerome, P.Q.	1	504	750	Commenced July 6; for implementation of award of arbitration board for increased wages in new agreement under negotiations; terminated September 2; conciliation, civic, and negotiations; compromise.
<i>Miscellaneous Wood Products—</i>				
Wood products factory workers, Oakville, Ont.	1	140	2,660	Commenced August 31; for a union agreement providing for increased wages, shift bonus, reduced hours, and payment for statutory holidays; terminated September 26; return of workers pending further negotiations; compromise.
<i>Metal Products—</i>				
Electrical apparatus factory workers, Vancouver, B.C.	1	5	100	Commenced May 11; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, reinstatement of job classification, payment for all statutory holidays, etc., following reference to conciliation board; employment conditions no longer affected by the end of September; indefinite.
Brass products factory workers, Galt, Ont.	1	30	600	Commenced June 15; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, Rand formula for union dues, payment for statutory holidays, extension of vacations with pay, following reference to conciliation board; unterminated.
Laundry machinery factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	29	550	Commenced June 16; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, extension of vacations with pay, additional union security, etc., following reference to conciliation board; unterminated.
Aluminum foundry workers, New Toronto, Ont.	1	200	4,000	Commenced June 29; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and Rand formula for union dues; unterminated.
TRANSPORTATION—				
<i>Water—</i>				
Seamen, British Columbia Ports	3	850	850	Commenced August 25; for new agreements providing for increase in wages and in overtime rates, union shop, payment for statutory holidays, improved working conditions, etc., following reference to conciliation board (600 of these 850 seamen employed by two of the three steamship lines were involved in railway strike from August 22 to August 30); terminated September 1; negotiations and return of workers under tentative agreement similar to that of non-operating railway workers pending final settlement; indefinite.
SERVICE—				
<i>Public Administration—</i>				
Civic employees, Hamilton, Ont.	1	915	10,500	Commenced August 10; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and 40-hour week with same take-home pay as for 44 hours, following reference to conciliation board; terminated September 16; conciliation, provincial and negotiations; compromise.

TABLE G-2.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1950 (1)

Industry, Occupation and Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man-Working Days	Particulars ⁽²⁾
	Establishments	Workers		
Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During September, 1950				
MANUFACTURING—				
<i>Rubber and Its Products—</i>				
Tire factory workers, Kitchener, Ont.	1	1,197	3,190	Commenced September 27; protest against dismissal of maintenance man for unsatisfactory service, terminated September 29; negotiations; compromise, worker reinstated at another job.
<i>Fur, Leather and Other Animal Products—</i>				
Luggage factory workers, Amherst, N.S.	1	50	100	Commenced September 11; against dismissal of a worker for cause; terminated September 12; arbitration; compromise, reinstated after 10-day suspension.
<i>Miscellaneous Wood Products—</i>				
Basket factory workers, Grimsby, Ont.	1	135	1,200	Commenced September 14; for increased wages; terminated September 26; return of workers pending certification of union as bargaining agency; indefinite.
<i>Metal Products—</i>				
Wire rope and cable factory workers, Lachine, P.Q.	2	164	3,100	Commenced September 5; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, 42½-hour week with the same take-home pay as for 45 hours, and adjustment of minor grievances, following reference to conciliation board; unterminated.
Electrical apparatus factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	23	35	Commenced September 14; refusal of outcase finishers to work a third shift; terminated September 15; negotiations; in favour of employer.
Die casting and electro-plating, factory workers, Wallaceburg, Ont.	2	450	1,350	Commenced September 25; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, check-off, payment for statutory holidays, etc., following reference to conciliation board; terminated September 27; conciliation, civic, and negotiations; compromise.
Metal factory workers, Fort Erie, Ont.	1	87	215	Commenced September 27; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours, and revision of incentive plan; unterminated.
Motor vehicle factory workers, Windsor, Ont.	3	8,000	5,000	Commenced September 28 and 29; protesting alleged delay in negotiations for increased wages; terminated September 28 and 29; return of workers; in favour of employer.
TRANSPORTATION—				
<i>Electric Railways and Local Bus Lines—</i>				
Street railway motormen and conductors, Montreal, P.Q.	1	2,900	2,000	Commenced September 2; dispute over seniority of conductors and motormen transferred to bus service as chauffeurs; terminated September 3; return of workers pending judgment on injunction taken by Association des Chauffeurs d'Autobus re seniority rights; indefinite.
TRADE—				
Grocery warehousemen and truck drivers, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1	19	76	Commenced September 26; for a union agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours; unterminated.
SERVICE—				
<i>Business and Personal—</i>				
Sanitarium employees, Guelph, Ont.	1	100	100	Commenced September 7; alleged discrimination in dismissal of union officers; terminated September 7; negotiations; in favour of workers.

(1) Preliminary data based where possible on reports from parties concerned, in some cases incomplete; subject to revision for the annual review.

(2) In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

The Department of Labour of Canada has functioned for almost fifty years as the agency of the Federal Government charged with the administration of labour legislation. During the war the Department's activities were widely expanded. The functions of the principal branches of the Department and agencies associated with it are—

Industrial Relations.—This Branch of the Department is charged with the administration of (1) The Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act providing for appointment of Conciliation Officers, Conciliation Boards and Industrial Inquiry Commissions by the Minister of Labour; (2) The Conciliation and Labour Act, empowering the Minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of disputes and take measures toward their settlement; and (3) The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, governing the application of minimum and prevailing rates of pay to all employees of Government contractors and subcontractors. The Branch also makes recommendations concerning the wage rates of prevailing rates employees of the Dominion Government.

This Branch has also assumed from the Industrial Production Co-operation Board the responsibility of developing closer co-operation between labour and management through the establishment of joint production committees and by the dissemination of informational material in visual and printed form.

In addition, the Industrial Relations Branch supplies the offices and staff employed by the Canada Labour Relations Board in administering the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act with respect to the functions described below.

The office of the Director of Industrial Relations is located in Ottawa and Branch Offices and staff are located at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Fredericton and St. John's, Newfoundland. Labour-Management Co-operation offices and staff are located at Vancouver, B.C., Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, London, Windsor, St. Catharines, Kitchener, Toronto, Ont., Montreal, Three Rivers, Que., and Fredericton, N.B.

Canada Labour Relations Board.—The Board, upon which labour and management are represented equally, administers the provisions of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act concerning certification of bargaining representatives, establishment of procedures for the final settlement of disputes concerning the meaning or violation of collective agreements, and complaints that there has been a failure to bargain collectively under the Act.

Economics and Research.—The collection, compilation and publication of statistics of employment, wages, hours, strikes and lockouts, industrial accidents, collective agreements, and labour organization; the conduct of investigational and research work bearing on industrial relations and labour conditions; the publication of bulletins of information on these subjects.

Labour Gazette.—The monthly publication of the LABOUR GAZETTE provides a review of the labour-industrial situation throughout Canada.

Legislation.—Analysis and publication of information concerning all aspects of labour laws in Canada and abroad.

Canadian Vocational Training.—The types of training carried on under Dominion-Provincial co-operation include: training of apprentices; retraining of workers released from employment; training of foremen and supervisors; training of young people and assistance to students.

Dominion Government Annuities.—The administration of the Government Annuities Act, Chap. 7, R.S.C., 1927, whereby provision may be made for old age by the purchase of annuities by individuals, or associations on behalf of their members or by employers on behalf of their employees.

Unemployment Insurance Commission.—The Commission administers the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, which provides for a national unemployment insurance system and employment service.

National Employment Service.—Authorized by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, and operated by the Unemployment Insurance Commission, under the direction of the Minister of Labour.

Bureau of Technical Personnel.—The bureau organizes the placement of scientific and technical engineering personnel for industries and the government service.

Library.—The maintenance of a library of publications on labour and economic subjects.

International Labour Organization.—The collection and transmission of information in connection with the work of the International Labour Conference and Office, including related correspondence with Federal and Provincial Government Departments and with organizations of employers and employees.

THE NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

PROVIDES FREE SERVICE TO BOTH EMPLOYERS
AND EMPLOYEES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Authorized by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, and operated by the
Unemployment Insurance Commission, under the direction of the Minister of Labour.

Local Employment Offices are operated at the following points:—

NEWFOUNDLAND	QUEBEC—con.	ONTARIO—con.	SASKATCHEWAN
Corner Brook	Hull	Hamilton	Estevan
Grand Falls	Joliette	Hawkesbury	Moose Jaw
St. John's	Jonquière	Ingersoll	North Battleford
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	Lachine	Kapuskasing	Prince Albert
Charlottetown	Lachute	Kenora	Regina
Summerside	La Malbaie	Kingston	Saskatoon
NOVA SCOTIA	La Tuque	Kirkland Lake	Swift Current
Amherst	Lévis	Kitchener	Weyburn
Bridgewater	Longueuil	Leamington	Yorkton
Dartmouth	Louiseville	Lindsay	
Glace Bay	Magog	Listowel	
Halifax	Matane	London	
Inverness	Mégantic	Midland	
Kentville	Mont Laurier	Napanee	
Liverpool	Montmagny	Newmarket	
New Glasgow	Montmorency	New Toronto	
New Waterford	*Montreal	Niagara Falls	
North Sydney	Plessisville	North Bay	
Pictou	Pointe-aux-Trembles	Orillia	
Springhill	Port Alfred	Oshawa	
Sydney	Richmond	Ottawa	
Sydney Mines	Rimouski	Owen Sound	
Truro	Rivière du Loup	Parry Sound	
Yarmouth	Rouyn	Pembroke	
NEW BRUNSWICK	Ste. Agathe	Perth	
Bathurst	Ste. Anne de Bellevue	Peterborough	
Campbellton	St. Georges de Beauce	Picton	
Chatham	St. Hyacinthe	Port Arthur	
Edmundston	St. Jean	Port Colborne	
Fredericton	St. Jérôme	Port Hope	
Minto	St. Joseph d'Alma	Prescott	
*Moncton	Ste. Thérèse	Renfrew	
Newcastle	Shawinigan Falls	St. Catharines	
Sackville	Sherbrooke	St. Thomas	
Shediac	Sorel	Sarnia	
Saint John	Thetford Mines	Sault Ste. Marie	
St. Stephen	Three Rivers	Simcoe	
Sussex	Val d'Or	Smiths Falls	
Woodstock	Valleyfield	Stratford	
QUEBEC	Verdun	Sturgeon Falls	
Arvida	Victoriaville	Sudbury	
Asbestos	ONTARIO	Tillsonburg	
Beauharnois	Arnprior	Timmins	
Buckingham	Barrie	*Toronto	
Causapscal	Belleville	Trenton	
Chandler	Bracebridge	Walkerton	
Chicoutimi	Brampton	Wallaceburg	
Coaticook	Brantford	Welland	
Dolbeau	Brockville	Weston	
Drummondville	Carleton Place	West Toronto	
East Angus	Chatham	Windsor	
Farnham	Cobourg	Woodstock	
Granby	Collingwood	MANITOBA	
Grindstone (Magdalen Islands)	Cornwall	Brandon	
	Dunnville	Dauphin	
	Fort Frances	Flin Flon	
	Fort William	Portage la Prairie	
	Galt	St. Boniface	
	Gananoque	Selkirk	
	Goderich	The Pas	
	Guelph	*Winnipeg	
N. W. TERRITORIES			
			†Dawson City
			Whitehorse
			(Administered from
			Vancouver Regional
			Office)
**Yellowknife			

* Both Regional and Local Offices at these centres.

† Agency established at these centres.

** Grade One Office under supervision of Regional Office at Winnipeg.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Obtainable from the Circulation Manager, Department of Labour, Ottawa

Annual Report of the Department of Labour

An outline of the Activities of the Department during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1949

PRICE, 25 cents.

Labour Organization in Canada—

Reports published annually 1948 report, 25 cents.

Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada—

Thirteenth Report, 1947. PRICE, 50 cents.

Labour Legislation as Existing in Canada on December 31, 1937—

Contains text of Dominion and Provincial labour laws, PRICE, \$1.

Supplements for the years 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941-42, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946. PRICE, 25 cents each.

Wage Rates in Canada—

Report No. 31 on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1948.

Wages and Hours in the Primary Textiles Industry in Canada, 1948.

FREE ON APPLICATION.

Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1949—

FREE ON APPLICATION.

Collective Agreement Studies—

Reprinted from the LABOUR GAZETTE.

No. 9—Numbers of Workers Affected by Collective Agreements in Canada, 1948, by Industry.

FREE ON APPLICATION.

Seasonal Variations of Employment in Canada—

Studies on Particular Industries:

No. 2—Agricultural Implements Industry 1948.

No. 3—Meat Products Industry, 1948.

Reprinted from the LABOUR GAZETTE.

FREE ON APPLICATION.

Working Conditions in Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1947—

Vacations with Pay, Statutory Holidays. The Work Week.

Reprinted from the LABOUR GAZETTE.

FREE ON APPLICATION.

Recommended Practice of Industrial Lighting, 1944—

PRICE, 25 cents.

International Labour Organization—

Reports on annual sessions of International Labour Conference.

Thirty-second Session, Geneva, 1949.

FREE ON APPLICATION.

Occupational Monographs—

Bricklayers and Stone Masons.

Careers in Natural Science and Engineering Carpenters.

Electricians.

Painters.

Plasterers.

Plumbers.

Sheet Metal Workers.

Safety in Building—

International Labour Convention and Recommendations of 1937, August, 1946. PRICE 10 cents.

"2 Minutes of Employment Facts"—

Published semi-monthly.

FREE ON APPLICATION.

Memorandum on Electric Arc Welding, 1946

FREE ON APPLICATION.

The Employment of Children and Young Persons in Canada—

(December, 1930). PRICE, 25 cents.

Labour and Industry in Newfoundland—

Reprinted from the LABOUR GAZETTE.

FREE ON APPLICATION.

Dominion Government Annuities—

Descriptive Booklet, Tables of Rates, Annual Report, etc.

FREE ON APPLICATION.

Report of Judicial Proceedings Respecting Constitutional Validity of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act—

PRICE, 50 cents.

Proceedings of National Joint Conference of the Construction Industry of Canada

February, 1946. Reprinted from the LABOUR GAZETTE.

FREE ON APPLICATION.

Reports on Labour-Management Production Committees—

Industrial Democracy at work.

The Story of Five L.M.P.C.'s.

Partners in Production—Vols. 1 and 2.

Handbook on Suggestion Plans.

Teamwork in Action.

Pattern for Production.

A Stitch in Time.

Joint Consultation in Service Industries.

Making the Most of Your L.M.P.C.

The Foreman and the L.M.P.C.

Teamwork in Industry. (Published monthly)

FREE ON APPLICATION.

Bulletins of Industrial Relations Series—

No. 1—Joint Councils in Industry.

No. 3—Joint Conference of the Building and Construction Industries in Canada, held at Ottawa, May 3-6, 1921.

No. 5—Canada and the International Labour Conference.

No. 8—National Conference regarding Winter Employment in Canada, Sept. 3-4, 1924—Report of Proceedings and Discussions.

Nos. 9, 10, 12-17—Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1—Reports of Proceedings of Board covering three-year periods from 1923 to 1948.

PRICE, 10 cents each.

Provincial Labour Standards Concerning Child Labour, Holidays, Hours of Work, Minimum Wages, Weekly Rest-Day and Workmen's Compensation—

September, 1950 (Mimeographed.)

FREE ON APPLICATION.

Workmen's Compensation in Canada—

A comparison of provincial laws, November, 1949 (Mimeographed). FREE ON APPLICATION.

International Labour Conventions and Canadian Legislation Concerning Young Persons—

Part 1, July, 1947, Parts 2 and 3, February, 1948 (Mimeographed). FREE ON APPLICATION.



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